

INTERNATIONAL PRESS

Dear International Press Members,

We are delighted to welcome you all to the International Press of **JPHS Model UN!**

Many people don't understand the importance of the International Press at Model UN Conferences, but it is our responsibility to fathom the power that we hold. We not only have the power to shape public opinion but also to bring about change. The beauty of cartooning and writing is that we can raise our voices without actually raising them.

With such power comes great responsibility, and it is our duty to satisfy this responsibility to the best of our capacities. Don't let anyone tell you the work you do as a press member is insignificant and easy, the research and background knowledge needed for each article, caricature, or any other art piece can not be put into words, and not everyone can do what we do here at IP.

The hard work and the idea that's behind each submission that you put forward is what makes your work different. An IP member must be able to interpret what has been said, to read between the lines, and join the dots.

A good caricaturist can be a good artist but a great artist won't unquestionably be a good caricaturist. And what makes each journalist stand out is their originality and the power their opinions hold.

That said, we hope you all have an amazing conference, take back with you the best memories possible, and learn new things that help make this world a better place.

With warm regards,

Bhavika Dabur

(Editor - In - Chief)

Arnav Singh Sisodia

(Head of Photography)

BACKGROUND GUIDE FOR JOURNALISTS

"Journalism can never be silent, that is its greatest virtue".

Dear Journalists,

It brings me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the JPHSMUN 2023.

I anticipate you are well aware of the responsibilities that come with being a part of the Press Corp. Journalism is a powerful tool in this contemporary world, Establishment of a righteous opinion comes with a great vision and the need to reach the masses.

Your words create history.

An ideal reporter during international simulations realizes the requirement for facts and content thoroughly processed in one masterpiece of an article.

The roots of your article shall be traced to your adequate research and an idealistic approach to journalism.

This two-day experience shall be worthwhile of your time as we shall be abiding by deadlines, have great tempers, and have the opportunity to learn from one another.

In the end, your knowledge, structure, and presentation shall give you your path and take you places.

My best wishes to all! May the truth dwell.

Regards,

Bhavika Dabur

Editor in Chief



CODE OF CONDUCT:

Since the format of the conference is an offline interaction, kindly communicate your doubts to the concerned delegate or executive board with decency. It is advised for all Press members to keep their respective discipline during the committee proceedings, if countered with doubt kindly inform and your doubt will be catered to. During the briefing session please adhere to it. Make sure your articles are not derogatory and carry your essentialities. Diplomatic courtesy shall be followed at all times. Derogatory remarks to the conference staff and fellow delegates shall lead to disqualification from the conference.

REPORTING:

One of the most important tasks that journalists in the International Press perform is formal reportage. They are primarily required to cover the event and describe it to others in the most structured and concise way possible, and for this purpose, they take notes and submit articles that contain the major happenings/discussions in their respective councils. A good news report ought to be articulate, succinct, neutral in tone and opinion, and be able to convey the essence of the committee proceedings.

RESEARCH:

All members are expected to understand that just as delegates are role-playing as representatives of nations, you as reporters are also representing the International Media. Statements quoted by a delegate are official in a public forum and have repercussions in the international community. Therefore, you should be able to process all statements and analyze them. Make sure your research is accurate and is derived from a reliable source. (Mention your sources where necessary). Research is a secondary aspect of the article, kindly ensure your article possesses authentic committee proceedings as well as creative input at your end.

POINTS TO REMEMBER:

~**Abbreviations**- Only standard acronyms and approved abbreviations should be used. Before using an acronym, the full form should be mentioned once within brackets. Example: United Nations (UN).

~**Apostrophes**- This punctuation mark will only be used to indicate possessive nouns or secondary quotations. Apostrophes are never used to indicate plurals.

~**Use of formal language**- The use of first and secondary quotations is not recommended.

~**Diplomatic courtesy**- While reporters are encouraged to faithfully report on the statements of the representatives within the MUN simulation, no quotation should violate the dictates of diplomatic courtesy. All articles and personals to be included in the newsletter will be carefully edited to ensure that all content remains courteous to each participant of the MUN.

If a reporter feels that a quotation by a representative is discourteous, a reporter is encouraged to rephrase the statement more courteously. Kindly address the members of the board and fellow delegations as per their degrees. Example: (1) "The delegation of The United States of America".(2) "Honourable Chair".

~**Tenses**- Follow one tense throughout your article and ideally, your article should be in the past tense.

~**Quotation marks** -As per Standard English grammar, punctuation after a quotation must always be included inside the closing quotation mark ("Example").

~**Grammar** and **punctuation** must not be compromised. A spell-check of the final draft is essential.

~Keep your article **brief** and **precise**. Council reports should ideally not exceed 350-500 words.

