



# **INTERNATIONAL PRESS Study Guide**

**ANNUAL WORLD SUMMIT 2024**



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# NOTE FROM THE HEAD OF PRESS

Dear International Press Team,

As the Head of Press for AWS 2024, I am enthralled to be the one to take you through this often overshadowed yet extensively important work you are about to undertake. Your role as journalists is critical to the success of the Model UN conference. It becomes your responsibility and moral duty to provide your audience with the most unbiased, unfiltered and accurate information from within the committees. Remember, we as journalists are playing the role of any big media house like Reuters, Aljazeera, BBC, etc. This conference is nothing short of a real UN conference for us - including everything from press conferences, press releases, journalist interventions, raw moments captured through pictures, all combined in the gleaming newsletter at the end of the 2 days.

In order to ensure that your reporting is accurate, fair, and unbiased, it is essential that you adhere to the highest standards of journalistic ethics and professionalism. This includes conducting thorough research, verifying information, presenting all sides of an issue, respecting the privacy and dignity of individuals involved in the story, and avoiding conflicts of interest.



# NOTE FROM THE HEAD OF PRESS

I sincerely urge you to get as involved in the conference as a third person party can possibly can and report with an open, attentive and creative mind. Finally, it is imperative to understand the gravity of free and fair journalism in the democratic process. Remember to question everything - the right and the wrong because by doing so you single handedly are taking up the initiative of fostering transparency, shaping public opinion leading to a more aware and informed citizenry.

Awaiting to see your informed journalism and looking forward to seeing our next Best Journalist of AWS 2024.

Dhiimahee Shah

Editor-in-Chief and Head of Press Department



# INTRODUCTION



The vision of the International Press at a Model UN conference is to provide comprehensive and unbiased coverage of the proceedings and discussions that take place within the conference. As journalists, our primary goal is to inform and educate the public about the various issues being debated and the decisions being made.

We strive to uphold the highest standards of journalistic integrity and objectivity, presenting all sides of an issue in a fair and impartial manner. Reporters must work diligently to gather information, conduct interviews, and analyse the events that unfold throughout the conference to provide accurate and insightful reporting.

Through our coverage, we hope to foster great understanding and awareness of the complex global issues that are being addressed at the Model UN conference.



# REPORTING ETIQUETTE

1. Reporters are expected to report with precision and in an unprejudiced manner. The conference is designed for reporters to have comprehensive freedom in reporting. Reporters are encouraged to address any concerns or questions with the Head and Subheads of the International Press.

2. All the reporters are expected to research committee agendas well in advance. You may make use of the committee study guides for the conference for the same. Feel free to approach the Executive Board of the committee you are assigned to cover in case of any doubts.

3. Journalists are allowed to cover only formal sessions of committees. They will not be permitted to cover informal parts of committee sessions such as unmoderated caucuses.

4. In case the Executive Boards of committees wish to keep their sessions closed-door or request the journalists to step out for certain parts of the committee session, journalists must honour their request.



# REPORTING ETIQUETTE

5. Journalists are encouraged to interview delegates/Executive Board members for their reports. However, they must keep in mind that their reporting should not hinder committee proceedings at any given point in time. Please take permission before recording any interviewee

6. If a press conference is conducted, Journalists are required to prepare a maximum of 3 questions to ask. These questions must be approved by the Head of Press.

(Based on the pace of committee proceedings and time available, a press conference **may not** be conducted on day 2.)

**All journalists are requested to carry their laptops/IPads to edit their articles.**

**Carrying notepads and stationery to take running notes during committee sessions is highly recommended.**

# PUBLICATION TIMELINE



## Day 1:

The primary deadline is 1 hour before the end of committee sessions for the day.

Articles and images must be submitted to Heads and Subheads of International Press so that edits may be suggested. The secondary deadline is at the time when committee sessions end for the day. Journalists are expected to have put into effect the edits by the secondary deadline

## Day 2:

Journalists are required to self-edit their day 2 articles and images and submit them to the Heads and Subheads of International Press 2 hours before committee sessions end for the day, so that they may be marked for it.

