



jmun  
2018

THE GLOBAL PRESS SUMMIT

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## Letter from the Director

Greetings Delegates,

It is with tremendous delight that I am serving you all as the Director of the Global Press Summit.

My name is Shivika Singh and I am currently in Grade 12, pursuing Humanities with Mathematics in the ISC stream. If not found singing around shamelessly, I can be easily identified as a person with an ultimate poker face on at all times of the day and can be seen being mocked for not having watched the Harry Potter Series. Other than that, I love composing poems. I started doing MUNs when I was in Grade 9, and since then, it has been impossible for me to stop, for the very reason, that is, Model United Nations help you grow in a manner you realise much later in your lives. This is for the eighth time that I am chairing an International Press Committee, and I hope to provide the delegates with an enriching experience.

Talking about the Press, I find that it is by far the most fun committee because press delegates never have a moment to remain idle! You will never sit still, whether it's racing down the corridors to reach your committee or to typing furiously in order to meet that deadline. Having said that, it is imperative to understand its impending struggles of getting all those nitty gritty details and figuring out what exactly you aim to do with your article. Do you want to stir up a controversy or simply refresh the minds of the committee about the daily occurrences?

In the International Press Corps, reporters will be representing specific agencies and must report based on the political stance. This is a true test of literary prowess. Can you write according to your paper? I look highly upon anyone who can think out of the box and create something spectacular, whether cartoon or written report.

The role of the International Press, which is the Global Press Summit, in this year's conference is crucial and I hope you all deliver your absolute best. This guide contains pointers and hopefully the answers to all your questions. Press Corps is known to be the eyes and ears of the public. It not only promises each delegate an opportunity to be an integral part of each committee, but also to create breaking reports and to bring to live words and images like never before. Press Corps provides the delegates the flexibility to observe, report and create. However, do not get us wrong, Press Corps is not all papers and pens. Running from committee to committee, the delegates have the opportunity to discuss delegate fashion, to figure out a traitor and to stir up drama. They will be working with all the different types of media to ensure the voice of the masses is heard.

It would be advisable to familiarize yourself with the expectations and procedures of this committee through this background guide. This guide will help you understand the way in which this committee will work and the expectations we have of you as journalists, photographers, caricaturists and videographers. We look forward to seeing you in May!

Good luck,

**Shivika Singh**

**Head of International Press,**

**The Global Press Summit,**

**Jaipuria Model United Nations, 2018**

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## INTRODUCTION

Journalism is not a new art. The dissemination of information has been necessary throughout the long course of its civilization and, while the audience and content have widely varied, the premise of collecting and spreading of information is older than writing itself. In fact, the earliest forms may be traced back as far back as two millennia ago, when wartime messengers were tasked with reporting on military victories and defeats around nations, and town criers informed about the weekly happenings around small communities.

The earliest written news pieces can be dated back to the third century. These pieces were primarily issued by the upper-class sectors of the Ancient Roman Empire and the Chinese Han Dynasty with the purpose of disseminating government sponsored letters for literate men and public officials throughout their extensive territories.

It was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries after Johann Gutenberg's invention of the printing press and the emergence of weekly newspaper publications that news bias was identified as a prominent feature of mass media. The expense of early printing equipment restricted media production to a limited number of people, so publishers often times served the interests of powerful social groups. It was through this context that different concepts of what the appropriate role of journalism should be rose up, as governments and influential individuals came to develop an ambivalent relationship with mass media.

Today, the role media plays in society varies differently between countries and their respective governmental systems. For instance, non-democratic states place control over the media by governmental intervention as to prevent it from becoming a fully independent body, and task it to protect rather to expose the government. This way, propaganda, or "information ... used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view," is a major source of information for these nations' news consumers.

In democratic societies, constitutional and legal protections have been placed upon the media in order to ensure its own independence from the state. Exemplars such as the First Amendment of the US Constitution were developed with the means of ensuring the well-functioning of democracies by allowing the media to play the role of disseminating information of public interest and giving further control-checks to governments. Hereby, it is often said that –along with the judiciary, the legislative, and the executive branches – the media has come to play part of governments' structures as the "Fourth Pillar" of democracy.

Even though media coverage of state material –most often involving military matters- is somewhat



restrained, the news media is known to hold a valuable impact on keeping governments accountable. The thought process, while kind of cynical, is that government officials are less scared of corruption and more scared of getting caught. Journalists, then, enact a role as watchdogs.

