

# **DPS MUN 2025**

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## JODHPUR CHAPTER VIII



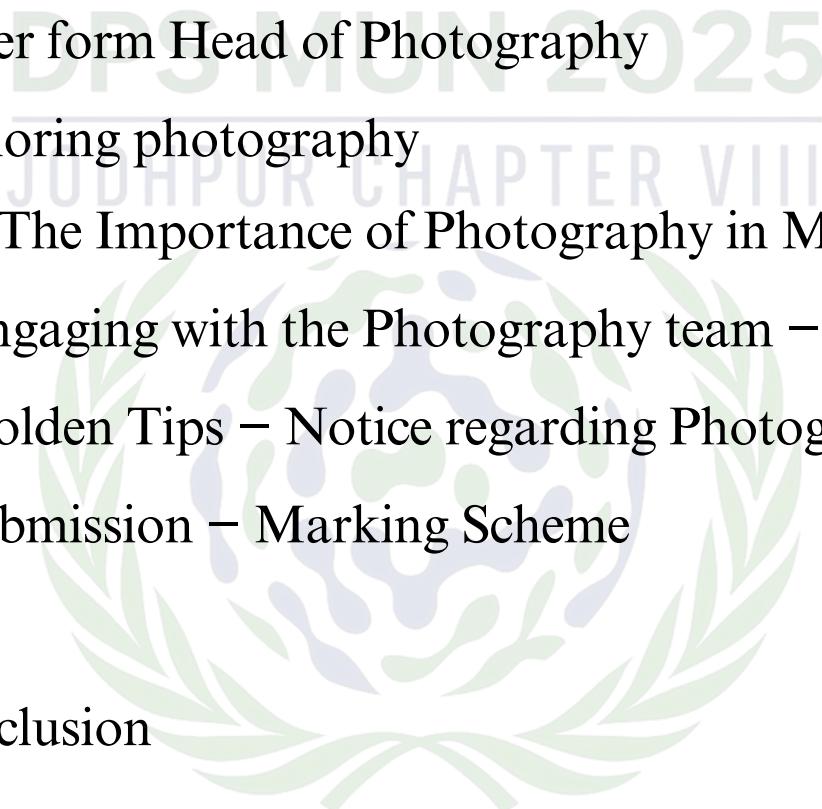
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# **BACKGROUND GUIDE IP**

**DPSMUN 2025**

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# **Letter from Head of Photography**

Greetings international press corps,

It is with great pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to each and every one of you to the DPS MUN 2025! As the Head of Photography, I am thrilled to have the opportunity to lead the team responsible for documenting our conference's most memorable moments through the art of photography.

Throughout our conference, our goal is to capture the essence of our Model United Nations experience – from the spirited debates in committee sessions to the invaluable connections forged during social events. Every photograph will serve as a visual testament to the passion, diplomacy, and camaraderie that define our community.

Your active participation and collaboration with our photography team are essential in ensuring the success of our visual documentation efforts. Whether you're engaged in discussions, networking with fellow delegates, or showcasing cultural exchanges, we encourage you to share your experiences and perspectives with us.

Together, let's create a visual narrative that reflects the diversity, dynamism, and impact of our Model United Nations conference. Your contributions as delegates play a pivotal role in shaping our collective story, and we are committed to capturing every moment with authenticity and creativity.

I am genuinely excited to collaborate with each of you and to witness the magic that unfolds throughout our conference. Together, let's create lasting memories that will inspire and resonate with generations to come.

Warm regards,  
Gaurav  
Bairwa  
Head of  
Photography DPS  
MUN'25

# Exploring Photography

In the realm of Model United Nations (MUN), photography serves as a powerful tool for storytelling and documentation. Through the lens of a camera, delegates have the opportunity to capture the essence of diplomatic exchanges, passionate debates, and memorable interactions that unfold during the conference. Photography in MUN not only preserves the visual record of these significant moments but also provides a unique perspective on the diverse range of topics and discussions tackled by delegates. From the intensity of committee sessions to the camaraderie shared during social events, each photograph serves as a window into the dynamic and multifaceted nature of the MUN experience. As delegates explore photography within the context of MUN, they not only hone their skills as visual storytellers but also contribute to the collective memory and legacy of the conference.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN MUN

Photography plays a crucial role in capturing the essence and dynamics of our conference. It serves as a visual record of our discussions, collaborations, and achievements, preserving the memories and achievements of our collective journey. Through the lens of our cameras, we immortalise the passion, dedication, and diplomacy exhibited by delegates throughout the conference.

