

UNGA

Background Guide

Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Participants

It is our pleasure to preside over this session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) at AIMUN 2024. This year's committee will tackle two dynamic and critical agendas: The Role of Social Media in Fueling Conflicts and Nuclear Disarmament. These topics reflect the pressing challenges that shape our modern world, and their relevance cannot be understated. As delegates, your participation in this committee represents not only a chance to engage in meaningful debate but also an opportunity to contribute solutions to issues that have far-reaching consequences on global peace and security.

We understand that many of you may be wondering about our expectations as Moderators for this committee. At the very least, we expect all delegates to approach these issues with seriousness and respect for their importance. While we encourage you to enjoy the process of researching and deliberating upon these complex subjects, it is crucial that the significance of these agendas is not diminished. These are not just abstract topics; they are real-world challenges that affect you as global citizens. Whether it's understanding the nuances of social media's role in exacerbating conflicts or exploring the intricate diplomacy involved in nuclear disarmament, your contributions to this committee can have a meaningful impact.



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Letter from the Executive Board

This background guide has been carefully crafted to provide you with a thorough introduction to the issues at hand. However, it is essential that you see this guide as merely a starting point for your preparation. The depth of these agendas requires you to go beyond what is provided here to fully grasp the intricacies involved. Delegates who engage in independent research, seek diverse perspectives, and bring forward innovative ideas will not only enrich the debate but will also stand out in their performance. We urge you to take the initiative, explore various sources, and come prepared to discuss these issues with insight and conviction.

Good luck to each of you as you prepare for this committee. We are looking forward to seeing you all soon and to witnessing thoughtful, passionate debates on these critical global issues

Regards,

Tanush Mittal (Chairperson)

Aashman Madan (Co-Vice Chairperson)

Samara Chauhan (Co-Vice Chairperson)

Chhavi Sharma (Rapporteur)



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Evidence or proof will be accepted as credible in the committee from the following sources:

1. News Sources

- **REUTERS:** Any Reuters' article which clearly makes mention of the fact stated or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by another delegate in council can be used to substantiate arguments in the committee. (<http://www.reuters.com/>).
- **State Operated News Agencies:** These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are, RIA Novosti(Russia) (<http://en.rian.ru/>), IRNA (Iran) (<http://www.irna.ir/ENIndex.htm>), Xinhua News Agency and CCTV (P.R.China) (<http://cctvnews.cntv.cn/>)



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2. Government Reports

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country.

However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information. Some examples are:

- **Government Websites** like the State Department of the United States of America <http://www.state.gov/index.htm> or the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation <http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.html>
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** of various nations like India (<http://www.mea.gov.in/>), or People's Republic of China (<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>).
- **Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports** <http://www.un.org/en/members/> (Click on any country to get the website of the Office of its Permanent Representative.)
- **Multilateral Organizations** like the NATO (<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>), ASEAN (<http://www.aseansec.org/>), OPEC (http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/), etc.



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3. UN Reports

All UN Reports are considered credible information or evidence for the Executive Board of the UNSC.

4. UN Bodies

Like the UNSC (<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>) or UNGA (<http://www.un.org/en/ga/>).

5. UN Affiliated Bodies

Like the International Atomic Energy Agency (<http://www.iaea.org/>), World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/>), International Monetary Fund (<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>), International Committee of the Red Cross (<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp>), etc.

6. Treaty Based Bodies

Like the Antarctic Treaty System (<http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>), the International Criminal Court (<http://www.icc-cpi.int/Menustances/ICC>).

7. Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia

(<http://www.wikipedia.org/>), Amnesty International (<http://www.amnesty.org/>), Times of India (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>) are accepted in the Assembly



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About General Assembly DISEC

The United Nations General Assembly is a prominent and paramount forum of the international community, comprising all 193 Member States of the United Nations. Established under the UN Charter, this deliberative body convenes annually in New York City to deliberate on and decide upon a broad spectrum of global issues.

As one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, the General Assembly is granted immense authority to review and coordinate the world's political, economic, and social concerns. With its unique role as the world's most representative and democratic forum, the General Assembly serves as the platform for Member States to voice their opinions, debate on issues, and form a consensus on significant international issues.