SUBMISSION RULES:

Deadlines- A deadline refers to the last period of time by which you can submit a given task. As you are working for an International Press, you have to abide by the provided time to complete your task. Not adhering to deadlines is unacceptable and is frowned upon, as well as may contribute to the deduction of marks. You will be made aware of the deadline after you are assigned your respective task.

Article Submission- Your article must be coherent and well-structured. It shall consist of an identifiable opening, two or three descriptive paragraphs, and a conclusion. You must give your article a relevant headline/title and a by-line containing "By (Your Name)".

Format- The journalists will be introduced to four types of articles:

(1) BEAT-BASED ARTICLES-

A beat-based article differentiates the press from secretaries who take notes. News published in an article of a reputed daily or a magazine focuses on the outcome rather than the proceedings. This article type involves listening to the debate very closely and picking up on one thread of discussion. Once you have decided what you are writing about, you record a variety of opinions on it and improvise your content with facts from the real world. It requires extensive research on the agenda to be able to accomplish an entire article on one topic.

You must exercise your ability to analyze a given situation and present it succinctly. The following can be used as a structure for a beat-based article.

Para 1: Stating the beat

Para 2: Elaborating the beat

Para 3: Support/opposition to the statement

Para 4: Incident/Event/Occurrence forms the crux of the original beat

Para 5: Expectations/ Repercussions

(2) OP-ED (Opinionated Articles)

Often referred to as 'opposite to the editorial page' is a written prose piece typically published by a newspaper or magazine which expresses the concern of the author regarding the agenda. This article requires a unique perspective on an issue with a structured argument. Opinion pieces generally feature the reporter's opinion on an issue. A good opinion piece features a convincing theory and a series of equally convincing justifications for the same. An opinion piece is judged upon the facts and viewpoint presented, so reporters must think thoroughly about their respective argument and its method of presentation, to make the article easy to comprehend.

The following can be referred to as the format of an OP-ED article.

Para 1: An Introduction

Para 2: Descriptive Paragraph (1)

Para 3: Descriptive Paragraph (2)

Para 4: Concluding Paragraph

(3) REPORT WRITING

The definition of report writing is creating an account or statement that describes in detail an event, situation, or occurrence, usually as the result of observation or inquiry. A report is a short, sharp, concise document that is written for a particular purpose and audience. It generally sets out and analyses a situation or problem, often making recommendations for future action. It is a factual paper and needs to be clear and well-structured. Such an article type demands accurate and extensive research to achieve its true worth.

The following can be referred to as the format of a report.

Para 1: Introduction.

Para 2: Discussion Paragraph 1

Para 3: Discussion Paragraph 2

Para 4: Conclusion.

Para 5: Recommendations/solutions.

(4) FEATURE ARTICLE

A feature article is journalistic, researched, descriptive, colorful, thoughtful, reflective, and thorough writing about original ideas. Feature stories cover topics in-depth, going further than mere hard news coverage by amplifying and explaining the most interesting and important elements of a situation or occurrence. Feature articles are a great platform for the creative side in you, hence use the opportunity well. On attempting a feature article kindly adhere to five paragraphs :

Para 1: Introduction

Para 2: Descriptive/Discussion Paragraph 1

Para 3: Descriptive/Discussion Paragraph 2

Para 4: Creative insight

Para 5: Conclusion

PRESS CONFERENCE:

If given the opportunity, all the committees will have a press conference. During this, the journalists are required to prepare 3 questions that will be targeted at specific delegates, as well as one that may be targeted to the committee at large. The answers to the same may be integrated into the submission alongside the article. The proceedings of the Press Conference must be recorded (notes).

WAY OF SUBMISSION:

Name_Day(number)_CommitteeAlloted_articletype

JUDGING PARAMETERS:

(1) Grammar

(2) Title Accuracy

(3) Time Limit

(4) Research

(5) Expression/Creativity

(6) Diplomacy

BACKGROUND GUIDE FOR CARICATURISTS

We, at the International Press, believe that one must know more, hear more, see more and say more. We have to broaden the horizons of our creativity and expand our ability to think. This can be achieved only when every member of the press is well-researched and aware of the agendas of their respective committees. Caricaturists play a pivotal role in shaping public opinions; they mold people's perceptions. Their art has the power to both promote peace and understanding or provoke anger and intolerance. In the busy world that we are living in today, cartoons play an extremely important role. Cartoons make the news more appealing. And all kinds of people can understand them without wasting time.

**Cartoons are representations of a wide and serious subject
in an exaggerated and humorous manner.**

Over the course of the conference, the caricaturists are expected to make cartoons based on their observations. They may use metaphors, symbols, expressions, or caricatures to make their cartoons more intriguing.