Notwithstanding the fact that the news media is independent from democratic governments, Olympian objectivity is not something that is invariably practiced by news journalists. In fact, the term of news objectivity is a fairly new topic in scholarly treatment, and it is not surprising to find newspapers that are linked to particular political parties and the economic interests of their publisher.

As it turns out, for much of journalistic history, media sources have depended and been primarily driven by economic incentives just like any other industry. As media competition increases, readership goes down and news agencies are demanded make further efforts to increase their audience base. Various studies show how industry-wide trends towards the reporting of appealing stories, like crimes or inspirational celebrities, when competition escalates. Furthermore, Propaganda and Yellow Journalism both are enacted as an intentional desire to mislead.

Focussing on these facets, here at the Global Press Summit, you will not be expected to spend your weekend pondering the theoretical dilemmas of journalism, but will be encouraged to make use of your own curiosity and to take a challenge on being vigilant with what's at play when producing news. Most importantly, we encourage you all to submerge into new ideas as to explore, learn and grow in the process and to always remember- A good question is never disrespectful.

## **Newspaper Backgrounds and Biases**

To begin with your research, it is imperative to note the meanings of a few words often used with news agencies being: left, center, right and independent.

News organizations with a "right" political leaning tend to have a more conservative stance. In the west, social conservatism usually emphasizes evangelical Christian values, keeping with the traditional morals of a biblical society. However, in other nations including India, a right political stance might mean the pursuit of capitalism, traditional moral order, emphasis on cultural significance, support of religion, equality to all people, defense of national interests, and pro-free trade. On the other hand, a "left"-leaning political stance tends to emphasize economic nationalization, progressivism, a more flexible take on cultural significance, separation of religion and the state, and more privileges for minorities; in addition, "left"-leaning groups tend to be anti-free trade.

Extreme left groups might push for communism and total redistribution of wealth. A "center" political leaning is one that is willing to compromise with either side, resulting in a "center-right" or "center-left" position depending on the degree of compromise they engage in with each side. News organizations fall all across the



spectrum of political leanings. While some are explicitly sponsored by left or right-leaning political organizations or governments, others try to minimize the political bias in their reporting. However, it is important to be aware of these political leanings, whether or not the news organization overtly or subconsciously inserts its stance into its reporting.

When thinking about how different news agencies approach international and domestic topics, it is also key to know whether or not the agency is state-controlled or privately owned. A state-controlled news outlet is one in which the central government plays a key role in determining the content of the news, often times censoring information to ensure the media reflects the government's values. State-controlled news outlets are often also required to run stories that emphasize positive views of government policies or actions. Such state-controlled news agencies are often found under authoritarian regimes. A privately-owned agency on the other hand is usually free from government interference and emphasizes the importance of the freedom of the press, though they can sometimes cater to corporate sponsors. Private news agencies are most commonly found in more democratic countries. However, in addition to sponsors, it is important to note that these privately-owned agencies can be influenced by the owner's (whether an individual or organization) political views and interests.

As you report on the actions of different committees, please take the above terms into account and consider the following questions when approaching your writing:

- 1) Would your newspaper be able to approach this topic without censorship? Would there be constraints to your capacity on reporting on certain subjects?
- 2) What are your agency's main topic areas?
- 3) Who controls your newspaper and what are their goals?

## Types of Media

With evolving time, the media is always changing and progressing. Today there are many different forms of media, some of them being:

- 1) Print Media- It is the oldest form of media. It includes articles published in newspapers, magazines, journals or any other printed material. Examples- The Times of India, etc.
- 2) Broadcast Media- It is the most pragmatic source of news and it received by the widest audience. Examples- Television News and Radio News.
- 3) Visual Graphics- These are modern ways to transmit news as they attract the attention and interests of many. They include Photography, Videography, Caricaturing, Sketches/Cartoons or even Bars and Graphs. They help the viewers to visualise the information provided.
- 4) Internet- Today, Internet is the most widely used source of news. All kinds of news are available on the internet for free through online articles from newspapers, blogs, videos or even pictures. It is very accessible and



convenient.

- 5) Social Media- It falls under the subheads of Internet, but due to the recent overwhelming response that the social media domain has got is unbelievable. Handles like Instagram, Facebook, Snapchat, etc. help in spreading news and act as a major form of media.

