



GLOBAL PRESS SUMMIT

Background Guide

Contents

1. Letter from the Director	2
2. Introduction	3
3. Newspaper Backgrounds and Biases	4
4. Forms of Media at JMUN 2019	5
5. Committee Staff	6
6. Policies and Reporting tips	9
7. Sample Articles	11
a. Colour Articles	
b. Committee Report	
c. Humor/ Buffer Article	
d. Opinionated	
8. Press Agencies at GPS	17

Letter from the Director

Greetings Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to serve you all as the Director of the Global Press Summit for the eighth edition of the Jaipuria Model United Nations. My name is Samridhi Yadav and I am an alumnus of Seth MR Jaipuria School, with the sciences, english and physical education being my majors. I miss my school so much and every prospect of it, everything that I am, I owe it to my school – my greatest institution. Before this letter turns into what would have been my farewell speech, I'll precise it down to one thing out of the zillion things that my school has given me – an amazing Model United Nations' platform. Initially I was not very thankful for the same, just like any beginner in the circuit would be, but now, as I look back, I realise that I've grown in a manner so amazing that it is with a heart of regret that I have to say that it is going to be my last.

Model United Nations teach you more than the intellectual aspects that they evidently encompass. They give you a taste of teamwork, spirit of healthy competition, highs and lows, close margins, time management, self-evaluation and belief and so many things to mention, considering of course, you put your whole heart and mind into it sincerely. I don't expect all of you to understand it the same way I do because none of you would unless this is going to be your last too.

The Press at almost every conference is underestimated and it's time we bring about a change and give the Press the place that it deserves. Keeping the meritorious legacy of the Press at the Jaipuria Model United Nations intact, we promise you that just like every other time here, all of you are going to witness the best that the Press has to offer. The Press' idea spins around the very pivot of spontaneity and exactness and every time that you drive away from this, you drive away from the truth of the media. A true press correspondent does not fear intimidation from other delegates or the workload that dances over his shoulders or the deadlines which are seemingly impractical because he must understand the duties that come along his designation. Now before I scare you away, the Press is also the most fun committee. You're always on your toes, looking for intricacies, controversies, versions and choosing what fits the audience, but there is never a moment of it that you would regret. Every committee session you learn something new and you keep getting better at it because you don't start from scratch, it's all interlinked.

That's what Press is- a woven web that stops at truth, the right of the public to know the truth and the duty of the media to make it happen. The Press at the Jaipuria Model United Nations, 2021, beholds the different types of media working together to ensure that the voice of masses is heard. It would be advisable to familiarise yourself with the procedures of this committee through this background guide. This background guide would help you understand what is expected of you as journalists, and caricaturists. We heartily look forward to seeing you soon!

Good luck.

Samridhi Yadav
Director
Global Press Summit,
Jaipuria Model United Nations, 2021

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 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.

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 to prevent it from becoming a fully independent body and task it to protect rather than exposing 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.

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 of democratic governments, Olympian objectivity is not something that is invariably practised 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 to 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 the competition escalates. Furthermore, propaganda and Yellow Journalism both are enacted as an intentional desire to mislead.

Focusing 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 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, and 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.

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?
- 2) Would there be constraints to your capacity on reporting on certain subjects?
- 3) What are your agency's main topic areas?
- 4) Who controls your newspaper and what are their goals?

Forms of media at Jaipuria Model United Nations, 2021:-

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. Visual Graphics: Graphic design works may also be utilized to provide content for your media outlet. We motivate you to produce infographics, 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.

**The key topic of discussion around which the in-committee sessions will function/
the basic agenda is "Augmentation of trust in Media"**

Committee Staff

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.

For obvious reasons, the Press Corps will operate differently from other committees at JMUN 2021. 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) Colour article
- b) Committee report
- c) Humour/Buffer Articles
- d) Opinionated
- e) Interviews

In-Committee Sessions

As it was earlier mentioned, the Global Press Summit at JMUN 2021 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 Rules of Procedures mentioned on the website www.bestdelegate.com. However, if any procedural question or queries may arise, you can always reach out to us at gpsjmun2021@gmail.com

*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.

Press Conference

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. In the conference, a reporter will not be a representative of any agency but a freelancer.

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. 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.**
- 5. 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.**
- 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 frame.

