

The Scintillator

ZENITH MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Pre Conference Issue

COVER STORY

India *Strikes Back* (or Does It?)

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Tête-à-tête with *the* Secretary General

We decided to catch up with the woman of the hour, before play sets into motion. We bring to you the Secretary General of ZMUN 2014, Divyanshi Wadhwa, with her journey that has been ZMUN. Here are the excerpts from the heartfelt conversation.

After months of burning the midnight oil, Zenith MUN is finally here. How does it feel when you look back at this voyage?
I can say we've worked for ZMUN 2014 for 13 months. I remember that Neha and I started planning certain things the same night as ZMUN 2013 concluded. Now that I think of it, there is a certain feeling of relief and excitement that all has gone well so far. And after a journey as long as this one, it is quite unexpected that there would be any remorse. But strangely, the sinking feeling of its closure does exist.

According to you, what sets ZMUN apart?
The extent to which we take care of every detail is almost fascinating, even for all of us who have been a part of the process. From the theme colour of every council to the snacks menu, everything is decided with sheer passion and after exhaustive deliberation. That's what makes everything at ZMUN so personalized. I like to believe that it attaches a bit of warmth to the conference for all attendees.

What is your take on the Secretariat? Narrate a memorable instance.
More than anything, it was a learning experience for each one of us, and probably in very unique ways. I remember I had a lot of additional responsibilities going along with ZMUN work in early January. So, I decided to dissociate myself from all ZMUN work for a week so that I could finish everything else and focus on ZMUN thereafter. While the secretariat handled it splendidly, I could hardly keep myself from getting updates from someone or the other. They all had to remind me to spare myself of a few details. And once I did, I realized how I could rely on them without stressing.

From a delegate to a Secretary General, how fulfilling has your MUN journey been?
The craft required for organizing a Model UN conference is very distinct from attending one as a delegate, International Press member or Executive Board

International Press member or Executive Board member. I found my love for International relations at my first MUN conference. I realized how much I enjoyed writing soon after I began to participate as a journalist or editor. But having had such incredible experiences as a participant, adds to the complexities required to pull off a well-established conference. The learning curve hasn't reached its peak even as a conference host. And it's strange to be answering all these questions when you've been the one formulating them.

What is your MUN pet peeve?
I do have a list. The implicit and widely accepted delay in the conference (schedule is almost never followed) and farewell speeches of/to "retiring" MUNers would top the list.

What is your favourite feminist rant?
You can either believe in fairy tales or you can weave your own dreams; you can either be indulgent of chivalry or you can demand equality; you can either be a feminist or you can be a misogynist. There is no box marked 'other'.

If you could go back in time and do one thing differently, with respect to ZMUN, what would it be?
Not get tensed. After all, everything works out just fine.

If you were given the chance to introduce a new MUN rule, what would it be?
May I please suggest three?
a) Anyone who doesn't adhere to the conference schedule should be gagged for an entire session.
b) Do away with delegate kits. Save paper and avoid plastic.
c) Sarees should be made universally accepted formals (not just the Indian delegation).

During the hard times, apart from the coffee, what kept you going?
This is easy. Two people- Neha and Urvashi. They shouldered their responsibilities with such dedication and expertise. And doubtlessly, Aayushi. She was there for us every step of the way.

What should ZMUN delegates and IP expect to take back after two days?
A newer perspective, a reason to fight for world peace and plentiful memories.

Geetika Ahuja

India *Strikes* Back (or Does It?)



Pallav Kumar Singh rants about the perils of living in a clueless state. The land of constant attacks need much more than a paper strategy to assure its citizens.

The nation heaved a huge sigh of relief when the Indian government officially announced the revision of the counter terrorism strategy in wake of recent attacks. This decision was made addressing the recent protests from legal activists and the public that raised concern over the jeopardy security exists in.

The Indian prime minister in his typed letter (his vocal chords suffers a viral attack from Madamjius Sonial, a disease of Italian origin) stressed on the importance of his decision. He elaborated on his vision of a terror-free India. This vision was so realistic that it was received well by a well behaved, educated and clean parliament. I wonder why the saffron activists headed by "India's true son" [a man with more than 2002 (Ahem!) patents, including India's communal future and authoritative uninformed opinion], haven't already taken credit on this already being a part of a certain Indian state. Where are the development posters and developmental data, written in a ridiculous font?