#### ***At Jaipuria Model United Nations-***

The forms of media to be used at JMUN 2018, The Global Press Summit are as follows-

1. Print Media- This could be written articles, poems, interviews, etc. The Journalists are expected to follow their media biases in writing such reports and should be completely transparent in their delivery.
2. Photography- For the Photographers, it is important for them to understand that every picture that they click, should speak for itself. The Journalists can collaborate with the Photographers to supplement their articles with pictures and make them more interesting. Photography will be evaluated by taking in consideration its formal structure and its storytelling value.
3. Videos: The Videographers are free to cover any aspect of the conference through the production of videos based on the activities provided to them by their Head.
4. Visual Graphics: Graphic design works may also be utilized to provide content for your media outlet. We motivate you to produce info graphics, such as cartoons data visualizations, or sketches that relate to the aspects and actions of the committees. These may be done by hand or digitally. This information should be noted by all the potential Caricaturists.

Key topic of discussion around which the in-committee sessions will function/Basic Agenda-

**“What is the freedom of Press?” Discussing if freedom of press is unlimited or not.**

## **Committee Logistics**

The Global Summit this year shall focus upon three major facets of Journalism, the most important being- Writing of Articles and In-Committee Sessions along with the Press Conferences acting as a cherry on top.

Though your time may be divided amongst the three, slightly more emphasis shall be given to the Report Writing portion.

All the journalists will be assigned a ‘beat’.

### ***BEATS-***

A beat is a particular topic or region area that a reporter covers. News agencies assign beats to their reporters with the purpose of a balanced coverage, preventing stories from getting too much or too little coverage.



## Procedures

For obvious reasons, the Press Corps will operate differently from other committees at JMUN 2018. Although the pressroom will serve as the headquarters, delegates will be expected to spend most of their time visiting committee sessions, conducting interviews, writing stories, and arranging press conferences. Reporters are expected to give a general view of what is happening in committee, in addition to expressing their perspectives in the articles. However, do not restrict yourself to the nation of your origin. For instance, Times of India is expected to not only write stories about India, but also about the various countries present. **Background research about the perspective of your newspaper is also expected to be done by reporters prior to the commencement of the conference.**

### *ARTICLES*

The types of articles that the reporters have to write are

- a) Factual or News Based Reports
- b) Opinion Reports
- c) Humour/Buffer Articles
- d) 'Colour' Articles
- e) Interviews

### *IN-COMMITTEE*

As it was earlier mentioned, the Global Press Summit at JMUN 2018 is a specialized agency and a constant crisis committee.

The Rules of Procedure for the committee involve the usage of

- 1. Motions
- 2. Moderated/ Unmoderated Caucuses
- 3. Voting Procedures
- 4. Directives
- 5. Crisis Notes

It is advisable to brush up on these procedures to understand and participate in the dynamics of the committee properly. To do that, we advise you to refer to the RoPs mentioned on the website [www.bestdelegate.com](http://www.bestdelegate.com). However, if any procedural question or queries may arise, you can always reach out to us at





[gps.jmun@gmail.com](mailto:gps.jmun@gmail.com).

## **Press Conferences**

Throughout the conference, there will be press conferences held by various committees. Reporters will be notified in advance. The reporters will have the opportunity to ask delegates various questions on any aspect of their policy, stance etc. that will challenge the delegate under scrutiny or bring out controversial information

## **Reporters Rules and Policies**

(1) Delegates must bring a device on which they can write their article, either a laptop or a phone. They can use notebooks if they wish to, but the final article must be typed and submitted.

(2) Delegates should have a cell phone that works with them at all times, if possible. The nature of the Press Corps means that delegates are usually spread out all over the conference. It is standard practice for the chair to create a Whatsapp group with all delegates on it, therefore Whatsapp is an essential prerequisite. If for any reason a delegate cannot use Whatsapp, other arrangements will be made to contact them. This will make it easier for the chair to ask all delegates to return, if needed.

(3) Delegates should not use cell phones in committee rooms, only outside in the hallways, so as not to disturb committee proceedings. Delegates of other committees are not allowed cell phones during a session. Phones should also be set to silent in a committee room.

(4) The chairs of all committees reserve the right to ask a member of the Press Corps to leave during certain proceedings. Reporters must follow these instructions. They will be let in again later.

(5) If possible, delegates should try to bring a pen drive/flash drive/USB with them. The Press staff will have some on hand, but having your own helps in case all the pen drives are being used.

(6) This is a given, but delegates must be polite and respectful at all times. They must enter, exit and sit in committee rooms without interfering in committee proceedings and listen when instructions are given to them.



NOTE- Time curfews play a major role in committees like the Global Press Summit. You will be asked to respect certain time frames throughout the conference in order to meet with the Press Corps Team or to submit your work. This way, you will be able to have a clear idea of how your time should be managed. Press Corps is a constant quantity vs. quality battle, so it is crucial to know how to organize your timings. We encourage you to contact us if you have any trouble regarding the set time frames.