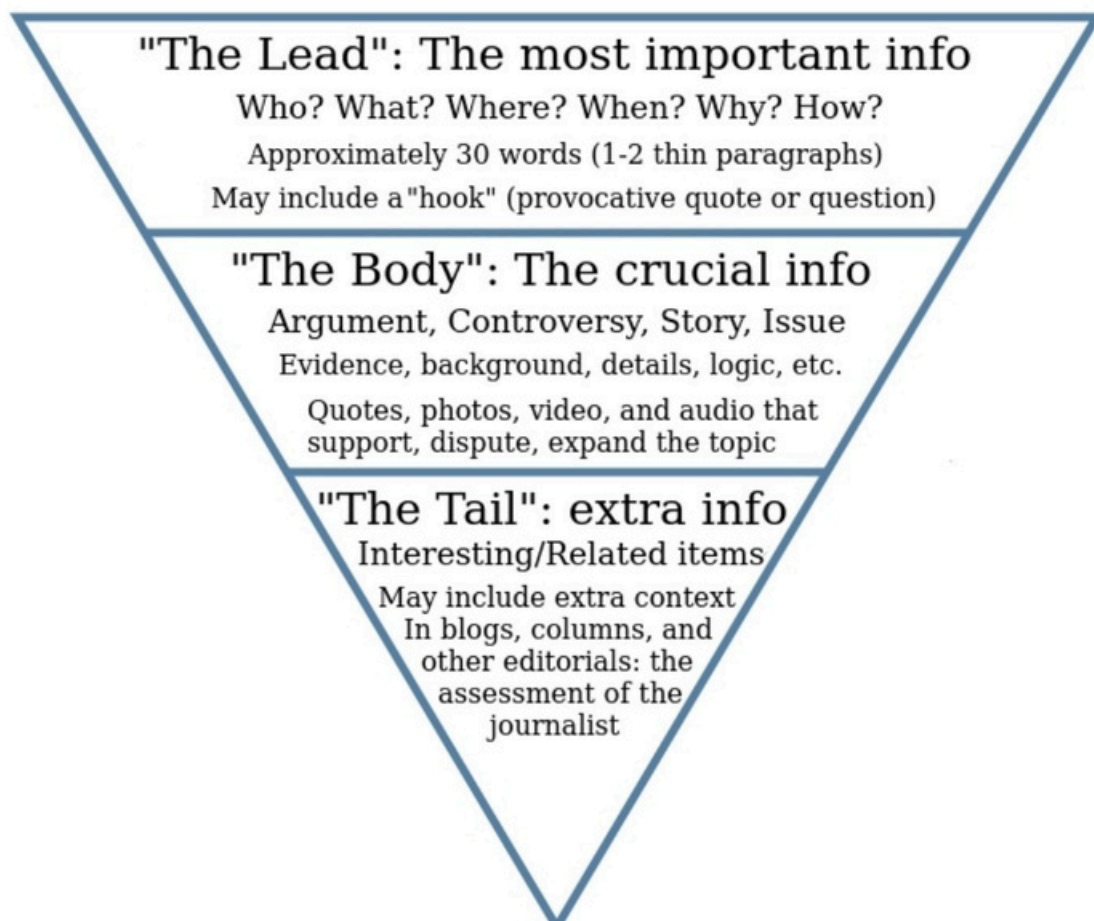


# HOW TO: REPORT WRITING

Format of reports

- **Headline:** Bold, Font size 16, Centre Aligned
- **Date/By Line:** Font size 14, Left aligned
- **Report:** Font size 12
- **Font:** Times New Roman
- **Name of Reporter:** Font size 12, Right Aligned
- **File Type:** Google Document/Microsoft Word File

## INVERTED PYRAMID





# HOW TO: REPORT WRITING

The inverted pyramid approach is a widely used method of structuring news articles in journalism. It is called the "inverted pyramid" because it begins with the most important information at the top, followed by the less important details below.