Wherein nations across the globe have a very concrete anti-terror strategy, none implies a method as concrete as India- a CCTV camera. Famous criminal psychologist Dr. Y. Y. H. Singh (personal psychologist of Digvijay Singh and

Abhijeet Mukherjee) has made shocking revelations. He says, "The only reason why Kasab and his team couldn't attack Taj, was because they were camera conscious. It is only a conspiracy theory that Common Wealth Games venues were not ready on time to be bombed by terrorist outfits. In reality, we were saved by cameras." Indian intelligence agencies have decided to stall CCTV cameras wherever an electrical supply can be made, and hopefully we will be a total surveillance state by 2296.

I hope this strategy also provides employment. A major chunk of animation industry and engineering rejects find jobs as sketch artists and technological support. It is a well established fact that people that have a bigger existential crisis than starlet Sonakshi Sinha who are sketch artists (other being Rahul Gandhi and India TV journalists). Thus it is the social obligation of the nation to ease out their mental stress. The sketches provided are highly useful. India has always found a sketch important; remember when we arrested Dawood when we had his high definition photograph?

The Indian aftermath of the blast is not rescue efforts but a condemnation race and blame game. "Oh, the attack was due to intelligence failure!" says one. I

am not sure whether these agencies shall still be called intelligent with such a high frequency of attacks. The intelligence blames the law enforcement agencies for failing to act on prior alerts. How can they? Wouldn't it be wastage of time when they are busy taking bribes and solving the cultural dilemma of love marriages and arresting activists?

There was a comment from the Ministry of Home Affairs, which accused the terrorist outfits of being cowardly and unorganized. Now, the terrorist outfits might be anything from revolutionaries for some to anarchists, but they are not cowards. It takes courage to make a dent on the national security of nuclear equipped potential super power. As for the unorganized part, I am sure the terror outfits have a strike ratio of eight out of nine. The only part where we have achieved such a high ratio is MiG failures and submarine malfunctions. There is a reason words like "organized crime" exist. Have you ever heard of organized governance? No, because there is none.

Again, what is good governance apart from being virtue of the free, transparent and democratic? It can never match the solace and well being in a clueless and confused regime. Ah, the joy.

Survivors, Not Victims

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. The goal of UN Women is to enhance rather than to replace the efforts of other UN organizations such as UNICEF, UNDP, and UNFPA, all of which will continue to work for the cause.

Rape refers to forced sexual intercourse without the consent of the person. There are several types of rapes, generally categorized by reference to the situation in which it occurs, the sex or characteristics of the victim, and by the identity or characteristics of the perpetrator.

The unfortunate perception about rape is that the raped are at fault on account of

their dressing style and other “suggestive” gestures which fuel the perpetrator’s sexual desire. Rape is seen as a catastrophe which negates the dignity and self-respect of the victim, in this case women. A raped woman is looked down at, as a “scarred” member of society. Most culprits do not regret their deeds unless they realize that its consequences can be brutal.

Feminist link rape and sexual violence to the culture of a society in which prevalent attitudes and practices normalize, excuse, tolerate, and even condone rape. Unfortunately, several instances of gruesome rape cases breathe, making the current scenario in several countries a Rape Culture. The case of a group of Muslim asylum seekers

gang-raping a young 29-year-old Swedish woman and Sweden’s reprehensible reaction to this made it the “Rape Capital”. The Swedish media concealed the ethnicity of the offenders and quickly removed the story. Swedish socialists said it would be “racist” to deport the rapists. The debate anticipated is how the formal and informal and legal institutions in various countries, governments, NGOs and global organizations like UN Women can metamorphose perceptions about rape, both about the survivor and the perpetrator, and what can be done to build a rape free world.

**Saahil Cuccria
Aishwarya Kaul**

UN High Commission for Refugees

Refugee Sustenance: Humanitarian Act or Paving the Way for a Crumbling System?

Dhawani Mohan and Astha Thapar



The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), also known as the UN Refugee Agency, is a United Nations agency mandated to protect and support refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself. It assists in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. There are citizens caught up in conflicts they had no truck with, and like the quintessential deer in the headlights, are caught unaware by the

eruption of violence. As a result, they flee, ending up in a pit somewhere, with no identity and no land to call their own.