The UN General Assembly is the only universally representative body of the United Nations. The other major bodies are the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice. As delineated in the Charter of the United Nations, the function of the General Assembly is to discuss, debate, and make recommendations on subjects about international peace and security, including development, disarmament, human rights, international law, and the peaceful arbitration of disputes between nations.

It elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council and other UN bodies, such as the Human Rights Council (HRC), and appoints the secretary-general based on the Security Council's recommendation. It considers reports from the other four organs of the United Nations, assesses the financial situations of member states, and approves the UN budget, its most concrete role.



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The General Assembly's decision-making process is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all Member States. Each Member State, irrespective of its size or power, is entitled to one vote, and decisions on most issues require a two-thirds majority. However, some issues, such as budgetary matters and the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, require only a simple majority.

Over the years, the General Assembly has tackled a broad range of global challenges, from conflict resolution to sustainable development to climate change. It has played an instrumental role in shaping the global agenda and advancing the principles of peace, justice, and equality.

Functions and Powers of The GA

According to Chapter IV Article 10 of the UN Charter, committees of the General Assembly have the power and responsibility to make recommendations to the Security Council and Member States of the UN, after thorough discussions of issues that fit into the mandate of their specific committee. It is important to remember that the committee will be responsible for making recommendations for action: DISEC, as part of the General Assembly, is never authorised to declare sanctions, make war, or impose other regulations on nations.

According to Section 3 of Chapter IV Article 11: "The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security."



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In general, a majority vote is necessary to pass a resolution in the General Assembly; unless it is a decision on an important question that then requires a two-thirds majority to pass. Any resolution that the General Assembly passes, either through majority vote or through consensus, is non-binding to the Member States. This is because the United Nations is “...not an independent, homogeneous organisation; it is made up of states, so actions by the UN depend on the will of member states, to accept, fund or carry them out.”

Furthermore, even though a simple majority can pass agreements that have been formed in the General Assembly, Member States work strongly to build consensus. The President of the General Assembly will even request that the body adopt a potential resolution by acclamation to demonstrate strong support.

For detailed functions of UNGA refer to:-
<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-4>



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Role of social media in fuelling conflicts

Introduction

Social media has become an integral part of modern life, shaping how people communicate, share information, and interact with their communities and the world at large. With platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok facilitating the instantaneous exchange of thoughts, news, and emotions, social media has dramatically transformed global connectivity. The power of social media lies in its ability to reach millions of people within seconds, influencing perceptions, behaviours, and even the outcomes of social, political, and economic events. This unprecedented access to information has given rise to both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, social media can foster inclusive conversations, empower marginalized voices, and spread awareness on pressing issues like climate change, human rights, and social justice. On the other hand, it has become increasingly evident that social media can also act as a catalyst for conflicts.

The viral nature of social media content can exacerbate existing social, political, and ethnic tensions. Through the unregulated spread of misinformation, fake news, and hate speech, social media platforms have the potential to amplify divisions and inflame conflicts on a global scale. What starts as a rumor, misunderstanding, or intentional disinformation campaign can quickly spiral into real-world violence or civil unrest. The algorithms that govern social media platforms are designed to prioritize engaging, emotional, and often sensational content, which tends to perpetuate polarized viewpoints and deepen societal divides. This trend has been observed in various parts of the world, where social media has been directly linked to the escalation of conflicts, from ethnic clashes in Myanmar to political unrest in the United States, and communal violence in India.



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In conflict-prone regions or politically unstable societies, the role of social media can be particularly volatile. When users, whether individuals or organized groups, leverage these platforms to promote hate speech, incite violence, or disseminate inflammatory content, the consequences can be devastating. Extremist groups, for instance, have been known to use social media to radicalize followers, coordinate attacks, and spread propaganda. Meanwhile, disinformation campaigns orchestrated by state or non-state actors can manipulate public opinion, sow discord, and disrupt the social fabric of a nation. Social media's role in spreading conflict is further complicated by the difficulty of regulating content on a global scale. Although platforms have taken steps to moderate content and reduce harmful posts, the sheer volume of information shared daily makes it nearly impossible to catch every piece of malicious content before it causes damage.