Policies and 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 have an 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 to 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 a 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 contain 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 our press team:-

1. Colour article

(a) Open Letter - "The Role of news frames in aiding sensationalism"

Dear Sensationalism,

I hope you're doing well. I am writing this letter to express my gratitude to you because you have always been a friend indeed. You've always got my back, helping me edit the news I could have never imagined. It is because of you my beloved friend that I have won the prize for most popular news channel. You are so talented and your creativity brings wonders to my reports.

I would like to ask you from which college you graduated? I heard you have mastery in Psychology, English and Journalism. What a terrific combination of subjects! No doubt about your high popularity and why you have been so successful in fudging the news reports.

You are a clever friend, I must say dear. The way you manipulate my news reports for me- wow! Whenever I need a twisted and catchy headline, you're already there with it. Your choices of words and ambiguous lines you make up, leave the public captivated and confused. Be it any type of report, a scuffle, an uprising, a protest or election, you have the best tools to mend the news in any angle and to any degree.

The viewers have not yet and never been able to accustom themselves to read giant words for tiny matters. When it comes to exaggeration of facts and reports, the more I appreciate, the less it is. You help us to reach the front page of the morning newspaper and at the top of the six o'clock news. Your vocabulary is brilliant, I must say. You use words like "Shocking, unbelievable, worst, tragedy, suppression" etc, to hypnotize multitudes' eyes. It makes even the simplest and shortest of news thrilling to present to our silly audience.

Sometimes, the trick of drafting eye-catching questions for reports is amazing, leaving the crowd pondering over a single news for hours, even if it's irrelevant! My words fall short of compliments. You have proven yourself to be the most competent editor who performs magic from behind the curtains and casts a spell on our viewers. You will always have a special place in my heart.

Yours lovingly,

News Frame.

(b) The Digital Crater

Passed the sweltering summers,
And the pleasing cool winters,
On the wobbly wheels of life,
Pushing through love and strife,

The rollers left the trodden tracks,
On to open roads without cracks,

Swift did they return while the tires burnt,
Grasping new information more than interned,

Hit, push, post and chat, to them are demeaning
Words do not change, but their meaning,
While apples, pomes and drupes thrive on trees,
Speak of them to show your stature,
Not any more as products of nature,

People shape their lives for the end,

Overlooking it's the journey that is to be livened
Birth, death and sundry are recorded,
Subsisting back-ended and retarded,

The piper has started playing his flute,
The human race is now following its route
Beyond the trees and mountains of the creator
To fall deep into the digital crater.

2. Committee Report

THE TWO MILLENNIUM WAR

The combatants fight the two millennium war, achieve triumph.

Under the tropical sun, on blistering sands and with grave injuries, the fighters (read: delegates) prepared themselves for the forthcoming war. In the first committee session, the warriors armed themselves with weapons of argumentation and decided to indulge in last minute deliberations as they divided themselves into groups. During this informal gathering, while many militants caught up on their sleep, the soldiers of Russia and European Union peeked into good restaurants around (Google maps to the rescue!). The murmurs could be heard from the different corners of the battlefield. As the commanders (read: the EB) entered the battlefield, their squeals turns into silence and they listened to them with apt attention. While a few of them discussed their strategies with the commanders, the others discussed about the marshmallows for the bonfire (read: socials) of the previous night.

With a firmer determination and a lament about the paucity of time for their duty, the soldiers prepped the ingredients for the action plan to be followed. After an extensive exchange of dialogues about the five star celebrations, the militants marked their presence with a “present sir!” Finally, the battle began, with the commanders bombarding their suggestions and questions upon the combatants. The soldiers were given the time of five minutes to strategize (read: unmoderated caucus) which was led by the American combatant surrounded by all the other countries (surprisingly Russia!) since it was a matter of resolving a worldwide crisis. The commanders discussed about the capabilities of the soldiers and ended up calling them “dead”, “boring”, “not active” (et cetera et cetera)

.As the dawn of the ‘word shed’ (read: moderated caucus) came nearer, the warriors sharpened their weapons. With top class speeches, the soldiers shot bullet up high in the sky. On either sides of the borders, the ‘much friendly’ China and Russia were barely inquisitive about each other’s disquisition (now that is how you keep a grudge going). Making use of his equipment (read: placard), the American fighter lead the strife, impressing the commanders. Meanwhile, the brave - heart of Canadian delegate carved out figures on his dagger. After getting the scolding from the commanders again, the other delegates too geared up and struggled through the war. The drafting session that followed witnessed heated encounters. Nevertheless, profound efforts of the militia triumphed as solutions poured out.