Enter UNHCR. It offers them resources – food, medicine, basic amenities (depends on how one categorizes “basic”), and a relatively better environment to stay in than the one they’ve left behind. Needless to say, people are drifting away from their no-longer-humble abodes, to these camps that offer better chances of

survival. But over time, their numbers have increased manifold. Till date Jordan has received more than 500,000 Syrian refugees, since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011. Hosting these people has been an ongoing struggle for this small, dynamic constitutional monarchy, leading to domestic conflicts, external threats and an added financial burden.

The “refugee burden index” has captivated the minds of the government officials of the host countries and economists, and there is a lot more to this issue than meets the eye. Understandably, governments emphasize the negative impacts, which are undeniable and well documented, but are only part of the picture. A rosier picture of this scenario reveals that refugees bring with them increased equipment and training for police personnel. They often bring material goods from their country and herald financial funds through international organizations.

Hence crops up the million dollar question - Is refugee sustenance a humanitarian act or paving way for a crumbling system? It is left to the committee to ponder over the two contrasting sides and bring some revolutionary solutions.

One's Belief is Another's Destruction

In a world marked with inordinate amounts of power in the hands of few a countries, the cherished balance of power that developed between Prussia, Russia, France, Austria and Britain in the 19th century, subsequently leading to peace between major powers that couldn't challenge each other, has ceased to exist. In the 21st century, we are faced with the presence of hegemonic authorities not only over the citizens, but over the world in its entirety. Among the major developments, however, is the ubiquitous democratic structures mushrooming across recently independent countries and thriving on well-established and sturdy state structures.

In the wake of such events, there are individuals who defy authority and carve a niche with violence. Non-state military

organizations often react to what they consider authoritarian regimes; some considerably prevalent in the world are Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the Jitem in Turkey, and the Taliban in the Middle East. These groups generally have complex relationships with the general population, sometimes seen as a representation of a threat, and other times representational of the views of the people. Unlike Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and protests against government actions that are constitutionally enshrined and encouraged in democracies, such groups adopt a militaristic approach towards countering what they deem 'unjust' authority and establishing a rule of their own or of their choice.

In contemporary times, violent non-state actors (VNSAs) have become a pervasive

challenge to nation-states. Armed groups are important actors in the trade of small arms globally. They are also frequently involved in the unlawful redistribution of weapons, including other armed groups and criminal organizations. Fueling and maintaining drug and illicit trade, such groups are, in situations of internal conflicts, crucial political actors. With the dangers it poses to world peace and state functioning, the matter is fundamentally crucial to the Security Council's objective of fostering and maintaining world peace and security. With its vast ambit and jurisprudence, the council is pregnant with the hopes and tribulations of many.

**Sumedha Arya
Kartik Maini**



Counter Terrorism Implementation Taskforce

A Stronger Resolve

Arushi Walecha and Pallav Kumar Singh pin their hopes on the upcoming convene of the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

The Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force convenes with an optimistic agenda on its mind - Border Management for Counter Terrorism.

In an era of global uncertainty and insecurity, national security takes the forefront. However, it is imperative to delve into all possible dimensions of this critical debate before reaching any consensus. Border management entails strict control and supervision over all inter-border activities via maintenance of proper records and security systems. While the idea may seem like an ideal solution, its feasibility still remains

questionable, especially in countries with porous borders. It is also vital to closely investigate whether border management is a sustainable and exhaustive means of curbing terrorism, and its economic implications for the 'developing' nations.

The issues that might be pertinent to the discussion are multiple. There is the humanitarian aspect. There is a need for strong relief and enabling mechanisms to ensure basic human rights. There is need for collaborative action and strong implementations strategies for the same. There is the legal perspective. The applicability of

international customary law and global conventions has received several threats from authoritative administration and parochial governments. There also exist economical challenges. In the wake of recent financial slowdowns, fiscal feasibility and governing policies is one aspect that cannot be ignored. The issues are multiple. International agencies have faced severe condemnations and allegations citing their ineptness to deal with contemporary issues. All we can do is hope that this meeting shall not result in one such agency.