Moreover, the anonymity provided by social media allows individuals to engage in harmful behavior without accountability. Anonymity encourages trolling, cyberbullying, and the spread of hateful rhetoric without fear of reprisal. This has led to the emergence of echo chambers—online spaces where individuals are exposed only to views that reinforce their own beliefs. In such environments, dialogue becomes polarized, making it easier for misinformation to take root and spread, while decreasing the likelihood of finding common ground between opposing viewpoints. Over time, these dynamics contribute to an environment in which social media not only reflects societal tensions but actively fuels and magnifies them.

At its core, the relationship between social media and conflict is complex and multifaceted. While it can be a tool for positive change and awareness-building, its potential to amplify and escalate conflict is significant.

Governments, tech companies, civil society organizations, and individuals all face the challenge of mitigating the negative impacts of social media while preserving the freedoms and benefits that these platforms offer.

Understanding the underlying causes of how social media fuels conflicts and examining potential solutions is crucial in today's increasingly interconnected and digital world.

This investigation requires looking at the historical context, current problems, and potential future directions to minimize harm while fostering a healthier online discourse



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Background and History

The role of communication technology in shaping conflicts is not new, but social media represents a unique evolution in the speed and scale at which information spreads. Historically, radio, newspapers, and television played central roles in disseminating propaganda and mobilizing public opinion. For instance, in Rwanda, the 1994 genocide was heavily influenced by hate radio, which broadcast messages encouraging violence against the Tutsi population. Similarly, print media was instrumental in spreading disinformation during World War II, fueling ideological divides across Europe. The rise of social media, however, has marked a dramatic shift from these traditional forms of media.

With the advent of the internet in the late 20th century, the proliferation of user-generated content emerged. Social media platforms like MySpace, Facebook (launched in 2004), and Twitter (2006) introduced a new era of communication. Initially seen as platforms for personal networking and entertainment, they soon evolved into spaces for political activism, social movements, and in some cases, the spread of extremist ideologies. The Arab Spring (2010-2012) is often cited as one of the earliest examples of how social media could be used to ignite both positive and negative social change. On the one hand, social media empowered protesters to organize and raise awareness of their cause. On the other hand, it facilitated the rapid dissemination of inflammatory content that escalated violence in certain regions.

As platforms grew in size, their algorithms became more sophisticated, recommending content that would maximize user engagement. This, unfortunately, meant that divisive or sensational content often took precedence, intensifying ideological polarization. Social media became not only a battleground for ideas but a tool for disinformation campaigns, hate speech, and coordinated attacks, especially during elections and other politically sensitive periods.



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Analysis of Current Problems

Today, the role of social media in fueling conflicts has become more apparent as several issues have emerged. One of the most pressing problems is the spread of **misinformation and disinformation**. Whether due to state-sponsored actors, extremist groups, or individuals seeking attention, false information spreads faster on social media than fact-based news. During periods of political unrest or social tension, rumors, conspiracy theories, and fake news can incite fear and resentment, often leading to violent confrontations. For instance, in Myanmar, social media was used to spread anti-Rohingya rhetoric, contributing to the genocide against the Rohingya Muslim minority.

Hate speech is another critical issue on social media. Despite efforts by platforms to moderate content, hate speech often finds its way into public discourse, especially in regions experiencing ethnic or religious tensions. In countries like India, social media has been criticized for amplifying communal violence, where misinformation and inflammatory content have sparked riots or mob attacks. These platforms often fail to respond quickly or adequately to remove harmful content, allowing dangerous narratives to spread unchecked.

Additionally, **polarization and the creation of echo chambers** are central to the conflict-fueling nature of social media. Platforms rely on algorithms that curate content tailored to individual preferences, meaning users are often exposed only to views they already agree with. This reinforces existing biases, reduces exposure to opposing viewpoints, and intensifies divisions. Political actors and organizations exploit these echo chambers to disseminate propaganda or rally support for divisive causes.



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Another factor is the **lack of regulation** or inconsistent enforcement of rules across different regions. In some cases, governments may manipulate social media for their own purposes, promoting propaganda or silencing dissent, while in other regions, authorities struggle to control the online spread of harmful content. International platforms like Facebook or YouTube must navigate the complex legal landscapes of different countries, leading to uneven enforcement of policies designed to reduce hate speech or misinformation.

Finally, **digital anonymity** enables users to engage in harmful behavior without fear of real-world consequences. Troll farms, bots, and anonymous accounts contribute to the spread of harmful content and escalate online conflicts. These actors can organize targeted harassment campaigns, manipulate narratives, and fuel mistrust between different communities, all while hiding behind fake identities.