## ENGAGING WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHY TEAM

As delegates, your engagement with the photography team is vital in ensuring that our conference is documented comprehensively and authentically. Here are some ways you can collaborate with us:

**1. Be Camera-Ready:** When you're engaging in committee sessions, debates, or social events, be prepared to be photographed. Your active participation and enthusiasm are key elements in capturing the vibrancy of our conference.

**2. Pose for Official Photos:** Throughout the conference, our photography team will be organising official photo sessions. Please cooperate with us during these sessions to ensure that all delegates are included in our visual documentation.

**3. Share Your Highlights:** If you have any significant moments or achievements during the conference that you believe should be captured, feel free to approach our photography team. We're here to document your journey and celebrate your accomplishments.

**4. Respect Privacy:** While we aim to capture the spirit of the conference, we also respect the privacy of delegates. If you prefer not to be photographed in certain instances, please inform our team, and we will accommodate your request.

## GOLDEN TIPS

### **1. Know Your Equipment:**

- Familiarise yourself with your camera or smartphone camera settings and features before the conference. Understanding your equipment will help you capture better photographs.

### **2. Capture Moments, Not Just Subjects:**

- Look for candid moments and interactions that capture the essence of the conference. Don't just focus on capturing static subjects; aim to tell a story through your photographs.

### **3. Be Observant:**

- Pay attention to your surroundings and anticipate moments worth capturing. Stay alert during committee sessions, debates, and social events to capture spontaneous and memorable moments.

### **4. Seek Variety:**

- Experiment with different angles, perspectives, and compositions to add variety to your photographs. Don't be afraid to think outside the box and try unconventional approaches to capture unique shots.

### **5. Focus on Details:**

- Look for interesting details, textures, and patterns that can add depth and visual interest to your photographs. Sometimes, it's the small details that can make a big impact in storytelling.

### **6. Use Natural Light Wisely:**

- Whenever possible, utilise natural light to illuminate your subjects. Pay attention to the direction and quality of light, and adjust your positioning accordingly to achieve the best results.

#### 7. Tell a Story:

- Aim to capture photographs that convey a narrative or tell a story about the conference. Look for moments that evoke emotions, convey dynamics, or highlight key themes and discussions.
8. Stay Respectful and Considerate:

- Respect the privacy and preferences of fellow delegates when taking photographs. Always seek permission before photographing individuals, and be mindful of cultural sensitivities and boundaries.
9. Stay Organised:

- Keep your photography gear organised and easily accessible throughout the conference. Label and categorise your photographs to streamline the editing and selection process afterward.
10. Have Fun and Stay Passionate:

- Most importantly, have fun and stay passionate about photography!

Approach each photography opportunity with enthusiasm and creativity, and let your passion shine through in your photographs.

## NOTICE REGARDING PHOTO SUBMISSION

Dear Photography Delegates, Please submit your conference photographs via the provided Google Drive link by given deadline. Create a folder titled "MUN Conference Photography - [Your Name]" and organize your high-resolution photos accordingly. Use the format "[Your Name] \_PhotoTitle\_Description.jpg" for file names. Contact me ([bairwagaurav32@gmail.com](mailto:bairwagaurav32@gmail.com)) to confirm your submission. **Remember to only post your top 5 clicks for judging purposes.** Thank you for capturing our MUN journey!

Best, Gaurav Bairwa

Head of Photography

# MARKINGSHEME

## *1. Composition* (10 marks):

- Framing: How well the subject is framed within the photograph.
- Rule of thirds: Whether the composition adheres to the rule of thirds for balanced framing.
- Leading lines: Effective use of leading lines to draw the viewer's eye into the photograph.