Supply and Stability of Oil Prices

The siren alarming the oil crisis needs to be rung out loud for the benefit of the curious, the uninformed and the skeptic. A barren land, over-exploited resources now rendered useless, exacerbating energy crisis reduced the world to the Neolithic age. Sounds dystopian? This impending stark reality staring at our faces is approaching fast and if we continue with our lax attitude, we will no longer just be reading about it but living it. The debate about oil prices is heating up. The oil and gas industry is in danger of becoming a bubble that could burst any day, or a Ponzi scheme. Each year we produce more oil

than the year before and half of this finite resource has already been consumed.

Many leading critics of the Iraq war tend to claim that the US-led invasion was primarily aimed at the annexation of oil resources and for political dominance, at the heart of which lies the debate of 'petroleum politics'. Oil demand is expected to decline this year and next, the first drop since the energy shocks of the early 1980s. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has taken measures such as cutting down oil production so as to reduce oil

prices, thus aiming for stability. Another alternative is hydraulic fracturing, or commonly known as 'fracking' these days, which is bringing some temporary relief. It's hard to keep the peak oil momentum going when there is no current crisis and when optimism is awash in the media about alleged endless supplies of fossil fuels. Yet, the price of oil still hovers around \$110.

It is time to recognize the challenges en route to achieve stability in this sunset industry. It is time to wake up and smell the coffee (or oil, before there is none left).

Geetika Ahuja

UN General Assembly (Ad Hoc)

Reproductive Right or Frankenstein's Monster?



"Practices which are contrary to human dignity, such as reproductive cloning of human beings, shall not be permitted. States and competent international organizations are invited to co-operate in identifying such practices and in taking, at national or international level, the measures necessary to ensure that the principles set out in this Declaration are respected."

Article 11 of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, a very broad sweeping provision, bars all practices which may be contrary to human dignity, and lays emphasis on one that this ad hoc committee plans to focus on: human cloning. This committee

has been convened for the task of coming up with discussions and a possible convention taking a united stand on reproductive cloning of human beings. This is sought because a mere handful of countries banning it would merely result in people looking for alternative venues to indulge in this practice.

Currently, there exists an impasse between nations, as several countries wish to eliminate even the remotest possibility of human beings being cloned, whereas others are unwilling to ban it. Cloning has been contested to be unsafe and alleged to diminish the uniqueness of an individual, yet is heralded by some

as a reproductive right, especially for those who cannot conceive naturally.

The scope of this committee and discussions extend to technological advancements in the field of cloning, national legislations, international norms and jus cogens on basic human dignity, as well as the ethical ramifications of allowing cloning. In conclusion, a united stand from nations, as well as the practical implications of that stand, needs to be brought out in this committee.

Neerja Gurnani



From Desirability To Practicality

Border controls are measures taken by a country to monitor or regulate its borders. It entails a detailed and manifold method which requires acute maintenance and monitoring of accurate records of all that passes through a nation's borders, be it goods, people or arms.

Due to the proclivity of nations to override each other, internal security is inextricably linked to border control. However, it is absolutely delusional to believe that border management can, and will be a sufficient means to curb terrorism all over the world. The obstacles faced when seeking to manage control of the borders are characteristic of a iniquitous problem.

With nations such as Africa, the obstacles become insurmountable. Porous borders and lack of control are the ideal situations

to spell doom for border management. On the other hand, in the light of the economic meltdown in the global community, whereby several nations struggle with their economies as we speak, is it really feasible to invest a large part of their GDP in defence mechanisms that are prone to get outdated and fail? For a country that lacks the infrastructural manpower and economic strength to sustain and feed its population, border management is a far sighted means of security.

Utilising all our manpower in a strategy that has no fallback plan is a foolish move. While the scope of errors is large, there is absolutely no provision to handle the repercussions of these mistakes. One omitted entry, one fake record and one sneak-in will render all the efforts futile.

The need of the hour is a strong plan and a multi layer mechanism that does not, in any way, leave scope for errors in judgement. A strategy that ensures a back-up plan, for in the case of terrorism, every second counts. To ensure each step is covered and checked, from procuring mere sim cards to explosives and arms, each step is regulated.

Terrorists not only attack people physically, but rather, they play with their vulnerabilities and fears. It is the duty of every single ambassador present here, to go back to their nation with a plan in hand through which they can proudly present a secure future to their citizens. It is time to catch the problem at its root, and unite to fight the terrorist.