In conclusion, social media, while offering opportunities for positive change, plays a significant role in fueling modern conflicts. As its influence continues to grow, addressing these issues through better regulation, more robust content moderation, and greater digital literacy will be key to mitigating its harmful impact on global peace and security.



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Nuclear Disarmament

Nuclear disarmament or denuclearisation is the act of reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons. Such acts, treaties or conventions are targeted towards achieving a 'nuclear arms-free' world.

Nuclear Arms

Nuclear arms are weapons of mass destruction capable of erasing anything in dozens of kilometers. They're made by extracting uranium from the earth and using it to perform the scientific process of 'nuclear fission', which triggers the blast. These weapons are capable of eliminating cities and killing millions. The explosion they cause surpasses the impact of several thousand TNTs detonated at once. Moreover, the radiation released by the fission makes the surroundings poisonous, and its effects can lead to serious diseases like cancer. Such are the dangers of this radiation that they can even have an impact on the upcoming generations of the country.

As of now, only 9 nations possess nuclear assets. These nations are: United States, Russia, China, United Kingdom, France, India, Pakistan, Israel and North Korea. These states possess a combined total of an estimated 12,100 nuclear weapons, which are enough to destroy the world multiple times.

There are 2 types of Nuclear Weapons, namely ;

- 1. STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS:** These are arms used to neutralise territories which are mostly in the interior of the enemy nations. They are highly destructive and can travel thousands of kilometres.
- 2. TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS:** These are arms that are designed to use in the battlefield. They are less destructive than Strategic ones and travel lesser distances, usually some 100 kilometres



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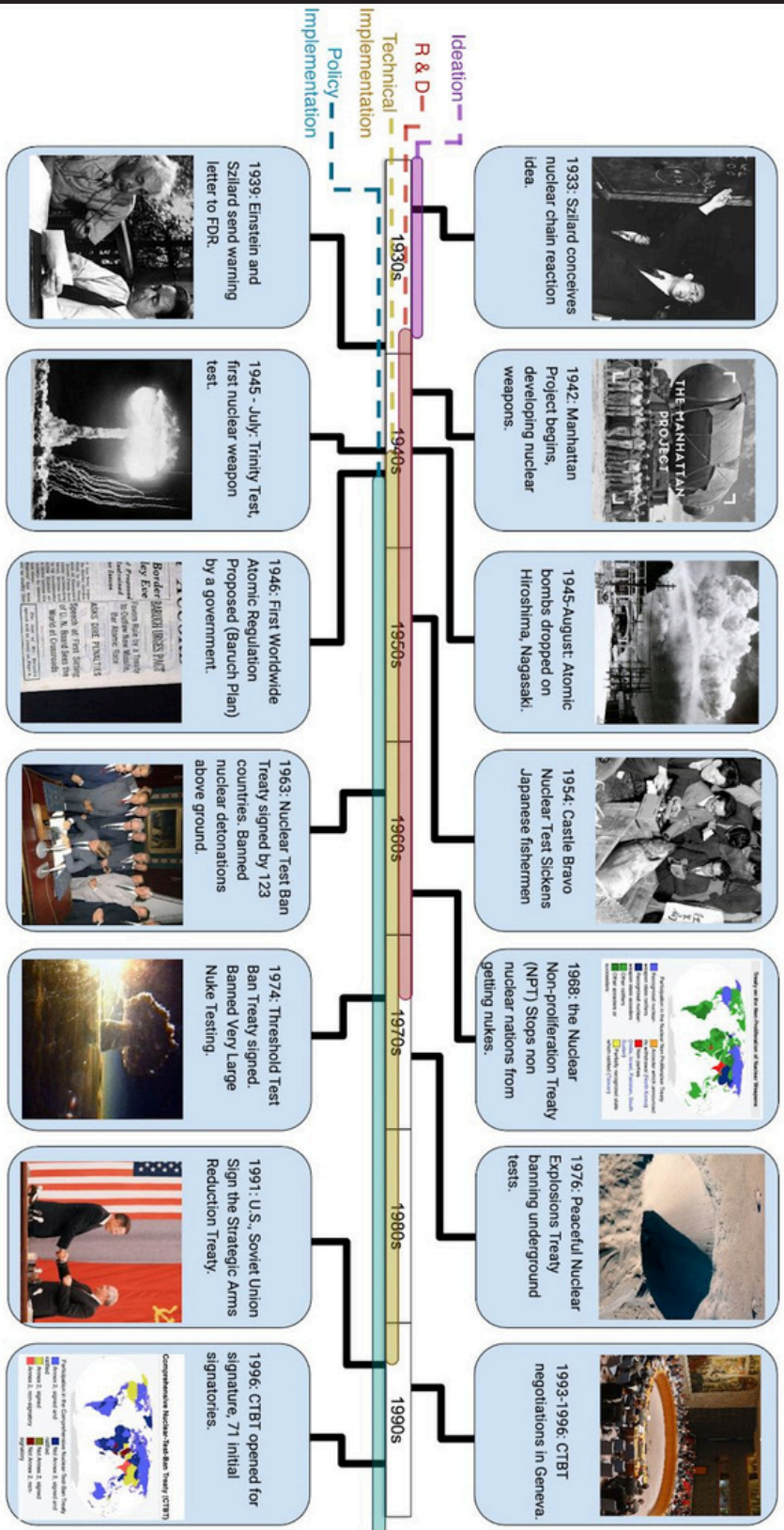
History of the Weapons