POINTS TO REMEMBER:

1. Research on the allotted committee's agenda is essential. It will enable you to fully understand the subject matter of the discussions. Reading the background guides of your allotted committees will make it easier for you to make cartoons, as you will be aware of what you need to keep an eye out for.
2. It is recommended that you make notes during the committee proceedings to have a rough idea about what ideas you would like your cartoons to convey to your audience.
3. Cartoons are all about exaggeration. However, there is a difference between exaggerating and lying, so try your best to put forth correct and true information. If you have a doubt regarding the exact wording of a statement made by a delegate, then please clarify the same with the concerned delegate via chat before mentioning the same in your cartoon.
4. We encourage caricaturists to read between the lines and look at the bigger picture before presenting their thoughts and ideas on paper.
5. What makes you stand out from other caricaturists is your original, unique perspective on a situation. So, don't hesitate to express your views.
6. Try to present your ideas in an appropriate manner so that your cartoon is coherent and comprehensible.

7. Avoid adding unnecessary details in the background; this will keep your main elements from standing out.

8. While using any medium, avoid overshadowing anything, as this will make your art look untidy and crowded.

9. Never use too many elements in a single artwork as that might take away some value from the main idea.

Elements of a cartoon-

1. **Symbolism:** Using simple things to represent a bigger situation or concept.

2. **Exaggeration:** Putting emphasis on a certain issue, it can be shown by changing the proportions of your caricatures or by simply highlighting the issue a little more.

3. **Labelling:** Using a few words to catch the attention of the audience, it can be done by adding catchy phrases or dialogue boxes. But make sure the writing doesn't take away much from the illustration.

4. **Irony:** Helps in adding humor. This element can be shown using symbols, objects, and exaggeration. Here you highlight the difference between actions and words.

5. **Analogy:** Creating comparisons between people, objects, subject matter, and ideologies results in a more appealing caricature/cartoon. Comparisons can also be made based on the difference between Idealism and Pragmatism.

6. **Sketch and Contrast:** caricaturists have the liberty to show the contrast using different shades of colors or shading techniques like using black and white or cross-hatching.

Types of Cartoons

1. **Pre-conference:** This cartoon has to be submitted before the conference begins, and it should be based on issues given by the executive board.

2. **Daily Cartoon:** This cartoon will represent your observations and interpretations of the debate and discussion taking place in the committee.

3. **Miscellaneous Cartoon:** This will represent your take on the agenda of a committee so it can be generic.

4. **Object-based:** You will be given random objects which you would have to incorporate in your cartoon, make sure you use your object to the best of its capacity and make it the main element of your cartoon.

5. **Meme it up!:** As the name suggests, you will have to bring out the humor in your committee through memes. The main element of your cartoon should be satire. You can take inspiration from popular/trending memes.

6. **Concept based:** You may also be asked to make a cartoon based on concepts like irony, satire, or contrast. You would have to highlight the proceedings in that manner.

7. **Collaborative Cartoon:** Caricaturists have liberty to collaborate with other journalists and photographers of their allotted committee.

8. **Comic strip:** Here you show a series of events and use dialogue boxes.

9. **Press conference:** This cartoon should highlight the press conference proceedings.

10. **Perspective based:** Here you would have to put yourself in someone else's shoes while making the cartoon.

Every cartoon must have a line-long explanation of what you are trying to show.

Example: "The USA declares war after talking about peace."

Guidelines:

1. Adherence to the theme is mandatory.
2. Plagiarism would lead to disqualification.
3. Missing a submission would lead to negative marking.
4. Defamation and using incorrect facts would be looked at poorly.
5. Digital cartoons would not be accepted.
6. Deadlines must be strictly followed.
7. Cartoons should be scanned and sent to us in either JPEG or PNG format.
8. Name your file in the format- 'YourName_SubmissionName'.

For example- Bhavika_PreConference

9. Submissions should be mailed to us on time.

Make sure to keep in mind the:

1. Punctuality
2. Humour
3. Neatness, for this you can make your cartoon inside a box!
4. Relevance to the theme
5. Colour Harmony – inclusive of the shading techniques
6. Creativity