## *Creativity* (5 marks):

- Originality: Uniqueness and creativity in capturing the subject matter.
- Perspective: Innovative angles or perspectives that provide a fresh interpretation of the scene.
- Conceptualisation: Creative use of light, shadow, or other elements to convey a specific mood or message.

## *Technical Skills* (10 marks):

- Focus: Clarity and sharpness of the subject in focus.
- Exposure: Proper exposure settings to ensure balanced lighting and avoid overexposure or underexposure.
- Depth of field: Effective control of depth of field to emphasise the subject and create visual interest.

## *Relevance to Theme* (5 marks):

- Alignment with conference theme: How well the photograph captures the essence of the Model United Nations conference.
- Contextual relevance: Whether the photograph relates directly to the topics or discussions within the conference.

## *Emotional Impact* (5 marks):

- Emotional resonance: The ability of the photograph to evoke emotions or provoke thought in the viewer.
- Storytelling: Whether the photograph effectively communicates a narrative or tells a story.

## *Overall Presentation* (5 marks):

- Editing: Clean and professional editing techniques that enhance the overall quality of the photograph without over-manipulation.

- Presentation format: Proper formatting and presentation of the photograph, including resolution, aspect ratio, and file type.

**Total: 40 marks**

This marking scheme covers various aspects of photography, including composition, creativity, technical skills, relevance to the theme, emotional impact, and overall presentation. Adjustments can be made based on the specific criteria and priorities of your Model United Nations conference.

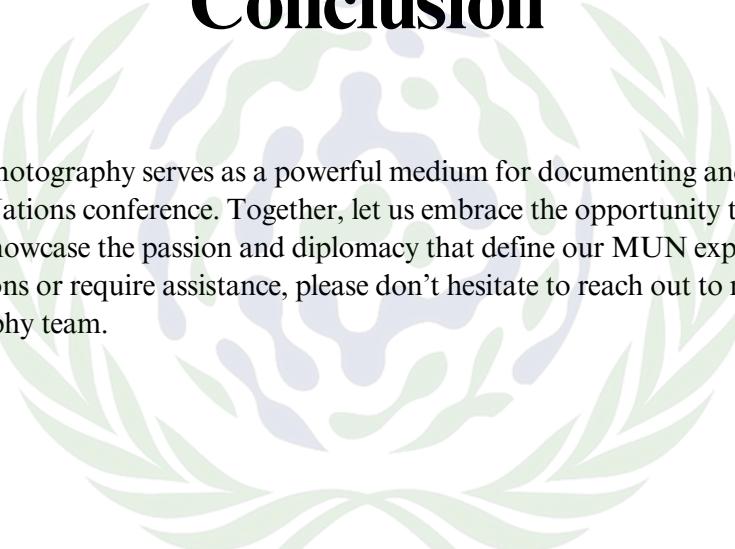
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## JODHPUR CHAPTER VIII

### Conclusion

In conclusion, photography serves as a powerful medium for documenting and celebrating our Model United Nations conference. Together, let us embrace the opportunity to create lasting memories and showcase the passion and diplomacy that define our MUN experience. Should you have any questions or require assistance, please don't hesitate to reach out to me or any member of the photography team.



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# Background Guidelines for Journalism (For MUN)

By Ayesha Anjum Sherani

## Introduction: Why Journalism Matters

In every society, journalism is often introduced as the “fourth pillar of democracy.” But it is more than that, it is the air that keeps democracy alive. Without information, without truth, people cannot make choices. And when people cannot make choices, they are reduced from citizens to spectators.

In today’s world, journalism faces a double crisis: on one hand, authoritarian power wants to silence it, and on the other, commercial media wants to convert it into entertainment.

Between these two pressures, the common citizen is often left in darkness. When we speak about

journalism in the Model United Nations, we must not imagine it as an abstract idea. Journalism is not only what you see on television panels or newspapers. It is also the voice of the small farmer struggling with debt, the factory worker whose wages are unpaid, the student whose university is shutting down, or the woman fighting against harassment in her workplace. Journalism is democracy translated into daily life.

