

YS FairGaze MUN 3.0

IP

STUDY GUIDE

—
Open to all Reporters, and Photographers



JOURNALISM

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

CODE OF CONDUCT:

It is advised for all Press members to remain in decorum during the committee proceedings, if countered with a doubt kindly raise your hand and you shall be recognised. During briefing sessions reporters must actively participate and seek assistance if required. Make sure your electronic medium is well charged, and you are equipped with all essentialities.

Journalists shall require their Laptops and a pen-drive. Submissions shall be made via email. Diplomatic courtesy shall be always followed.

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 events/discussions in their respective councils. A good news report is well articulated, 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 analyse them. Make sure your research is accurate and is derived from a reliable source. (Mention your sources where necessary). Research is a secondary aspect to the article, kindly ensure your article possesses authentic committee proceedings as well as a creative input at your end.

POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- Abbreviations- Only standard acronyms and approved abbreviation 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 in a more courteous fashion. Kindly address the members of the board and fellow delegations as per their degree. Example: (1) "The delegate of The United States of America". (2) "Honourable Chair".
- Tenses- Follow one tense throughout your article and ideally, your article should be in past tense.
- Quotation marks -As per Standard English grammar, punctuation at the conclusion of a quotation must always be included inside the closing quotation mark ("Example").
- Grammar and punctuation must not be compromised with. A spell-check of the final draft is essential.
- Keep your article brief and precise. Council reports should ideally not exceed 350-500 words.

RULES FOR SUBMISSION:

- Deadlines- A deadline refers to the last period by which you can submit a given task. As you are working for an International Press, you must abide by the time provided to complete your task. Not adhering to deadlines is unacceptable and is frowned upon, as well as may contribute to 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 of the real world. It requires extensive research upon 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 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 upon an issue. A good opinion piece features a convincing theory and a series of equally convincing justifications for the same. A opinion piece is judged upon the facts and viewpoint presented, so it is essential that reporters 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 which 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 features article is journalistic, researched, descriptive, colorful, thoughtful, reflective, thorough writing about original ideas. Feature stories cover topics in depth, going further than merely 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 which the journalists are required to prepare 3 questions that will be targeted at specific delegates, as well as one that may be targeted at 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:

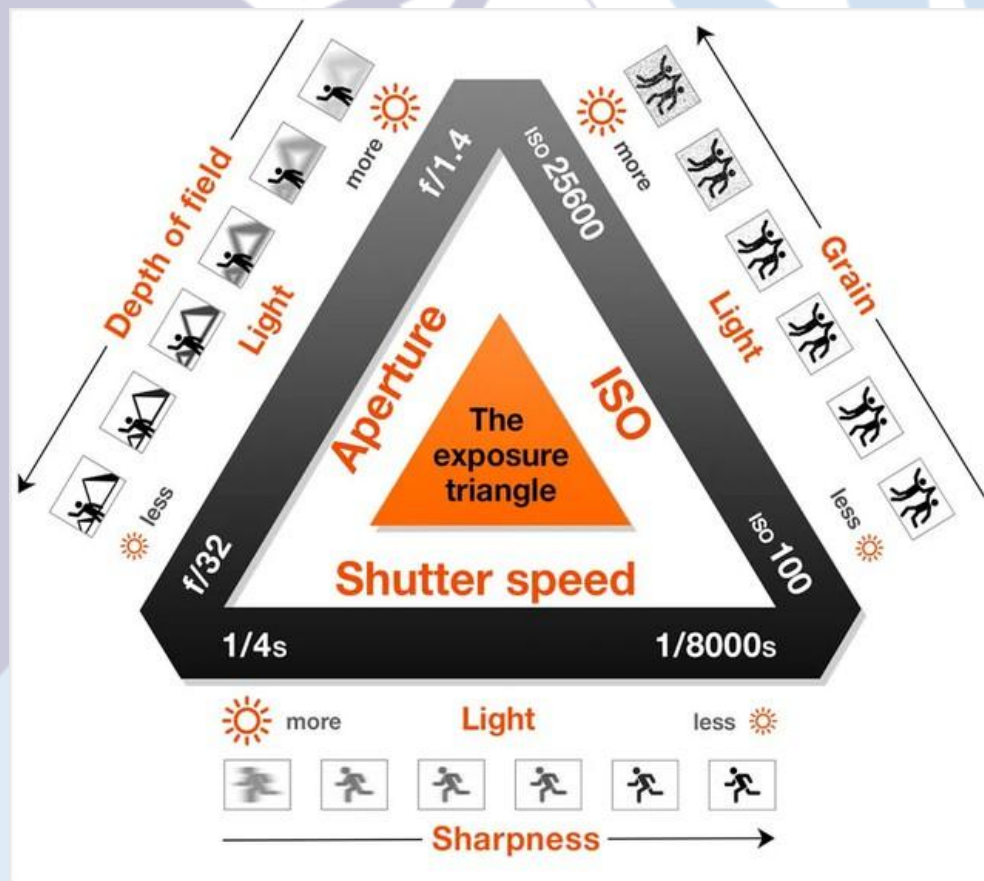
Name_Day(number)_CommitteeAlloted_articletype