The main purpose of the inverted pyramid approach is to make sure that readers get the most important information as quickly and efficiently as possible and are enticed to read further into the article. This is especially important in the fast-paced world of news, where readers often have limited time and attention spans.

Journalists are expected to keep in mind the aforementioned pyramid while writing their articles and structure them accordingly.



# **REPORTS V/S OPINION EDITORIALS (OP-ED)**

A newspaper report and an opinion editorial are two different types of articles that appear in a newspaper. Here are some key differences between the two:

1. Purpose: The primary purpose of a newspaper report is to provide unbiased and factual information about a particular event, issue, or situation. The primary purpose of an opinion editorial, on the other hand, is to express a particular opinion or viewpoint on a particular topic or issue.
2. Tone: The tone of a newspaper report is generally neutral and objective. The writer does not express any personal opinions or biases and presents the information in a straightforward manner. In contrast, the tone of an opinion editorial is often subjective and can be passionate, persuasive, or argumentative. The writer is expressing their personal views on a topic.



# **REPORTS V/S OPINION EDITORIALS (OP-ED)**

3. Content: A newspaper report typically includes the basic who, what, where, when, and how of a story, along with quotes from sources and other relevant information. An opinion editorial, on the other hand, focuses on the writer's personal opinions and arguments, and may include personal anecdotes or examples to support their point of view.

4. Structure: A newspaper report typically follows a straightforward inverted pyramid structure, with the most important information presented at the beginning of the article. An opinion editorial, on the other hand, may follow a more flexible structure, with the writer using various techniques such as rhetorical questions, anecdotes, and persuasive language to make their point.



# ELEMENTS OF STYLE



**Abbreviations:** No periods should be used separating letters of an abbreviated organisation or agency. Only standard acronyms and approved abbreviations should be used. Ex: UNSC, UNHRC, INTERPOL

**Currency:** Dollar values are displayed with the appropriate currency symbol.

Values on orders at or greater than one million are summarized, for example, \$54,000, \$135,000 or \$214 million. Indian Rupees shall be written as INR and not Rs.

**Dates:** AWS uses the European style of written dates: Day Month Year (no commas or abbreviations).

**Developing nations:** Within the international community, the use of the term

“Third world” is actively discouraged. No nation will be referred to as “Third World”.

**Member States:** In print, references to United Nations "Member States" should be initially capitalised

# ELEMENTS OF STYLE



**Names:** Reporters should never guess the spelling of a person's name to be reported. Verbal verification is mandatory on all named sources.

**National references:** When referring to any UN Member State or Observer, standard UN country names should be used. These names match those with which each nation signed the UN Charter. For example, the People's Republic of China should always be referred to as "China."

**Numerals:**

- Any numeral ten or less should be spelt out in English.
- Numerals over ten are reported using standard Arabic numerals, such as 2001.
- Numerals with five or more digits should include commas, such as 1,345,000.
- Fractions and decimal numbers should be reported as decimal numerals or percentages, such as 0.5 or 50% (rather than "one half" or "1/2").
- Roman numerals are used only when referring to a source which was originally designated using Roman numerals, such as Chapter VII of the UN Charter (articles of the UN Charter are written as "Article 7").

# SAMPLE REPORT 1



## The Indian Collegium: Oppressive and Opaque

05 August 2023

“Democracy thrives when the institution thrives.” These were the words of some of the delegates of the Indian Parliament, who spent the first half of the day discussing the codification of the collegium system and addressing the system's flaws in its operation. Delegates, mainly from the Ruling Party, initiated discussions in favour of introducing the NJAC (National Judicial Appointments Commission) in order to increase “transparency”- a pressing detail in the area of discussion.

The committee also explored the issue of incompetence with regard to speedy justice by the Supreme Court, as the Prime Minister emphasised the importance of “quick justice”. This was later countered by the CM of Delhi, Arvind Kejriwal who vehemently stressed upon the ongoing farmer protests and violence in Manipur.