## 1. Principles of Journalism

The foundation of journalism lies in four simple yet powerful principles:

- **Truth and Accuracy:** Without facts, everything collapses. A false report can mislead millions.
- **Independence:** A journalist who is afraid of power becomes its servant, not its critic.
- **Fairness:** A report must bring multiple voices, not just those sitting in positions of authority.
- **Accountability:** Journalists must admit mistakes. Silence after error is betrayal.

**Example:** When a government announces a new agricultural reform, truth means reporting not only the government’s press release but also the voices of farmers in remote villages who will actually face the consequences.

## 2. Role of Journalism in Democracy

Journalism does not merely describe events, it questions them. It asks, “Who benefits? Who suffers? Who is silent?”

- When citizens see only celebrations of power, journalism reminds them of the hungry stomachs and empty classrooms.
- When markets and corporations dominate headlines, journalism must also show the daily struggles of ordinary workers.

- When war is reported as a game of strategy, journalism must remind the world of widows, refugees, and orphans.

**Example:** During the Rwandan Genocide of 1994, journalism had the power to save lives by alerting the world to atrocities. But delayed, biased, or censored reporting cost humanity thousands of lives.

### 3. Threats to Journalism

In every country, journalism is under threat.

- **Censorship and Surveillance:** Journalists are monitored and silenced.
- **Violence:** Reporters are beaten, jailed, or even killed.
- **Commercialization:** Newsrooms run on profit, not public interest.
- **Misinformation:** Fake news spreads faster than truth, confusing the public.

**Example:** When a fake video circulates during communal riots, it can destroy centuries of harmony. Journalism that verifies and corrects is not just reporting, it is saving lives.

### 4. Types of Journalism

To understand journalism, one must also know its many branches. Each type is like a different lens to view the world.

#### 4.1 Hard News Journalism

The breaking news of elections, disasters, or government policies. It is immediate, factual, and objective.

- Example: Reporting the results of a general election without bias.

#### 4.2 Investigative Journalism

Deep digging to uncover corruption or injustice.

- Example: The Watergate scandal in the US, or the Panama Papers globally.

#### 4.3 Political Journalism

Covers policies, diplomacy, and elections.

- Example: Analysis of the Brexit referendum and its impact.

#### 4.4 Business Journalism

Explains markets, corporate behavior, and economic crises.

- Example: 2008 financial crisis coverage.

#### **4.5 Crime Journalism**

Reports on criminal activity and law enforcement.

- Example: Nirbhaya rape case coverage leading to stronger laws.

#### **4.6 Sports Journalism**

Goes beyond scores to athlete stories and sports culture.

- Example: Mental health struggles of Olympians in Tokyo 2020.

#### **4.7 Lifestyle Journalism**

Covers fashion, food, travel, and daily life.

- Example: Articles on sustainable tourism.

#### **4.8 Entertainment Journalism**

Celebrity culture, films, and arts.

- Example: Oscars coverage, not only winners but also social debates.

#### **4.9 Science and Technology Journalism**

Explains scientific discoveries in simple language.

- Example: COVID-19 vaccine reporting.

#### **4.10 Environmental Journalism**

Highlights climate change, deforestation, and sustainability.

- Example: Reports on Amazon rainforest destruction.

#### **4.11 Health Journalism**

Informs on medical research, diseases, and healthcare policies.

- Example: Pandemic safety guidelines saving lives.

#### **4.12 Cultural Journalism**

Preserves art, books, and heritage.

- Example: Jaipur Literature Festival coverage.

#### **4.13 Photojournalism**

Tells stories through powerful images.

- Example: Famine photo from Sudan (1993).

#### 4.14 Data Journalism

Uses numbers and visuals to explain complex realities.

- Example: Election result visualizations in *The New York Times*.

#### 4.15 I

Provides perspectives and arguments.

- Example: Editorials supporting Civil Rights in the US.

#### 4.16 Citizen Journalism

Ordinary people reporting with mobile phones and social media.

- Example: Arab Spring (2011) grassroots reporting.

#### 4.17 Peace Journalism

Focuses on solutions, not just conflict.

- Example: Northern Ireland peace process coverage.

### 5. Journalism in the International Context

In a globalized world, journalism crosses borders. A small protest in a remote region can become a headline in another country.