JUDGING PARAMETERS:

- (1) Grammar
- (2) Title Accuracy
- (3) Time Limit
- (4) Research
- (5) Expression/Creativity
- (6) Diplomacy

PHOTOGRAPHY

EXPOSURE TRIANGLE



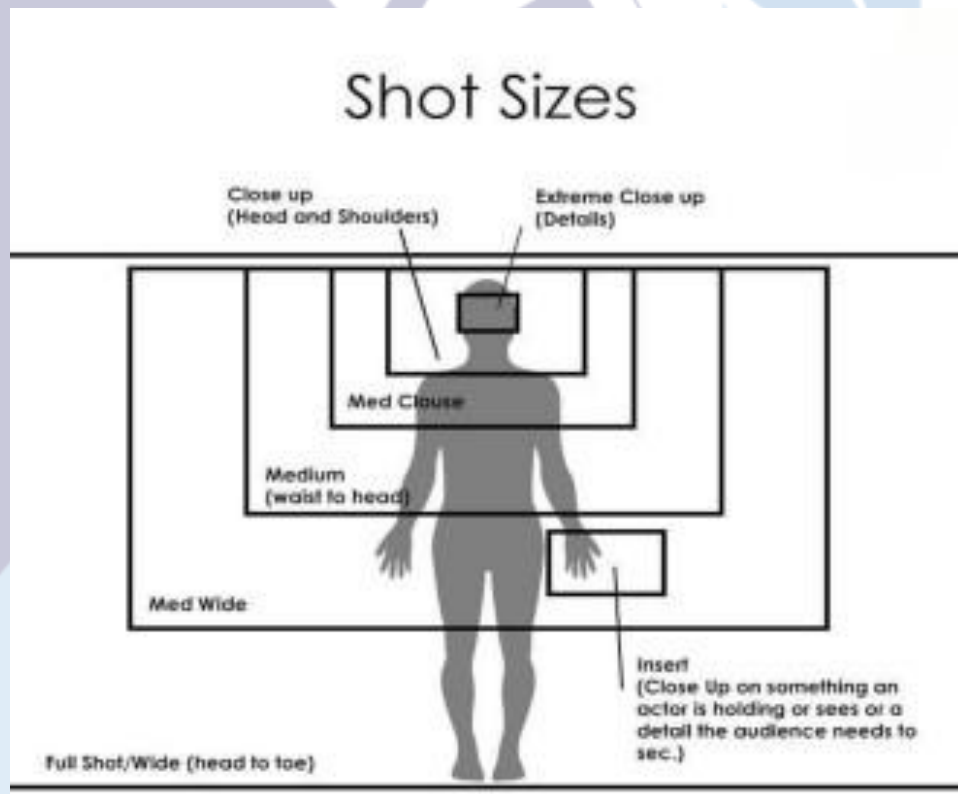
Aperture: Aperture is the iris of the lens; it determines the amount of light entering the sensor of the camera. A wide aperture (lower f-stop) will allow more light to enter whereas a narrow aperture (or higher f-stop) will allow less light to enter the sensor of the camera.