## **POLICIES & REPORTING TIPS:**

You must keep in mind that article writing is different from essay writing. News articles must have an informative tone and consist of factual information. Here are a few tips to help you write interesting, yet formal articles:

1. Quotes are an essential part of the story. Everything other than the quotes should be factual information and the ideologies must be neutral, unless your newspaper is known to be biased towards certain nations.
2. Spelling, punctuation and grammar need to be accurate. Please proof read before you send in your articles.
3. Keep in mind who your audience is. Make sure your fellow delegates and teachers understand your articles.
4. Interviews are an essential part of the Press Corps. Do not ask for historic facts or dates. Questions must be generated before the interview and should be open ended and not restricted to a yes/no answer. Thorough research must be done beforehand. Questions such as “What is your position on this?” or “How do you think this will impact?” are ideal questions. Sometimes, it is okay to have personal interviews with delegates or members of the Secretariat as it brings out an interesting element of the people behind the scenes.
5. Accuracy is crucial in any piece of writing you submit. Quotes and facts must be as accurate as possible. Preferably cross-check your facts before you submit the article.
6. It is advisable that make your articles very precise. However, stick to your natural style of writing. It will be helpful to read news articles before coming to committee.
7. All formal pieces of writing must be written in **the third person point of view**. Choice articles, though, can be written from either second person or first person point of view.
8. The ‘lead’, or introduction of the article, is very important. The better and more exciting it is, the more it will draw readers in. It serves to get their attention, as does the title. A serious story usually has a larger, informative lead, while a light- hearted one is usually more concise and witty.



## Evaluations

In order for reporters to have clear knowledge about what will be evaluated in this committee, a brief description of the criteria the staff will follow has been placed below. These criteria have been set with a holistic approach rather than a rigid numerical grading system. The following criteria will be taken into consideration:

- Quality pieces are submitted with a relative frequency.
- Production of a varied array of content is achieved over the course of the conference.
- Facts used in articles are accurate and presented in an unbiased manner (taking into consideration the 'colour' of their news agency).
- Initiative and creativity when formulating ideas for the reporter's work.
- News pieces are well written, informative, and contains appropriate content and quotations.
- Punctuality with deadlines and curfews set. If having trouble with set time frames, the reporter is able to inform the Press Corps staff in advance and shows effort to complete their work in a timely manner.
- Responsiveness to the advice and directors of the Press Corps staff.

## Sample Articles-

Here you will find sample articles written by Press Corps reporters of HMUN India 2014.

### 1. Sample Print/News

Federal Reserve Debates Repurchase Agreement  
REUTERS

Anticipating the opening of the New York financial markets Monday morning, the Federal Reserve urgently debated the intricacies of a working paper proposing a repurchase agreement removing toxic, asset-backed securities from certain banks and financial institutions.

The working paper comes after unidentified financial institutions approached the Board yesterday in the hopes of transferring their overvalued assets to the Federal Reserve. The paper outlines a plan in which the Fed would transfer properly valued asset-backed securities currently in its possession to said institutions in exchange for



the institutions' toxic assets.

The Fed would determine which amount of undervalued assets to cover “on a case-by-case basis.” Acknowledging the “fragility” of the current financial climate, the paper noted the need for banks to repurchase their assets at some undetermined point in the future.

Critics of the working paper — Chicago Bank President Charles L. Evans, Boston Bank President Eric S. Rosengren, and Cleveland Bank President Sandra Pianalto — were especially concerned about the vague terms under which the re-transferring of assets to their original institutions would occur.

While Dr. Rosengren argued for a long-term date “20 to 30 years” into the future to ensure current market conditions are unaffected, Dallas Bank President Richard W. Fisher worried that such a wide horizon might be unwise since the assets and concrete infrastructure on which said assets are based may be obsolete or non-existent by such a point. Bank Governor Daniel K. Tarullo offered a compromise between both concerns, suggesting the Fed intensify the buying back of assets.

Referring to an area of the paper, which he saw as lacking, San Francisco Bank Interim President John Moore additionally, questioned the Board's ability to determine the exchange rate between the value of assets from the Federal Reserve and the value of toxic assets from relevant banks and financial institutions. He also hoped to clarify what proportion of troubled assets the Fed would receive. While the Federal Reserve has not yet judged these matters substantively, Mr. Moore's misgivings are likely to color subsequent debate.