Aarushi Walecha

Will There Ever Be Another You?

Before we summarily dismiss cloning for the fear of a contemporary Nazi army, or clones of Hitler and mischief makers of all kinds, it is worth taking a tour of the cloning marketplace. Imagine for a moment that a couple has lost a five-year-old in a boating accident and their grief is insurmountable. If given a chance, would they not wish to clone their child and thus “bring him back”? Reproductive cloning is defined as the creation of a specimen, by copying the nuclear DNA of another animal or human being. The technology of cloning mammals, although far from reliable, has reached the point where many scientists are knowledgeable, the literature is readily available, and the implementation of the technology is not very expensive compared to many other scientific processes. This has led to worldwide debates, and like any new scientific development, it has been vastly opposed. People have raised ethical arguments such as cloning destroying the concept of individuality and being opposed to human dignity, as well as scientific reasons such as clones having shorter lifespans.

The uneasiness is understandable. Cloning is a form of asexual reproduction, and a child produced by cloning would be the genetic duplicate of an existing person. If you cloned yourself, the resulting child would be neither your son or daughter nor your twin brother or sister, but a new category of human being: your clone. This has led to a great majority of people having an intuitive sense that human beings should not be cloned. The cons do not end here; there exists a risk of losing genetic diversity, which forms the cornerstone of human evolution. Religious groups have raised oppositions about how cloned individuals could integrate with families and with society at large and have opposed technology as usurping God’s place and, to the extent embryos are used, destroying a human life. However, the scenario is not quite so bleak. Reproductive cloning is not the scientific monster that people have made it out to be – it is simply a new idea, one that will take public morality some time to wrap its head around. To improve is to change, and to perfect is to change often, as Winston Churchill

said, and we as species must advance to the march of changing times. The benefits of cloning, factually, far outweigh the negative aspects. Setting aside beliefs and morals, the only real opposition that cloning faces is the unsafe process and shorter lifespans of clones. Every medical technology carries with it a degree of risk. Cloning techniques will eventually be perfected in mammals and will then be suitable for human trials. Reproductive cloning can provide genetically related children for people who cannot be helped by other fertility treatments, and psychologists can potentially use reproductive cloning as a test of the famous nature versus nurture debate.

In conclusion, though the psychological and social ramifications of cloning are huge, it is a reproductive right, and should be allowed once it is (aided with proper norms and control) judged to be no less safe than natural reproduction.

Neerja Gurnani



Can Violent Means Achieve Peaceful Ends?

Are VNSAs (Violent Non-State Actors) arguably wrong by virtue of violence? Kartik Maini slices open perceptions and uncovers superficial misconceptions.



What are non-state military organizations? The term, alien to a layman, coheres structures that are all around us. In fact, it is said that no nation in the contemporary milieu today can boast of not having a parallel political dominance within its territorial borders. Simply put, non-state military organizations comprise the non-state actors that form militaristic organizations against those that they deem 'authoritarian' regimes and operate largely outside state structures, sometimes even having sponsorship links or safe havens in foreign countries. These organizations are said to arise in 'weak' states that leave scope and opportunity for the formation of a de-facto government which may serve as a parallel to the state structure, operating outside it but within its territorial borders.

Here, however, the author may seem to have committed a grave error by equating 'authoritarian' with 'weak.' How, you may ask, can an authoritarian regime, characterized by the use of violence and forceful enforcement of often irrational and unjust laws, be termed 'weak'? That's exactly why. Non-state military organizations strike root when a certain group of a state's populace feels that the regime ruling them is authoritarian and hence, unjust and take it upon themselves to cleanse the nation of this injustice. All said and

done, these organizations are globally seen as 'fundamentally wrong' because of their employing violent means to achieve what they deem just, and for their nature in apparent history of establishing a transnational network of black markets and fraudulence.

This, however, leaves a strong facet unexplored; a potent discrepancy in the global animosity towards these organizations that challenge self-perceived authoritarian regimes by leveling up to them through means largely in state control. But what if those authoritarian regimes really are authoritarian? The democratic character ingrained in all of us may propel us to explore the possibility of peaceful means to achieve just ends and hence, employ means like protests and judicial procedures, but in a typical authoritarian regime, such means are prohibited or violently suppressed.

