



IP

International Press

Official Study Guide



AGENDA

*Photography
&
Journalism*

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Letter from the EB

Esteemed delegates,

We are honoured to welcome you all to the International Press Committee at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2026. We hope that this message finds you well and look forward to seeing you at our conference. We would like to preface this letter by informing you all to feel free to contact us via WhatsApp and email at any point in time. This committee captures the most vital moments of the conference and provides delegates with unbiased coverage of each committee and unforgettable memories in the form of photographs.

This guide is intended so that you are aware of what to expect, and to provide instructions about the conference proceedings and each of your roles as a part of the International Press. Whether you are stepping into International Press for the first time or already have experience behind the camera or the keyboard, we hope you will contribute your unique perspective and participate wholeheartedly. As your directors, we are here to guide you, and ensure your journey as a part of the International press is smooth and flawless.

We are eager to work alongside each of you and help you present your hard work to every member of the conference.

Tishtrya Karbhary
Head of Press

Nadir Khan
Head of Photography

Introduction to the Committee

Every committee has delegates debating solutions, but behind every memorable conference is a team that captures those moments and turns them into stories. That is the role of the International Press.

As a member of this committee, you will cover proceedings across the conference through articles or photography. Your responsibility is not just to report what happened, but to notice the moments others might miss, the exchange that changes the course of a debate, the reaction after a speech, or the determination on a delegate's face during an intense negotiation.

Whether you're writing an article or taking a photograph, your work should represent events honestly while giving every committee and delegate the opportunity to be seen and heard. Good journalism isn't about being the loudest voice in the room; it's about observing carefully and telling a story without bias people can trust.

This committee is also a place to experiment, improve, and find your own style. At the end of the day, resolutions may be archived and speeches may be forgotten, but the stories and photographs created by the International Press become the record of the conference itself. We hope you approach every assignment with professionalism, creativity, and an eye for the moments that deserve to be remembered.

List of Key Terms

Photography

Perspective:

The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position with each other.

Contrast:

Contrast is the range of brightness, from lightest to darkest, in an image.

Lighting:

The way a light source, artificial or natural, illuminates the scene or subject that is photographed.

Focus:

The sharpest area of the image.

Backlighting:

The positioning of the light source behind the subject.

Composition:

The arrangement of visual elements within a frame

Storytelling:

Capturing moments that, when pieced together, reveal a larger story

Leading lines:

A result of human-made or natural lines that lead the viewer's eyes through the photograph to the subject or the heart of the image.

Balance:

An arrangement of elements within the frame to achieve equal visual weight across the image.

Emphasis:

Drawing attention to a particular subject or element within an image

List of Key Terms

Journalism

Byline:

A line at the head of an article giving the writer's name.

Transparency:

The honesty and aspect of accountability of the media.

Accuracy:

A journalist's responsibility is to see whether the facts of reporting are true.

Impartiality:

The quality of a journalist to not be biased.

Correspondents:

To collect, verify, and analyse information about newsworthy events to produce new stories that are fair and accurate.

Proximity:

Describes news events that occur close to the location of the reporter.

Novelty:

Events that are unusual, dramatic, or of human interest/appeal to the media.

Loaded words:

Words that carry additional emotional weight or significance, whether positive or negative.

Inverted Pyramid:

A style of writing where the most important information is presented first, followed by supporting details in descending order of importance.

Source:

The individual or entity that provides information for a news story

Spin:

A biased or misleading presentation of information, often used by public relations professionals or politicians

History of Press

It is currently 2026 and with a click of a button one can access hundreds of images and articles online. However, information was not always this readily available. Before newspapers, most people in medieval times could not read, therefore important information was shouted out in the city centre by town criers or spread through word of mouth. Which, as you can imagine, didn't lead to very reliable messages being sent to the townspeople. Due to the lack of a single accurate source of information most important events such as tax alterations or battle warnings were disseminated unevenly. This came to a temporary halt in around 1440 when Johannes Gutenberg, a gem cutter and mirror maker, invented what could very well be considered one of the most profound creations of all time, The printing press. Earlier on, only kings, scholars or the people of the upper classes could read, let alone buy books or scripts. All manuscripts were written, quite painstakingly, by hand.

The sheer effort it took to pen an entire book by hand is most probably the reason for their astonishing value, with a single manuscript costing anywhere from around ₹2 lakh to over ₹1 crore in today's money, making books a luxury that only the wealthy could obtain. All of a sudden hundreds of pages could be reproduced with remarkable speed. Literacy rates were rising, people shared their discoveries and the people could form their own opinions on current affairs and freely speak their mind. People wanted more than books, they wanted to know what was happening outside their own towns. Big printers started to pin up sheets with reports of wars and unusual events. Crowds would gather around to read them and pass the news along. As public curiosity grew, occasional bulletins became regular publications. What started as a few pages evolved into modern day newspapers, forever changing how societies spread information.