## 2. Sample Opinion Piece

OPINION: Biased and Stagnant Proposals Slow Up Progress in the General Assembly

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

As the General Assembly continues to work towards ending and resolving the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, its progress is being held up by a few loud voices who continue to refuse to accept the conclusions and decisions of the remainder of the committee. As delegates from around the world work to solve perhaps the greatest international conflict of this moment there has been surprisingly little disagreement in the committee on what a successful resolution of the Afghanistan “problem” would look like. The vast majority of countries seem to support a plan involving multilateral action to encourage (if not force) the USSR to remove troops from the country and following that removal, humanitarian aid to the Afghani people and the establishment of some sort of provisional government. However, progress is being seriously



impeded by those who refuse to accept that the USSR, despite past treaties to the contrary, is a hostile force in Afghanistan and not a benevolent one and that the will of the Afghani people should be the ultimate determinant of international policy on the issue. Unfortunately, while nearly all delegates have accepted these two conclusions as incontrovertible fact, the delegations of several major players on the world stage, notably the United Kingdom and a coalition of Warsaw Pact members including Bulgaria and the Ukraine, continue to impede progress by declaring that the USSR ought to have a long term role in Afghanistan, either in administration or humanitarian aid. The delegates from these countries are doing a disservice not only to Afghanistan but also to the international community as a whole by refusing to put aside the divisions of the past and the realities of a divided world in order to stand together, regardless of allegiance, to act on the social, economic and humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.

One principle point of contention from these delegates is that the USSR should be the primary source of humanitarian aid following the withdrawal of troops. This proposal completely misses the point. The USSR is in Afghanistan as a hostile force. The “problem” in Afghanistan is of the USSR’s creation, and therefore it is preposterous to suggest that the very nation that has been responsible for the oppression and subjugation of the Afghani people should suddenly turn into a humanitarian force. As Robert Kivell, the delegate from China put it, “Having the USSR give aid defeats the point of forcing them out.” His colleague, the delegate from Egypt was quick to agree: “should the USSR remain (if Afghanistan), civility in Afghanistan can in no way occur.”

Similarly, while all delegates agree that some sort of provisional government will need to be set up following the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the debate over what form that government should assume is fierce. The answer to this issue too is simple and is grounded in the principles on which the United Nations operates: following the withdrawal of USSR troops, the international community must make a faithful effort to support the creation of a provisional government that matches the desires of the Afghani people. If that means the involvement of the Mujahideen then the international community has no rightful jurisdiction to object. What these delegates fail to realize is that this is not a complex issue. The USSR has grossly violated the national sovereignty of Afghanistan, heaped untold injury on the Afghani people and engaged in war conduct that merits the strong denunciation and not the patience and acquiescence of the international community.

The delegates from France, Egypt and China, among others, deserve commendation for their commitment to reaching consensus on a solution that is based in the realities of the situation, and the needs of Afghanistan, rather than in politicized and biased desires of individual countries that are not directly connected to the situation. The delegates from the United Kingdom, the Ukraine and Belarus however, and any others



that support the proposals they have advanced deserve only the condemnation of the international community for allowing longstanding biases to stand in their way of working collaboratively to come to a solution and for basing their proposals in blatantly false idealizations rather than the realities of the situation. Their proposals are neither feasible nor sensible – and they have no place in the deliberations of the committee.

### **The news agencies to be represented in the Global Press Summit**

#### **Yonhap News Agency**

The Yonhap News Agency was the result of a merger between 2 well known agencies in the 1980's, Hapdong news agency and the Orient Express. The South Korean news agency was founded on 19th December, 1980. It's headquarters is in Seoul. It currently has ties with 78 non Korean news agencies and a service exchange agreement with the KCNA (Korean Central News Agency) signed in 2002.

#### **The Guardian**

The Guardian was first known as the Manchester Guardian, and was founded by John Edward Taylor in 1821. In 1959, it was renamed to simply The Guardian. This Center left aligned newspaper has it's headquarters in London.

#### **BBC**

The British Broadcasting Corporation or the BBC was founded in 1922 by John Reith. Operating under the Royal Charter, the news agency has the least biased policy, leaning towards the center left. The BBC introduced the world's first "high-definition" 405 line television service in 1936, and was the only legal radio broadcaster until 1968 in England.

#### **Yomiuri Shimbun-**

The Yomiuri Shimbun is a Japanese newspaper, which is part of Japan's largest conglomerate, The Yomiuri Group. It was founded in 1874. It has a conservative center right political alignment. The Yomiuri Shimbun has a history of promoting nuclear power in Japan, and was also the center of a labor scandal in 1945 and 1946.