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The Difference Theory

The use of military threat as a means to deter international crises and war has been used for over 2000 years. The Deterrence theory refers to use of threats in limited force to convince or pressurise another party from initiating some action of course.

Fearing the losses and cost of the action, the targeted group refrains from carrying out the intended action. The critics of Denuclearization use this theory to justify the existence of nuclear arms and weapons.

In the book of Arms and Influence (1966), the author Thomas Schelling states that deterrence is used "to prevent action by fear of consequences. This means that deterrence is used to generate 'fear' among the targeted party in order to prevent them from performing certain actions. Nuclear arms are, therefore, a factor that affect deterrence crucially. A nuclear- armed state can easily deter a non- nuclear state or a state with fewer nuclear stockpiles.

As outlined by P.K Huth in his Deterrence and International Conflict: Empirical Findings and Theoretical Debates (1999), the act of deterrence can fit into certain categories, namely:

- **DIRECT DETERRENCE:** preventing an armed attack against a State's own territory. This situation can arise to resolve a territorial conflict between 2 or more neighbouring states.
- **EXTENDED DETERRENCE:** preventing an armed attack against another state. This situation arises when a greater power gets involved into the conflict.



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The Cuban Missile Crisis (16-29 Oct 1962)

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a 13-day conflict between the Governments of the United States and Soviet Russia, which was the result of the Cold War between the 2 countries. The tensions were so high that many believe that the world was closest to a Third World War, placing the world on the brink of a full-fledged nuclear war and ultimately throwing humanity into chaos and destruction.

In 1962, the United States established their Jupiter Nuclear Missiles (the first Medium-range Ballistic Missiles) in Italy and Turkey. Moreover, the Central Investigative Agency (CIA) of the US trained a paramilitary force of Cubans living in exile. This force was made to overthrow the government of Cuba, which was a small island country very near to the US mainland. Driven by the objective of invading the country, the USA, under its "Cuban Project", engaged into violent terrorist activities, which continued throughout the first half of the 1960's.

The Soviets, on the other hand, were having tense relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC). This occurred due to differences in the interpretations of the applications of Marxism-Leninism, i.e., Communist principles. The geopolitics of the Cold War added fuel to the fire. Hence, the Soviets feared a Cuban drift to China. A meeting was organised between the Soviets and the Cubans in July 1962, at the end of which the USSR agreed to position their nuclear missiles in Cuba to deter a future invasion. Thus began the construction of launch pads and shipment of missiles to the island of Cuba. On 15th October 1962, a U.S spy plane captured and recorded evidence of these constructions, which alarmed the US government.



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The missiles could wipe out millions of Americans in a couple of minutes, and they were very close to the mainland. The U.S National Security Council formed the Executive Committee of the National Security Council (EXCOMM). The committee advised the then U.S President John F. Kennedy to conduct airstrikes, followed by an invasion on Cuban land. President Kennedy chose a less aggressive tactic and on 22nd October, he ordered a naval blockade to prevent further transport of the Soviet nuclear warheads.