In such a scenario, can violent resistance movements against irrational and unjust authority really be termed wrong? Take the example of Malaysia where despite liberation, the Dutch refused to leave, and instead went on to suppress further resistance with harsher measures, forcing the Malaysians to resort to violence for the sake of peace and final liberation. The United States of America, widely criticized for taking upon itself the role of a global moral police in its

operations in Iraq, is dismissed as a hegemonic power looking for every feeble opportunity to emanate its powers. However, the violent intervention of the United States of America in Iraq went on to foresee the establishment of long-term peace, whilst ridding the world of the potential dangers of the weapons of mass destruction Iraq supposedly developed. Although appearing entirely dichotomous, violence and peace really can work together. If peace is corroded by violence that limits abstract means of nonviolence and peaceful resistance, then violence must fight violence. As the age old Zen proverb goes, "Fire sometimes has to be fought with fire."

In a country where Gandhian principles and 'satyagrahi' platitudes are widely revered and cherished, it is understandable to limit violence to the absence of peace. It is, however, important to realize that every country's struggle is composed of factors which are largely different than its contemporaries, and generic ideologies only benefit us as much as limiting VNSAs to detestable elements of violence corroding the peace of a state. Finally, in all our perceptions and endeavors, we must learn to separate superficiality from the deep truth, and fight for humanity by just, if not peaceful, means. Humanity is not a choice, it's a responsibility.

Features

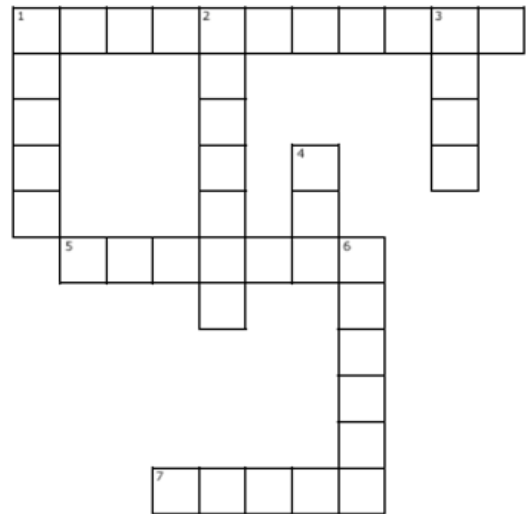
CROSSWORD PUZZLE : UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (AD HOC)

Across

1. The second (usually acceptable) form of cloning
5. The fruit that can only be grown via cloning
7. The first mammal to be successfully cloned

Down

1. The most common everyday form of clones
2. Cloning is a form of _____ reproduction
3. The specie that went extinct twice due to cloning
4. The genetic blueprint that makes each living creature unique
6. The name of the first dog to be cloned (also named as Time Magazine's most amazing invention of 2005)



Neerja Gurnani

Terribly Tiny Tales of an MUN

Geetika Ahuja narrates the ubiquitous anecdotes played out in a Model United Nations conference.

1. The love-hate relation of US and China:

They saw the mating rivers, forging friendly alliances,
US and China, seated across the table,
Bore silent contempt for other countries' stable.
For these two river ends,
Well aware of their fate, were trying to mingle at some love bends.

2. Tables were abandoned, papers flew,
Eyeing each other with suspicion, some slew.
Raging tempers and raised voices; some budged, some caved,
The unmoderated caucus was a scene grave.

3. En route to veto power, while dabbling in world affairs,
Their eyes met, chits swept.
The glint in their eyes gave it all away,
The point of personal privilege finally made way.

4. Thrown into the middle of a war zone, he saw daggers advancing from all sides,
Cowering in a corner, he realized, wasn't the solution to the strife.
His arm seemed to have a mind of its own, raising the placard in his quivering hands,
Thus marked the foray of a delegate on MUN sands.

5. Point pitched against point, clause against clause,
The battle of wits continued between them without a pause.
The garb of a delegate was a mere guise,
Great MUN rivalries, and all that despise.

6. He came, he saw, he conquered,
Unleashing one intellectual pawn after another.
Basked away in his Best Delegate glory,
Though the DSLR snapped display picture told another story.