### **Minju Choson**

The Minju Choson is a state run North Korean news agency. It was founded in 1945. Having a socialist; communist alignment, it handles more administrative matters, such as the decisions of the state cabinet. The official mission of the newspaper is to "arm the workers of the people's governing bodies and the national economic bodies with the Great Leader's revolutionary thought and Juche ideology."

### **Dawn**

Dawn is Pakistan's oldest, leading and most widely read English newspaper. It was founded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 26 October 1941 as a mouthpiece for the Muslim League. It regularly carries syndicated articles with western newspaper agencies. It has a liberal, centrist, and progressive alignment. Its headquarters is in Karachi.

### **Fox News**

Fox News is an American satellite television channel, and is owned by the Fox Entertainment Group. Fox News is provided in 86 countries or overseas territories worldwide. It was launched on October 7th 1996. The slogan of the FNC is "Real news. Real honest opinion." It has a Right bias policy.

### **China Daily**

China Daily is an English daily newspaper produced in the People's Republic of China. It was founded on 1st June 1981. Co-owned by the Communist Party of China and The State Council Information Office, it is a least biased news agency, although it has been called state run by some.

### **Le Monde**

Le monde is a French afternoon newspaper. Its headquarters are in Paris. Le Monde has demanded and maintained independence to formulate its own policies. With coverage both nationally and internationally, the paper has consistently presented in depth analysis of newsworthy events, without adhering to any particular political position, although generally it is regarded as somewhat Left of Center.

### **Al Jazeera**

Al Jazeera Arabic was the first independent news channel in the Arab world dedicated to providing comprehensive news and live debate. It provides a voice for the voiceless in some of the most unreported places on the planet. In more than 70 bureaus around the world.

Al Jazeera presents a far more moderate, Westernized face than Islamic Jihadism or rigid Sunni orthodoxy and it features "very little specifically religious content in its broadcasts".



### **The Times of India**

The Times of India is an Indian-English newspaper based in Mumbai. It is one of India's most influential papers, and its voice has frequently coincided with that of the national government. Its avoidance of sensationalism, its serious tone, and its coverage of international news enhanced its prestige in India, where over the years it became known as an intellectual newspaper.

### **The Hindu**

The Hindu is an Indian daily newspaper, headquartered at Chennai. The Hindu is distinguished for its independent editorial stand and its reliable and balanced presentation of the news which have over the years, won for it the serious attention and regard of the people who matter in India and abroad hence, is taken seriously in the national capital.

### **Süddeutsche Zeitung**

The Süddeutsche Zeitung, published in Munich, Bavaria, is one of the largest daily newspapers in Germany. Süddeutsche Zeitung has won readers by its careful and accurate presentation of news and by its forthright stands on sensitive issues.

### **Komsomolskaya Pravda**

Komsomolskaya Pravda is a Russian tabloid newspaper, headquartered at Moscow. Komsomolskaya Pravda is the organizer of Soviet youth in the struggle to fulfil the goals set by the Leninist-Communist Party. It propagandizes the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and provides information on the international democratic youth movement.

### **New York Times**

New York Times is an American newspaper based in New York City. It is the most powerful engine for independent, boots-on-the-ground, deeply reported journalism, and setting the standard for the most ambitious and innovative storytelling.

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## PHOTOGRAPHY

*"There's one thing a photograph should contain, humanity of the moment."*  
- Robert frank

### What is Photography?

Photography is the art of capturing the beauty of life, the act of appreciating 'the moment'. It's a discipline and an art. Photographer isn't just a person with a DSLR, it takes a lot of patience and hard work to get an "ideal picture". Real photographers know how to take an ordinary object and put meaning into it, meaning that represents a cause. They give photographs a voice.

### ***Photography at Jaipuria Model United Nations-***

Photography at Jaipuria Model United Nations is about giving a perspective and showing how creative you are and how beautifully you can make your photographs talk on behalf of the committee. It will not only provide you a ground but also enhance your photography skills and experience.

### The Three Kings of Photography: Aperture, Shutter-Speed, ISO

**In order to take more awesome pictures, one must have a fairly good understanding of ISO, Shutter Speed, and Aperture, sometimes called the "exposure triangle".**

#### **ISO:**

In very basic terms, ISO is the level of sensitivity of your camera to available light. The lower the ISO number, the less sensitive it is to the light, while a higher ISO number increases the sensitivity of your camera.