The aforementioned case also morphed into a crisis for this committee, which highlighted salient points from the perspectives of delegates of various backgrounds - the Supreme Court, the Ruling Party as well as the Opposition Party. The incompetence of the present government was once again dealt with extreme criticism and blame, rather than actual resolutions, with Arvind Kejriwal expressing it in the words “BJP se beti ko bachao”- a mocking statement at the famous BJP slogan, “beti bachao beti padhao”.

While discussions were heated and elongated, no conclusive solutions were introduced, and the committee remained mostly divided on every such topic debated upon during the course of the day.

Dhiimahee Shah

# SAMPLE REPORT 2



## Is It Worth the War?

06 August 2023

Is glory worth the insurgency caused by the Russian government worldwide? This was the question that can sum up the essence of the third session of the United Nations Development Programme.

The delegates of France and Australia slammed Russia. They also accused China of aiding and abetting Russia in the invasion. The delegate of China held their ground and questioned the involvement of the United States of America in the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

France argued, citing the domestic problems of China. China struck back with the mention of the riots burning the City of Lights, Paris. And then, the crisis struck. The Nazis came out of hiding in Germany and invaded Israel and also justified and supported Russia in its Ukrainian invasion. Such a crisis led Ukraine to ask the neutral Israel whether Israel still had a neutral stance with regards to Russia or did it finally understand Ukraine's situation.

A 3 versus 3 session followed, with France, Australia and Israel allied against Russia, China and Germany. The session was filled with many justifications, questions and not many answers, accusations thrown around rampantly. The discussion of the Russia-Ukraine crisis led to the discussion of another pressing crisis, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. A heated 1 versus 1 followed, with the delegates of Israel and Palestine. Israel justified its occupation by claiming that there are Palestinian terrorist groups who wished to harm the Israelis.

One cannot help but wonder, how many more such conflicts may follow, just on the basis of assumption that something 'might' happen.

Snehal Raghuvanshi



# HOW TO: PHOTOGRAPHY



Photography is another integral part of a Model UN which holds utmost importance in any conference. The art of storytelling using the medium of photography as your main storytelling device is called photojournalism. In a Model UN conference, a photojournalist should not only focus upon taking pictures of the Delegates but also keep in mind as to how the picture can be used to narrate a story.

**The journalists choosing to be Photojournalists are expected to carry a professional camera or a phone with a good resolution camera, memory card and any other additional equipment based on their comfort and requirement.**

General Information:

1. The structure of photographs from the perception of news differs from usual pictures. Grow an eye to capture moments which have the potential to be historic. Focus on capturing action while debates take place. Focus on creativity in terms of framing a picture etc.

2. All cameras should strictly be operated on manual mode which will give everyone an equal edge in terms of technicalities and as an added advantage it will bring in lots of settings that will help you frame a picture as per your personal preferences.

# RULES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Below mentioned are some basic rules of photography to aid photographers for the main day:

## Rule 1: Golden Ratio

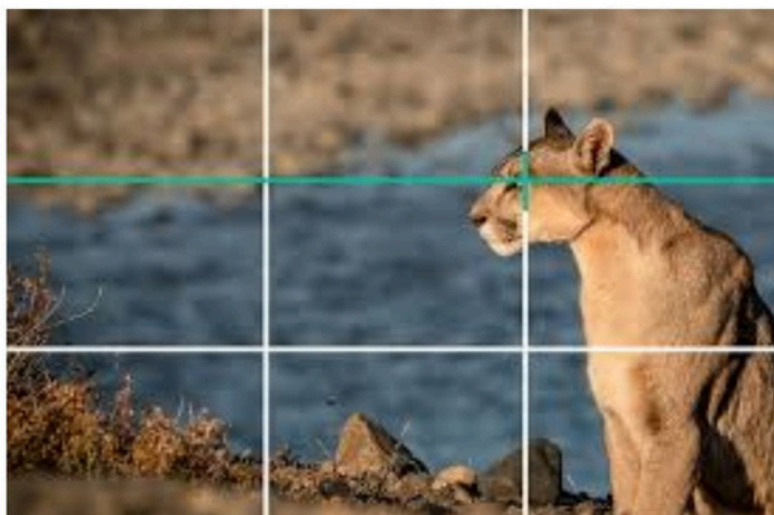
The golden ratio is a guide to where to place a subject (a tree, person, building, etc.) or element in a photo (like the horizon) where it will be most pleasing to the eye.