The growing tensions then subsided after the agreement between the heads of the states of both the countries -John F. Kennedy of USA and Nikita Krushchev of USSR- in which both the countries negotiated with each other. The public declaration included the terms wherein the Soviets agreed to dismantle their nuclear equipment, including warheads, launch pads and bombers, while the Americans agreed not to invade the Cuban island. The Secret part of these negotiations included the US removing the nuclear weapons from Turkey. The status of the weapons in Italy remained unknown, igniting debates among the researchers.

While the Soviets dismantled their launch pads and Ballistic Missiles from Cuba, some of the Soviet bombers remained on the island, which led the US to continue their blockade. The blockade formally ended on 20th November 1962 after all the weapons and the bombers had been deported back to the Soviet Union.



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Anti-Nuclear Movements

Throughout the century, many social, environmental and political groups have protested against production of nuclear weapons. Some of the major groups that support and promote nuclear disarmament are:

- Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
- Friends of Earth
- Greenpeace
- International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
- Nuclear Information and Resource Service
- Peace Action
- Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism
- Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
- The United Nations

Major nuclear disarmament initiatives came after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Many scientists, like Albert Einstein, were horrified by the destruction too, and entered politics to persuade countries to ban production of nuclear weapons. The masses became concerned about nuclear weapon testing from 1954, following the extensive nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean, which produced a global fallout that took the lives of 2.4 million people by 2020.

Even after decades of protests, treaties and functioning of the international bodies, the world is far away from achieving complete nuclear disarmament. Countries like India, China, North Korea and Pakistan still produce new nuclear weapons every year. Countries of Israel and Russia have threatened their counterparts with nuclear strikes in the ongoing conflicts. Thus, this committee is expected to work out arrangements and solutions to the Nuclear Disarmament Program.



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Case Study 1: Social Media Fuelling Conflict — Myanmar and the Rohingya Crisis

Background

In recent years, Myanmar has experienced one of the world's most acute humanitarian crises, where social media played a significant role in escalating violence against the Rohingya Muslim minority. The Rohingya, a stateless ethnic group, have faced systemic discrimination in Myanmar for decades. Tensions reached a breaking point in 2017 when a brutal military crackdown, framed as a counter-terrorism operation, led to mass displacement and violence. By the end of the campaign, over 700,000 Rohingya fled to neighbouring Bangladesh, escaping what many international observers called ethnic cleansing.

Role of Social Media

Facebook, the dominant social media platform in Myanmar, became a key vector for spreading hate speech, misinformation, and incitement to violence against the Rohingya. Although initially intended as a platform for communication, Facebook quickly became a breeding ground for extremist content. Disinformation campaigns, often orchestrated by nationalist groups and even elements within the military, portrayed the Rohingya as "terrorists" or an existential threat to the nation. This rhetoric fanned the flames of long-standing ethnic tensions.



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One major issue was the unregulated spread of hate speech, including posts calling for violence and extermination of the Rohingya. A United Nations report later concluded that social media had played a "determining role" in fueling the atrocities. This was exacerbated by Facebook's slow response in moderating content. Despite numerous reports, the platform failed to remove harmful posts in a timely manner, allowing hate speech to proliferate unchecked. Facebook's algorithms, designed to promote engaging content, often prioritized sensational, inflammatory posts, pushing divisive narratives to more users and escalating tensions.

Consequences

The consequences were devastating. Social media, instead of being a platform for dialogue, became a catalyst for violence. Misinformation campaigns dehumanized the Rohingya, justifying violent actions by military and nationalist groups. As tensions escalated, social media fueled further violence, leading to widespread displacement and loss of life. The international community, including human rights organizations, criticized Facebook's role in the crisis. In response, Facebook acknowledged its failure and took steps to improve content moderation in Myanmar, but by then the damage had been done.

Lessons Learned

The Rohingya crisis serves as a stark reminder of the potential for social media to fuel ethnic and religious conflicts. This case highlights the responsibility of tech companies to monitor and regulate harmful content, particularly in conflict-prone regions. Furthermore, it underscores the need for governments and civil society to address the root causes of ethnic tensions while ensuring that social media platforms are not used as tools for incitement and violence.



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Case Study 2: Nuclear Disarmament — The Iran Nuclear Deal (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action).