Meet the International Press



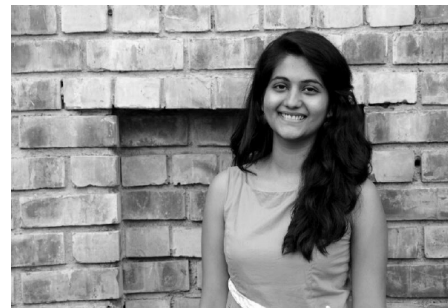
Menka Ahlawat
Head of International Press

"It takes a great deal of courage to see the world in all its sordidness and still to love it."
-Oscar Wilde



Harshita Murarka
Editor

"This moment will be just another story someday"



Sameeksha Khare
Editor

"I exist because you imagine I do." Life is a story, spin it.



Geetika Nagpal
Editor

"I solemnly swear that am up to no good."



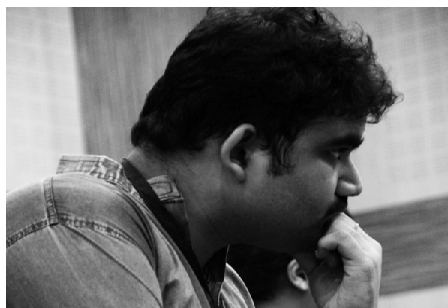
Anushree Malik
Head of Design

"Mischief Managed!"



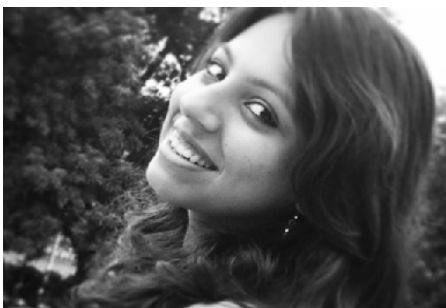
Harsh Sinha
Journalist

"DON'T PANIC" - Douglas Adams
(Hitchhiker's Guide To The Galaxy)



Pallav Kumar Singh
Journalist

"The idea of a substantive conference is flawed with out a substantive International Press, with this I rest my hopes on Zenith."



Aarushi Walecha
Journalist

"To be a star, you must shine your own light"



Kartik Maini
Journalist

"If you thought better of me, you won't be too surprised."



Saahil K Cuccria
Journalist

"In order to be irreplaceable, one must always be different" - Coco Chanel



Sumedha Arya
Journalist

"The only thing that sets human beings apart from animals is the thing called generation-gap"



Neeja Gurnani
Journalist

"To improve is to change, to perfect is to change often."
- Winston Churchill



Geetika Ahuja
Journalist

"Raise your words, not your voice. It is rain that grows flowers, not thunder." - Rumi



Dhawani Mohan
Journalist

"Unapologetically eccentric."



Aishwarya Neerja
Journalist

"She thought she could, so she did"



Nawnika Upadhyay
Journalist

"In the hair lies the bear to a bullish mind"



Astha Thapar
Journalist

"Apparently there is nothing that cannot happen today" - Mark Twain



Aarzu Kaur Sandhu
Photographer

"To find yourself, you have to lose yourself"



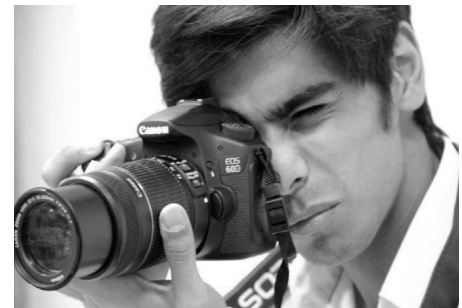
Sanjeet Singh
Photographer

"My camera is something next to my soul because it enables you to perceive the world as you want it and it can surprise you easily."



Tushar Gupta
Photographer

"Look, focus and shoot!"



Prakhar Rishi
Photographer

"I always underpromise and overdeliver. I don't wait for the iron to get hot, instead I prefer heating it with the blows of my hammer."



Rithik Singh
Photographer

"Changing normality into extraordinary."



Yatharth Buddhiraja
Photographer

"You have to do the best with what God gave you" - Mrs Grump



Raunaq Singh Ahluwalia
Videographer

"Why do we fall? So that we can learn to pick ourselves up"