#### **Aperture:**

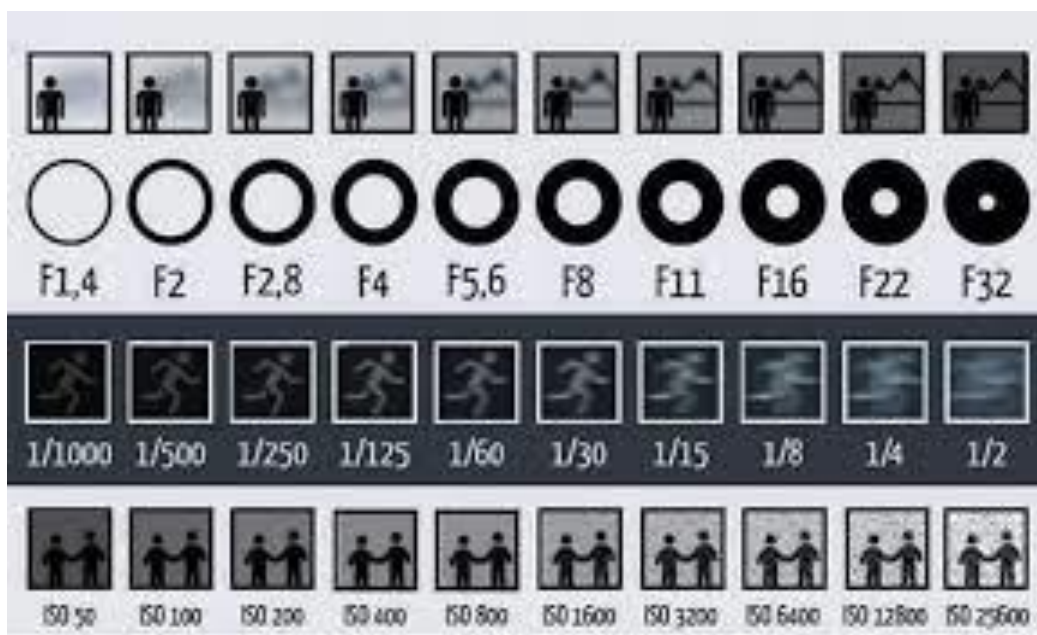
In photography and digital photography, aperture is the unit of measurement that defines the \_\_\_\_\_ size



of the opening in the lens that can be adjusted to control the amount of light reaching the film or digital sensor. The size of the aperture is measured in F-stop. See also shutter speed.

### **Shutter Speed:**

In photography and digital photography the shutter speed is the unit of measurement which determines how long shutter remains open as the picture is taken. The slower the shutter speed, the longer the exposure time. The shutter speed and aperture together control the total amount of light reaching the sensor.



### **Different types of photography:**

#### **1. Aerial photography**

Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position. Usually the camera is not supported by a lun and ground-based structure.





## 2. Abstract photography

Abstract photography, sometimes called non-objective, experimental, conceptual or concrete photography, is a means of depicting a visual image that does not have an immediate association with the object world and that has been created through the use of photographic equipment, processes or materials.



## 3. Candid photography

Candid photograph is a photograph captured without creating a posed appearance. This is achieved in many ways, for example: when the subject



is in motion, by avoiding prior preparation of the subject, by not distracting the subject during the process of taking photos.



#### 4. Documentary photography

Documentary photography usually refers to a popular form of photography used to chronicle events or environments both significant and relevant to history and historical events as well as everyday life.



#### 5. Landscape photography

Landscape photography shows spaces within the world, sometimes vast and unending, but other times microscopic. Landscape photographs typically capture the presence of nature but can also focus on man-made features or disturbances of landscapes.





## 6. Conceptual photography

Conceptual photography is a type of photography that illustrates an idea. There have been illustrative photographs made since the medium's invention.



## 7. Portraiture

Portrait photography or portraiture in photography is photography of a person or group of people that captures the personality of the subject by effective lighting, backdrops and poses.







## 8. Photojournalism

Photojournalism is journalism in which written copy is subordinate to pictorial usually photographic presentation of news stories or in which a high proportion of pictorial presentation is used; broadly news photography.



## 9. Panoramic photography

Panoramic photography is a technique of photography, using specialized equipment or software that captures images with horizontally elongated fields of view. It is sometimes known as wide format photography. Both the aspect ratio and coverage of field are important factors in defining a true panoramic image.



## 10. Motion Blur photography

Motion blur is the apparent streaking of rapidly moving objects in a still image or a sequence of images such as a movie or animation. It results when the image being recorded changes during the recording of a single exposure, either due to rapid movement or long exposure.