Background

Nuclear disarmament has long been a focus of international diplomacy, as countries seek to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and reduce the risks associated with their use. One of the most significant diplomatic achievements in recent history was the 2015 Iran Nuclear Deal, formally known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). The agreement, negotiated between Iran and the P5+1 (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, and Germany), sought to limit Iran's ability to develop nuclear weapons in exchange for the lifting of economic sanctions.

The Iran Nuclear Deal came after years of diplomatic tension and concerns over Iran's nuclear program. The international community, particularly Western nations, feared that Iran was using its civilian nuclear program as a cover to develop nuclear weapons. In response, sanctions were imposed to pressure Iran into compliance with international nuclear regulations.



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Terms of the Deal

The JCPOA was aimed at ensuring that Iran's nuclear program remained exclusively peaceful. The deal imposed strict limits on Iran's uranium enrichment activities, including reducing its stockpile of enriched uranium and dismantling a significant portion of its nuclear infrastructure. In exchange, Iran was promised relief from crippling economic sanctions that had severely impacted its economy.

The deal established an intensive inspection regime under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), designed to verify Iran's compliance. The agreement was hailed as a diplomatic victory, as it successfully postponed Iran's nuclear weapons capability by more than a decade, giving the international community time to work on longer-term disarmament efforts.

Challenges and Withdrawals

However, the Iran Nuclear Deal faced significant opposition, particularly from countries like Israel and certain factions within the United States, who argued that the deal was too lenient and did not permanently eliminate the possibility of Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. In 2018, the U.S. under President Donald Trump withdrew from the deal, reinstating sanctions and sparking a new phase of tension between Iran and the international community. The withdrawal led to Iran gradually breaching the terms of the agreement, including increasing uranium enrichment, raising fears that the deal might collapse altogether.

The other signatories of the deal, particularly European countries, continued to support the JCPOA, but struggled to counterbalance the impact of U.S. sanctions on Iran. Diplomatic efforts to salvage the agreement have been ongoing, but trust between Iran and the West has been significantly eroded.



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Impact on Nuclear Disarmament

The Iran Nuclear Deal, despite its setbacks, remains a critical case study in nuclear disarmament. It demonstrated that diplomacy can achieve tangible results in slowing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, even in regions with high geopolitical tension. The deal also showed the importance of multilateral negotiations and international cooperation in addressing nuclear risks. However, the subsequent challenges highlight the fragility of such agreements, particularly when key players withdraw or fail to uphold their commitments.

Lessons for Future Disarmament Efforts

The Iran Nuclear Deal teaches us that trust, verification, and sustained diplomatic engagement are essential components of any successful nuclear disarmament strategy. While disarmament may not be permanent, agreements like the JCPOA can provide valuable time and reduce immediate risks, allowing for longer-term solutions to be pursued. Moving forward, future disarmament efforts must learn from the successes and failures of the JCPOA, emphasizing the importance of international unity, enforceable commitments, and flexible diplomatic approaches to managing nuclear risks.



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Questions to Consider for Agenda 1: The Role of Social Media in Fueling Conflicts

1. How can governments and tech companies collaborate to prevent the spread of hate speech and misinformation on social media platforms, particularly in conflict-prone regions?
2. What measures can be implemented to balance the need for free speech with the responsibility of preventing incitement to violence and hate speech on social media?
3. How effective are existing social media content moderation strategies in regions experiencing ethnic, religious, or political tensions, and what improvements could be made?
4. In what ways can social media be used as a tool for peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and promoting dialogue between opposing groups?
5. How can international organizations like the United Nations develop frameworks to hold social media companies accountable for their platforms being used to incite violence?



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Questions to Consider for Agenda 2: Nuclear Disarmament

1. What steps can the international community take to achieve global nuclear disarmament, and what role should nuclear-armed states play in leading by example?
2. How can the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) be strengthened to ensure progress toward complete nuclear disarmament?
3. What are the key obstacles preventing nuclear-armed states from fully committing to disarmament, and how can these challenges be addressed diplomatically?
4. How can international organizations and civil society be involved in pushing for nuclear disarmament, and what role should the United Nations play in this process?
5. What strategies can be implemented to prevent the development of new nuclear weapons technologies and avoid a renewed arms race?



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Research Links

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3. <https://www.sipri.org/commentary/topical-background/2021/social-media-tool-peace-or-conflict>
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