That divine ratio is 1.618:1. The Golden Ratio can assist in creating images that have a strong composition, which will attract viewers to your photograph



## Rule 2: Rule of Thirds

The rule of thirds is a composition guideline that places your subject in the left or right third of an image, leaving the other two thirds more open. While there are other forms of composition, the rule of thirds generally leads to compelling and well-composed shots.



# RULES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

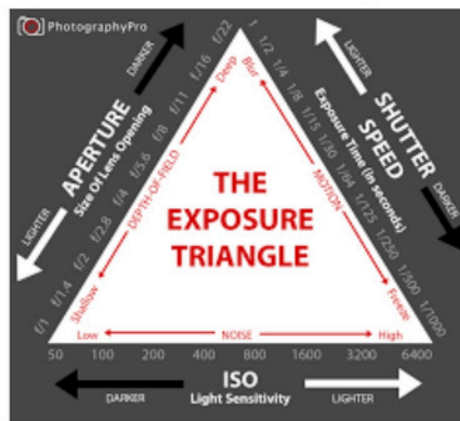
Rule 3: AIS

Aperture

ISO

Shutter Speed

Each of these are dependent on each other, and one cannot work without the other two. Thus it is important while shooting in manual mode to keep a healthy balance between the three of them.



Negative space: is related to minimalist photography. It emphasizes not just the subject but also the empty space around the subject. So, although the viewer's eyes may focus on a central figure, they can't help but notice the large section of emptiness that surrounds and defines that figure.



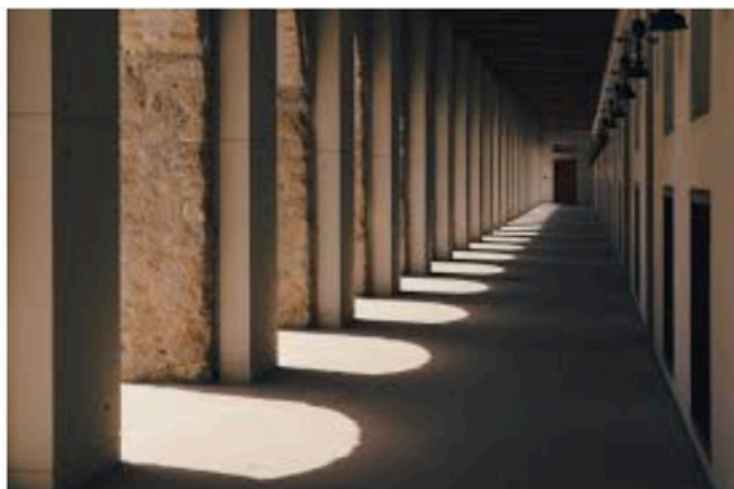


# RULES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

**Symmetrical balance:** Among the most basic compositional techniques is symmetrical balance, also known as formal balance. Symmetrical balance requires the photographer to place the main subject at the centre of the image so that both sides appear symmetrical or as a mirror image if vertical lines are drawn through them.



**Repetition and pattern:** Repetition in photography means using repeating shapes or a repetitive pattern inside the frame as part of the composition. Repetition can also be the image's main subject instead of just being a tool for photography composition. Pattern in Photography is a regularity within a scene. It's elements of the scene that repeat themselves in a predictable way. Patterns can be found everywhere and are commonly seen within shapes, colours or textures.







**We look forward to  
fabricating a one-of-a-kind  
newsletter and conference  
filled with press  
conferences, press releases  
with The Press Team at  
AWS 2024!!!**