Victory was treasured as the two millennium long war came to an end. Smiling faces left the domain with a promise to come back again. Moving towards a success gala, they took along memories and anecdotes that would reverberate around their successors’ dwelling.

3. Humor/Buffer Article

UNMODERATED RUCKUS!

This article is a pure work of fiction and does not work for hurting the sentiments of any person dead or alive: in any manner whatsoever.

"Should we break for pizza?" said Indira Gandhi (chair of the committee). Contrary to the usual routine, the delegates were involved in rebuttals when the Defense Ministry's placard went up and he requested for a motion to break for pizza', also called the beginning of the millionth unmoderated caucus. Having mastered the art of wasting time, the unmoderated caucus proved to be of no help to the RAW and IB.

The delegates went around in a huge circle, encircling the Defense and Finance Minister and buzzes could be heard in the room. The troubled Deputy Secretary of Central Home Ministry approached the Executive Board, proving his point in the rebuttals but the chair refused to acknowledge his presence and remarked, "Imagine that I'm not here and I am having a secret affair with someone," he laughs, "hence consider me absent." The incident made the committee break into a score of laughter.

The unmoderated caucus proceeded further with debates over splitting or uniting the Intelligence Bureau in one wing after the defeat of India in the Indo-China war of 1961. This was followed by the approach of the Finance Minister to the Chair asking when he was shot and lost his life in the flurry of action. The sentence seemed so ironic it made the reporters laugh too, who were busy hurriedly typing and making reports for their committee session.

The Chair—in a mocking tone, replied to the Finance Minister that he is still alive, he will die in 1984 and his son would die in 1992. The whole committee broke into another burst of laughter. He then introduced to the reporters the three monkeys of his committee, namely—the Finance and Defense Ministers and the defense secretary, and asked them to change their seats as they were the most monotonous ones in his committee. The chair then flaunted his skills of playing tennis with an iPad to his co-chair through a recording of the last MUN he visited. "Alright, I am ending the unmoderated caucus; back to your seats people, in three, two, one—"

With a resounding crack of the hammer, the committee revived from one of its upcoming millionth caucus.

4. Opinionated

(a) A Quandary For The Commons

Some fifty years ago, author George Orwell was forced to bounce around from publisher to publisher to get his now classic political satire Animal Farm out in the world. In an essay that was to act as preface to the novel, he said,

"If liberty means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear."

However, the preservation of that right, and consequently liberty, is harder than it seems. While a multitude of issues plague mainstream media, the most dystopian of this is the influence of the executive on the media.

State intervention in the media could happen in a lot of ways. While generally, absolute and total control of the state machinery, and censorship of the media is regarded as the method by which the state exerts control, it can happen in implicit ways as well. This is most detrimental to media and democracy at large, where the media is legally free, but is subject to outside influences. Be it governmental pressure that makes media regulate its content, or the tendency of media itself to take a pro-institutional stand and regulate its content itself, i.e. self censorship.

The reluctance to publish Animal Farm was largely attributed to Britain's war-time alliance with the USSR. While the Ministry of Information set-up during wartime acted as a propaganda tool and regulated the news reaching the people, the manuscript got rejected mostly due to publishers themselves refusing to put out a satire criticising the USSR- even if on genuine grounds- fearing government intervention.

To secure complete independence of media from executive influence is a tricky feat. Regardless of state influence, the media has the power to influence the people, hence public policy. When these two institutions of the state are so deeply intertwined, there's scope for either to influence the other.

However, a significant and important step in ensuring independence of media, is grant of the right to freedom of press as an irrevocable right, and the disruption of the traditional business model that has supported print and broadcast media. Traditional media is vulnerable to both political and economic influences, they're dependent on advertisers for funds, and the private owner of the newspaper for security of their job. Broadcast media is dependent on viewer statistics for revenue. This dependence on media over external variables takes away from the responsibility of media as a watchdog, and instead turns it into a profit-making entity. If independence of media is to be secured, there needs to be a drastic change in the broadcast and traditional media industry.

What essentially makes the media what it is- a protector of people's rights, and a watchdog of democracy- is the fact that it consists of people. It always has, and always will be a platform for and of citizens. All efforts to safeguard media rights, and to make the media fulfill its responsibilities, begins and ends with the people. Hence, the demand for these reforms needs to be initiated by the people themselves. Our current turbulent times are a testament to the fragility of democracy, and we can only be free as long as the press is.