## **Important guidelines** that are must to be followed:

- Carry your own camera and its equipment, sharing will not be preferred. (Misplacing of things due to sharing will not be the responsibility of the authorities.) ***Do not forget to bring a Laptop.***
- Editing will not be accepted. (Except basic cropping, straightening etcetera provided any such editing does not affect the authenticity and/or genuineness of the photograph(s).)
- Once the last submission of photographs lapses, you may then be entitled to minus markings.
- Different sessions may demand different type of photographs.
- Photographs must be submitted in JPEG format.
- Same photographs cannot be submitted for more than one committee session.
- There must be no border(s), copyright marks, logo(s) or any other visible references and/or marks on the photographs.
- Your discipline, interaction and co-operation will matter.

**HAPPY PHOTOGRAPHING!**

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## **CARICATURING**

The major difference between an editorial cartoon and the day to day pieces of art lies in the fact that the editorial cartoons are meant to describe a moment exuberantly and at the Jaipuria Model United Nations, 2018, the artists will be given an opportunity to present their skills in a manner which will make the simulation more vivid. To do so, you'll be requiring a creative aspect to illustrate the happenings in the committees. Never restrict yourself or shy away in presenting your idea. Imagine, draw, portray.

***“All cartoon characters and fables must be exaggeration, caricatures. It is the very nature of fantasy and fable.” ~Walt Disney***

Thus there will be no restrictions on what you make, what medium you choose and what idea you represent. But remember, the very aim of the cartoons and caricatures is to present an issue in an ebullient way.





**While there are no restrictions, there are a few tips that may help you:-**

- Portrayal of relevancy between your illustrations and the agendas of the respective committees will be an imperative aspect. The happening in the committees are the major source of all the subtle cartoons and caricatures.
- Make a rich use of devices like irony, satire, oxymoron etcetera to make your illustrations lucid. Usage of these tools will fetch you brownie points as they'll portray your verbal proficiencies in the form of graphics.
- Understanding the basics about the concept of caricatures and their presentation will be an important aspect. The caricatures thus presented should speak volumes in a refined manner.
- Usage of analogies to highlight the idea of your caricatures would be appreciated. Traditional caricatures are dearly welcomed.
- Authenticity of the caricatures will speak about your spectrum of creativity so try and make sure that the caricatures you make are from your own figment of imagination.

**You will be requiring the following-**

- All the necessary stationary inclusive of the medium that you'll be working in. All in all, the material should be there with you in sufficient quantities.
  - A good presence of mind would be required to convert a moment into an illustration. Your illustrations should be an artistic and symbolic representation of the committee allotted to you.
  - A cooperative approach would be required to work with the fellow photographers, journalists and other delegates in order to bring out the exuberance of your creativity in the newsletter.
  - A sense of diligence and competitiveness will be required. You'll have to strive to create the art in order to put forward your thoughts vividly.
  - A good research of all the committees will be required. Being thorough with the agendas of the various committees beforehand would help you to emulate the events in the form of illustrations easily.
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## VIDEOGRAPHY

*“If you were born with the ability to change someone's perspective or emotions, never waste that gift. It is one of the most powerful gifts God can give—the ability to influence.”*

### **What the videographers will be doing:-**

- Each videographer will be assigned a different committee.
- Their task would be to film a 3-5 minute documentary, which must include the events of the committee assigned.
- At the end of each session, they will be required to submit their recordings to the head of videography.
- The best videographer will be judged upon their cinematography and post production skills as well as how relevant is the information that they have captured.
- The final Closing Spot of Jaipuria Model United Nations would include the clips used and submitted by the videographers.
- The use of **Only** the following softwares are allowed:-

**1-Vegas pro**

**2-Adobe Premiere**

**3-Apple iMovie**

**4-Wondershare Filmora**

### **What we expect from the videographers:-**

- The videographers must bring their own equipment such as cameras, tripods etc.
- Interviews of the delegates and the members of the executive board to gather information are accepted and welcomed by the head of videography.
- For more information visit and observe documentaries by:

**Al Jazeera**

**Fox News**

**Wall Street Documentaries**

**CNN Films**

**4th Row Films**

**National Geographic Channel**



## Closing Thoughts

To summarize, we want you to go through the background guide as thoroughly as possible. **It is mandatory for all the press members to bring their laptops or mobile phone.** For all the journalists, it is very important to be thorough with your research related to your agencies and the basic agenda of discussion as was mentioned above.

Delegates of the Press Corps, the duty you have been given is one you simply cannot take lightly. You must learn to respect your role as a member of the Global Press Summit, and churn out gripping articles and strong speeches. Our role is to present the MUN through words.

Now that we have parted our information to you, we expect nothing less than incredible articles and excellent participation. No pressure. We wish you best of luck.

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