Shutter Speed: Shutter speed is 'the amount of time that the shutter is open'. A slow shutter allows more light to enter the sensor and result in a high exposure whereas a fast shutter speed allows less light to enter the sensor and result in a lower exposure.

ISO: ISO measures the sensitivity of the image sensor. the lower the number the less sensitive your camera is to light and the finer the grain and vice versa.

BODY CUTS

While you are shooting people, it is very important to be aware about the body cuts. These body cuts play an integral role in the “framing” aspect of the picture. Careful consideration of the body cuts will not only enhance your picture with regards to the frame of the shot, but it will also make the picture more appealing to the eyes.



- 1) Out of Focus: Photographs clicked during the conference might be out of focus. Sometimes the main part of the image gets blurry while the background is completely in focus, this proves to be a distraction and makes the image unattractive.
- 2) Over and under exposed: The photographs clicked during the conference should be perfectly exposed. Underexposure or Overexposure ruins the image as there is either less or lighter than required.
- 3) Over Saturation: Oversaturation of the photograph can make the colors appear too strong because of which the colors might appear burnt.
- 4) Framing: While clicking make sure the photograph you take has a complete frame, i.e. there should be no part of the object that is partially or completely cut off.
- 5) Motion Blurs: There are good chances of catching motion blur while clicking at an MUN conference as the delegates debating are in continuous motion. A fast shutter speed for these situations is recommended.

EXPECTATION

Research: It is commonly believed that photography is a practical art and not theoretical.

Breaking the myth, I would like to mention that research for a photographer is just as important as it is for a journalist. Research will enhance your shots with perspective by adding substance to them.

Punctuality: Punctuality is the engine for every press. All the photographers are advised to be well on time for the briefing sessions and abide by the deadlines. The International Press is not another committee room where you can afford to settle to get another chance, keeping this in mind all the photographers are advised to keep room for technological error (e.g. memory card getting corrupt, pen drive being scanned with virus, camera's battery flushing etc.) and being well equipped for the same.

Submission: Submission deadlines will be informed primarily each day during the briefing session. You can expect the submission timing around lunchtime. All the photographers are requested to abide by the deadlines. In case of extension, negative marking or disqualification may take place. Submissions will be made through pen drive. The pen drive should be clear of viruses and should be named after the photographer. No pen drive shall be borrowed or lent under any circumstance. The pictures submitted must be in a JPEG format else they will not be marked. You are requested to create a folder within your pen drive that comprises your submissions. The folder will be as follows:

YourName_Day1/2/3_Submissiontype

Submission type will be informed in the briefing session. For example, general submission and special tasks.

The pictures submitted should not be "posed" or "planned" pictures. The shots should be candid.

CODE OF CONDUCT

Abiding by the deadline is mandatory

- All the photographers are requested to respect the decorum of the committee and not create chaos while attempting the assigned tasks. Failure in doing so may lead to disqualification
- Editing is not allowed
- You are required to carry your own laptop, camera and pen drive and under no circumstance should these things be lent or borrowed
- Judging criteria will be informed on the day of the conference
- Photographers must follow the Rule of Thirds whenever possible

Some important links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HMjvltQpmw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5V4uuNdmRHc>

The background of the page features a large, light blue watermark of the United Nations World Water logo. It consists of a circular emblem with a map of the world in the center, surrounded by the words "UNITED NATIONS" at the top and "WORLD WATER" at the bottom. A laurel wreath is positioned to the right of the emblem.

JUDGING PARAMETERS

- Submission
- Purpose of photograph
- Composition
- Colour
- Exposure
- Explanation of the photograph

Editor-in-Chief
Allamveer Singh Dhillon