- **Positive Impact:** Coverage of the Ukraine war by independent journalists provided the world with ground reality beyond official propaganda.
- **Negative Impact:** Misinformation about refugees in Europe fueled xenophobia.

For MUN delegates, this means journalism is not a domestic issue alone, it is a global responsibility.

### 6. Guidelines for MUN Delegates on Journalism

When debating journalism in a Model UN, delegates should:

- Refer to **Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, which guarantees freedom of opinion and expression.
- Balance between **national security** and **freedom of press**.
- Discuss **protection mechanisms** for journalists in conflict zones.
- Recognize the role of **digital platforms** in both empowering and misleading the public.

### 7. The Style of Journalism the World Needs

What kind of journalism does the world need today? Not loud debates, not entertainment disguised as news, not propaganda dressed as patriotism. The world needs journalism that listens, quietly, patiently, to the weak voices.

- The voice of a tribal community losing its forest.
- The voice of a mother waiting for her son's pension.
- The voice of a refugee girl learning to read under candlelight.

These stories rarely make headlines, but they are the heartbeat of democracy.

## 8. Future of Journalism

The future lies in technology, but technology must serve truth. AI, data analysis, and satellite imaging can make journalism stronger, but without ethics, they become tools of manipulation.

Tomorrow's journalists must learn to use new tools without forgetting the oldest duty: to stand with the powerless.

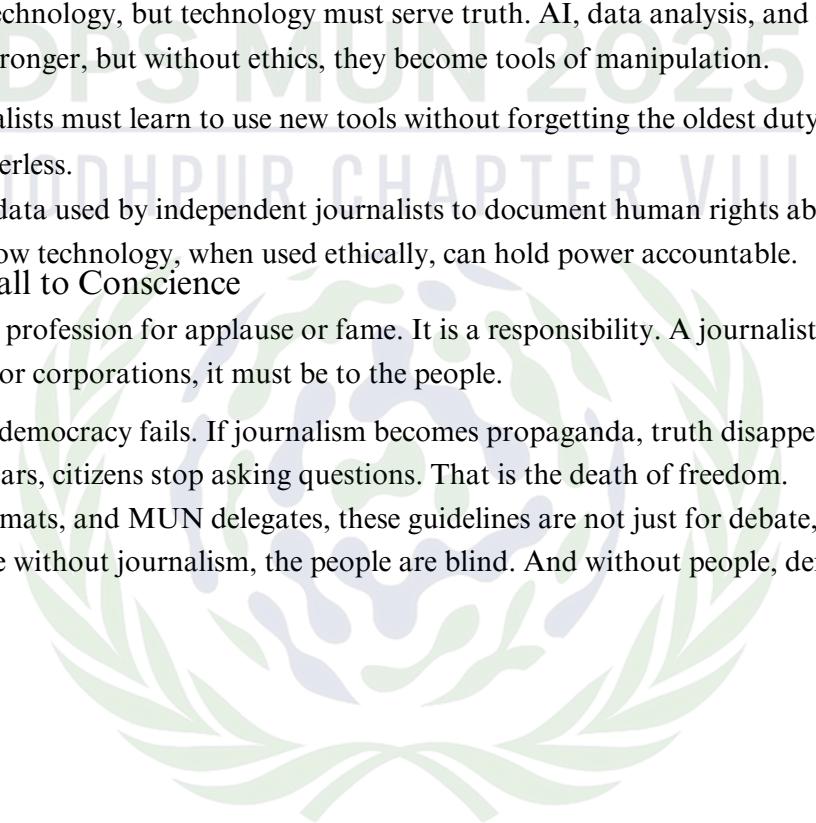
**Example:** Satellite data used by independent journalists to document human rights abuses in Myanmar shows how technology, when used ethically, can hold power accountable.

**Conclusion: A Call to Conscience**

Journalism is not a profession for applause or fame. It is a responsibility. A journalist's loyalty must never be to governments or corporations, it must be to the people.

If journalism fails, democracy fails. If journalism becomes propaganda, truth disappears. And when truth disappears, citizens stop asking questions. That is the death of freedom.

For students, diplomats, and MUN delegates, these guidelines are not just for debate, they are for life. Because without journalism, the people are blind. And without people, democracy is meaningless.



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