Eventually the way people consumed news changed drastically. People listened to the radio, then began to watch television, and today they scroll through headlines on their phones. As cameras evolved, images became one of the most powerful forms of storytelling, and then came photojournalism.

As a part of this conference each of you are going to be the major source of information and documentation of this MUN, carry this duty with the pride and respect it deserves.

Instructions for Delegates

Photographers:

1. Do not disrupt committee proceedings by entering and exiting continuously.
2. If multiple photographers are already present in a specific area, please do not overcrowd the area to ensure equal coverage of all areas.
3. Late submissions will be taken into account when evaluating the photographs.
4. Editing of the images in any way shape or form is strictly prohibited.
5. To encourage variety in submissions, delegates are expected to maintain a 1:4 ratio of black-and-white to colour photographs. Accordingly, 5 of the 20 photographs submitted for judging must be in black-and-white.
6. All cameras are permitted, as submissions will be evaluated on the photograph itself rather than its resolution.
7. Please verify that all photography equipment is in proper working condition and that sufficient storage and battery life are available before the start of the conference.
8. We would like to request all photographers to aim to photograph every delegate at least once, so that everyone is represented in the press coverage.
9. There is no maximum limit on the number of photographs a delegate may submit. However, each delegate must submit a minimum of 150 photographs, of which 20 selected photographs must be nominated for judging.
10. Maintain a professional demeanour and decorum at all times.

Instructions for Delegates

Journalists:

- 1.Usage of artificial intelligence is strictly prohibited and everything submitted will be put through thorough detection.
- 2.Late submissions will be taken into account when evaluating the reports.
- 3.Font size for headline should be '16' and font size for dateline/ byline should be 14
- 4.The font size for the report should be 12.
- 5.The font style should be Times New Roman/Sans Serif.
- 6.Disruptions to the committee proceedings will not be tolerated.
- 7.Sensationalisation or extreme language in articles which leads to a bias or radical tone is against our conference policy.
- 8.All interview/press conference questions must be approved by the director of journalism.
- 9.Journalists must avoid plagiarism and must cite any direct quotations taken from the internet or any other form of media.
- 10.Understand the positions and policies of the countries represented.
- 11.Report facts accurately without inserting personal opinions or biases and ensure fair coverage of each delegate's viewpoint.
- 12.Conduct yourself professionally at all times.
- 13.As a reporter, you are expected to conduct one interview minimum, however before you interview a delegate of another committee, there is a certain protocol that you must follow.
- 14.You must submit a total of 4 articles; one beat report per day and one op-ed per day.

Interviews

Interviews

Interviews are one of the primary methods through which journalists gather information, understand diplomatic positions, and produce accurate and informative reports. Every interview should be conducted with impartiality and relevant questions. A minimum of 1 interview is expected by every journalist, with no more than 5 questions each.

Consent with the Chair for Timings

To maintain the decorum of committee proceedings, interviews may only be conducted at times deemed appropriate by the executive board of each committee. IP delegates are expected to seek the EB's consent regarding the timing of an interview prior to conducting it.

This ensures that the interview does not interrupt formal debate, speeches, voting procedures, or other parliamentary proceedings.

All Press delegates are expected to comply with the EB's instructions regarding timings at all times.

Steps to Conduct an Interview:

Seek Permission:

Before approaching a delegate, ensure that the timing of the interview has been approved by the executive board. Furthermore, all questions should be pre-approved by the executive board of the IP prior to the interview.

Introduce Yourself:

Introduce yourself and politely request the delegate(s) for a brief interview.

Ask Relevant Questions:

Ask questions that are directly related to the committee's agenda, the delegate's country's policies, quotes, or recent developments in debate. Ensure that each question is purposeful and contributes to a better understanding of the delegate's stance.

Ask Relevant Follow-Up Questions:

Build upon the delegate's responses by seeking clarification, requesting examples, or asking them to justify their proposals. Thoughtful follow-up questions often provide the most valuable insights.

Maintain Professionalism:

Questions should remain objective and should never be framed to provoke, misrepresent, or pressure the delegate into a particular response. The purpose of an interview is to understand a delegation's perspective, not to debate or confront the delegate.

Conclude Professionally:

Before concluding, ensure that all notes and quotations have been recorded accurately to preserve the delegate's intended meaning.