(b) The Bias Of Media Is The Bane Of Media

'The primary duty of media houses is substantial reporting for the welfare of their state but their primary interest lies in the spread of propaganda for their selfish geopolitical aims. But like they say, interests often overpower the sense of duty and ruin even the most invincible of kingdoms.'

Media bias is predominantly the partiality and prejudice of media houses towards a conflict and is formally termed as the 'media wing'. Initially, the motive of different media wings was to provide diversified narrations premised on truth but today, it is an excuse for manipulation.

A manipulated narration is not news. Media bias is an injurious strategy which not only trades factual accuracy for selfish publicity but also hinders the public opinion. It exploits the boundary between information and judgement. Every story which is exclaimed with the intention of one's well being ruins that of the other. Public is devoid of the space to contemplate and choose for itself because news agencies exaggerate matters till the point that there are only two blocs left- white and black, or right and left; there is no space for grey. Sadly, the public cannot be separated from the media but happily, truth cannot be either; no matter how well a story is rounded, in the end, truth will come out. But the question remains, why must the public have to wait for the reality to be out and why don't media houses provide it first hand?

Society comprises all kinds of men and therefore a linear mindset is not feasible. There will be many versions of every story because the human tendency is to disagree. But the fact is reality cannot be changed, only perspectives can be entertained. The attempt of the media to infringe reality is a rather foolish move considering media forms the core of intelligentsia. The media boxes need to introspect if they are upholding their integrity? If not- today will be a good day to start.

The news agencies to be represented in the Global Press Summit:

Yonhap News Agency

The Yonhap News Agency, having a liberal bias, was the result of a merger between two 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. Its headquarters are 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.

BBC

The British Broadcasting Corporation or the BBC was founded in 1922 by John Reith. It has a slight to moderate liberal bias. 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."

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. It is the least biased agency, using very few loaded words.

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, having a slight to moderate liberal bias, 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".

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 are in Karachi.

The Hindu

The Hindu is an Indian daily newspaper, headquartered at Chennai. It has a moderately conservative bias. 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.

Komsomolskaya Pravda

Komsomolskaya Pravda is a Russian liberal- biased tabloid newspaper, headquartered in Moscow. Komsomolskaya Pravda is the organizer of Soviet youth in the struggle to fulfill the goals set by the Leninist-Communist Party. It propagandized 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. It has a moderate liberal bias.

Breitbart

Breitbart is a far-right syndicated American news, opinion and commentary website founded in mid-2007 by conservative commentator Andrew Breitbart, who conceived it as "the Huffington Post" of the right. It is headquartered in Los Angeles.

The Blaze

The Blaze is an American, far right media company founded in December 2018 by a merger between The Blaze, a pay television network founded by Glenn Beck, with CRTV, founded by fellow talk radio personality Mark Levin. It is based in Irving, Texas.

The Press Trust of India

The Press Trust of India, commonly known as PTI, is the largest news agency in India. It is headquartered in New Delhi and is a nonprofit cooperative among more than 500 Indian newspapers. It provides news coverage and information of the region in both English and Hindi. Its corporate office is located at Sansad Marg, New Delhi and a registered office in D N Road, Mumbai. It has a moderate liberal bias.

The Economist

The Economist is an English-language weekly magazine format newspaper owned by the Economist Group and edited at offices in London. The Economist takes an editorial stance of classical and economic liberalism that supports free trade, globalization, free immigration and cultural liberalism.

The Washington Post

The Washington Post (sometimes abbreviated as WaPo) is a major American daily newspaper published in Washington, D.C., with a particular emphasis on national politics and the federal government. It has a moderate liberal bias.

The Guardian

The Guardian, formerly The Manchester Guardian, an influential daily newspaper published in London, generally considered one of the United Kingdom's leading newspapers. The Guardian has historically been praised for its investigative journalism, its dispassionate discussion of issues, its literary and artistic coverage and criticism, and its foreign correspondence. The Guardian is the world's leading liberal voice.

Xinhua

Xinhua News Agency is the official state-run press agency of the People's Republic of China, having a left-central bias. Xinhua is the biggest and most influential media organization in China, as well as the largest news agency in the world in terms of correspondents worldwide. Like most of the news media in China it operates under governmental control, and its releases reflect official policies and promote state programs. The agency is now headquartered in Beijing.