*BACKGROUND GUIDE*

 INTERNATIONAL PRESS

 

 International Press Facilitators' Letter

 Hello, members of the foreign press corps.

We are delighted to invite you to participate in International Press at the Fair Gaze MUN is working in collaboration with the United Nations Information Centre for India and Bhutan (UNIC).

"Journalism can never be silent: this is both its greatest strength and its greatest weakness." It must speak, and speak quickly, while the echoes of surprise, triumphant claims, and signs of dread are still in the air."

This quote from Henry Grunwald perfectly summarizes journalism in general. The press's hymn is to be brave and without bias.

 The goal here is to build a journal that reflects the power of the press. We've arrived to imitate articles and artworks that provoke thinking in the readers, mixed with well-placed satire. On the path to becoming a press representative, all you need to know is that ink is highly strong and that you hold the potential to change global thoughts and viewpoints. Remember that an ideal press member is an interjector during simulations of international organizations, and whose think-tanks necessitate more investigation and mental fortitude than an international delegate.

This handbook should be useful to you as international press delegates.

 EDITOR IN CHIEF

 Tanya Singh

 Overview and perception

Your job as a journalist is to cover the events of a certain committee and give full reports or pieces that represent your own thoughts on the issue. It is critical that your writings display originality, sensibility, and individuality while remaining diplomatic, formal, and unbiased throughout. Your articles should strive to convey both the group debates and your own personal ideas. To accomplish this, you must communicate your observations and research in an informative and entertaining manner that holds the reader's attention. Your articles should not only inform but also provoke thought, leaving the reader with a lasting impression.

Submission Procedures for Tasks

1. The duties can be sent to tanyaarajputt@gmail.com via email.

2. The assignments are only PDF files should be sent.

3. Label the file Name\_Committee\_Task\_Day.

4. The formatting should look like this:

(i) 'Times New Roman' font

(ii) Title: 16 pt, centre aligned, bold (iii) By-line: 14 pt, centre aligned, italicised (iv) Article Body: 12 points, left aligned

5. Follow the word and time limits; failing to do so will result in a loss of marks.

6. The overall appearance should be clean and concise. Check for any and all grammar and spelling mistakes. All true facts must be verified.

7. Do not use abbreviations. Only conventional abbreviations and acronyms should be used. For instance, ECOSOC, WHO, UNGA, NATO, the UK, the UN, the US, and the USSR.

8. Make use of the official portfolio names.

9. Use quotations with caution. Name the individual and what they said.

10. Except for abbreviations, nothing should be capitalised. The article should not be written in boldface. Italicise the text if it needs to be highlighted.

11. The title and byline are crucial since they give the viewers a first impression of your message. Regardless of format, these are an important component of the content and should not be overlooked. The title and byline are not counted against the word limit.

 Style Manual

Throughout the conference, you will be entrusted with writing a variety of articles on a variety of topics. While the specifics of each assignment will be revealed later, it is critical to understand the various types of writing in order to anticipate any potential obstacles.This may occur during the writing process.Without a doubt, the starting point of any piece is critical. A captivating title, clearly crafted to easily attract the reader's attention, is an important first step. Following the title, the by-line, which indicates the journalist's identity, should be prominently shown at the start of the story. It is critical to notice that the journalist's name should be at the beginning of the piece, not at the end.

Article Categories

The categories of articles listed below are those that are likely to be used in the reports. Including several styles in one article and not sticking to one type will result in a mark deduction.

1) ARTICLE BEAT- It is common knowledge that reporters do not merely report on whatever topic piques their attention. Rather, they are allocated a "beat" - a specified region or issue - to thoroughly cover. When writing an article, it may take the shape of an elaboration on one or more assertions, digging deeply into the complexities of a certain event.

To produce a captivating essay, include a thorough account of the events that led up to the conversation, as well as the aftermath - including the reasons, counter-arguments, and final conclusion. Furthermore, the article title should be written in a news headline format that captures the essence of the "beat" and piques the reader's interest, making it the most important part of the piece.

2) OPINIONATED EDITORIALS- Op-Eds, or opinionated editorials, provide a forum for journalists to express their perspectives and positions on a particular issue. These articles provide comments on the committee's proceedings as well as opinions expressed based on factual events and evidence. It is critical to highlight that Op-Eds must have a courteous tone, regardless of whether the thoughts presented are positive or negative.

Clarity of opinion is critical when writing an Op-Ed and must be established from the start. The title of the article should be both intriguing and reflective of the journalist's perspective in order to attract the reader's attention. As a result, the piece will resonate with the reader and help them better grasp the journalist's point of view on the subject at hand.

3) NEWS REPORTS- News reports are an important part of journalism since they tell readers about events and occurrences within the committee. These reports should focus on presenting a full overview of the context and direction of the deliberations, including quotes from delegates, key facts, and other pertinent information. The report must be both succinct and comprehensive.

To arrange the report properly, journalists should use the Inverted Pyramid model, which emphasises the most crucial material at the front of the piece and gradually works its way down to less important aspects. Without resorting to sensationalism, the full committee's debates should be highlighted.Journalists can give readers with a better experience by following these rules.

4) COMPONENTS- Filler articles, while brief (no more than 100-150 words), are an important part of any journalist's arsenal. These works allow for the use of humour or satire and can be delivered in an informal and lighthearted manner.

Although they do not have to be directly related to the conference's agenda, fillers allow journalists to provide amusing comments on the delegates or the committee's activities. These articles can be submitted at any time throughout the conference, allowing for unexpected and unique additions to the overall coverage. Fillers, by adding humour into the proceedings, provide a welcome break from the more serious material and bring levity to the conference.

 MARKING CRITERIA:

 1. Originality

 2. Creativity and use of arguments

 3. Grammar and Vocabulary

 4. Content and Structure

 5. Journalistic Aptitude

 6. Adherence to Word Limit

 7. Adherence to Time Limit

1) Be familiar with the problem

A powerful caricature must be created with careful research. Start by reading background materials and doing internet searches for pertinent details regarding the problem, including viewpoints from many people and nations. Once you've done that, pick a position and think about how you'll use the cartoon to visually represent it. Do you plan to defend or attack? Support or opposition? By deciding on your position and making the most of your study, you may produce a provocative and strong caricature that conveys your message on the subject clearly.

2. Employ symbolism

Political cartoons can effectively communicate difficult concepts by employing symbols or imagery. Prior to beginning to draw, choose the precise cartoon component that will symbolise your chosen notion in order to maintain a sharp focus. This could be a straightforward symbol like a flag or emblem or a more complex one that calls for thoughtful thought. You may communicate your argument quickly and efficiently by employing a clear symbol or image, and you can be confident that your audience will understand what you are trying to say.

3) Add Dialogue and Captions To add depth to your caricature, consider incorporating dialogue using speech bubbles or thought bubbles. And don't forget to give your cartoon an interesting and catchy caption. Remember, taking reference is one thing, but copying an exact replica is another. It's important to strive for originality while still using references for composition. As Pablo Picasso once said, "Good artists copy, great artists steal." So take inspiration from others, but put your own spin on it to create something unique and truly your own

GOOD LUCK!

Regards

Tanya SINGH