7. Originality

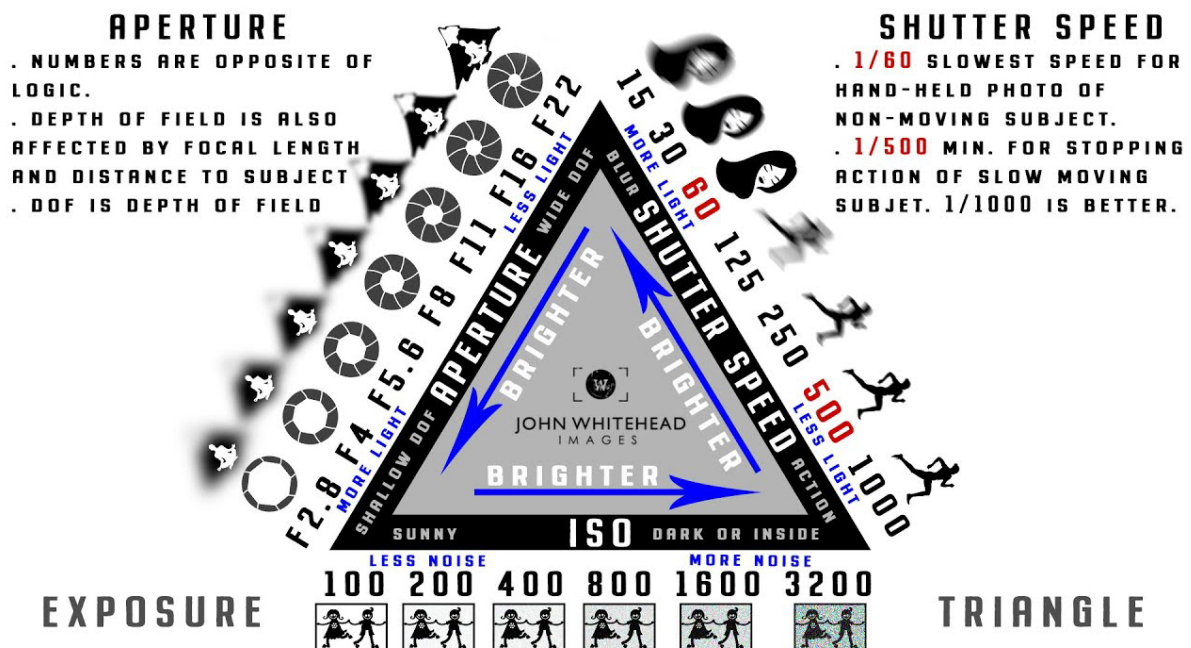
8. Overall Impact

Tip – Cartoons are always disproportionate, so find a prominent facial feature or other features and exaggerate or highlight them.

Caricaturists also get a **press crisis**. They would be given a situation and every individual must illustrate a certain aspect of the given topic on the spot, within a limited time period.

BACKGROUND GUIDE FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Introduction to the 'Exposure Triangle'



The combination of ISO, Shutter Speed and Aperture makes the Exposure Triangle.

- **Aperture** The setting determines the size of the opening via which light enters the lens. Aperture should be set in accordance with the needs. The aperture can be opened even more to provide crisper images.

- **Shutter Speed** refers to how long the camera allows incoming light to remain exposed and be captured.

- In digital photography, ISO gauges the picture sensor's sensitivity.

The grain is finer and your camera is less sensitive to light when the number is lower. Higher values increase your sensor's sensitivity to light, enabling you to utilize your camera in low-light conditions. The price is more grain as a result. So, in low light, don't go over ISO 1000.

White Balance

Black and White In order for objects that are white in person to appear white in your shot, white balance (WB) is the process of removing artificial colour casts. The "colour temperature" of a light source, which describes the relative warmth or coolness of white light, must be taken into account for proper camera white balance. Our eyes are excellent at distinguishing between different shades of white, but auto white balance (AWB) on digital cameras is frequently quite problematic and can result in unattractive blue, orange, or even green colour casts.

Important Points

Following considerations should be made when taking photos at a Model UN Conference.

Focus - Photographs taken at the meeting may not have been in focus.

Sometimes the foreground of a photograph blurs while the background is sharp, which serves as a distraction and detracts from the beauty of the image.

Lighting and Exposure - Photos taken at the conference should be nicely exposed due to the lighting. The image is ruined by underexposure or overexposure because there is either insufficient light or excessive light.

Framing and Alignment - When taking the picture, make sure that it is fully framed, meaning that no part of the subject's object or body should be partially or entirely out of the frame.

Motion blur - Due to the continual movement and debate at a MUN conference, there is a strong likelihood that the images may be blurry. A quick shutter speed is suggested in these scenarios.

Rules of Composition

There are **8 laws of composition** out of which at least one needs to be followed during clicking a picture:-

1. Rule of thirds
2. Leading lines
3. Symmetry
4. Frame within a frame
5. Contrast between the subject and the background
6. Pattern and disrupt the pattern
7. Fill the frame
8. Domination on the center

Some Basic Guidelines -

1. All photographs must follow the rules of composition, wherever possible.
2. All photographers will be allotted particular committees for which they have to submit the photographs.
3. The Photographs shall be judged primarily on Focus, lighting , composition, Meaning and Aesthetic Appeal .
4. All the Photographers are requested to carry their laptops and pen drives.
5. It is mandatory for all photographers to cover the opening and the closing ceremony.
6. All the photographs are to be submitted in JPEG format.