



Yūgen Summit'22

International Press Background Guide

Letter From the Executive Board

,Greetings, members of the International Press,

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We take it that it is your innate passion for either words or pixels, or both, that has brought you here, and we warmly welcome you aboard the world of the International Press. We look forward to facilitating an intense mind – boggling experience that will always be cherished. The International Press is the binding force between the people and their rulers. Further, it is also a medium for unspoken words and unvoiced opinions. As members of the International Press, you are required to adhere to the highest standards of diplomacy and transparency.

The journalists have weapons mightier than the sword to carve out perfection through perception that lingers all over different committees throughout the conference. The journalists have creative liberty to evaluate a committee proceedings and document it in the most grasping way possible. Moreover, as a member of the International Press, freedom of speech and expression must be exercised only as long as it upholds the sanctity and integrity of the conference as well as the delegates. Always remember that you are a part of a team. Individual competition aside, our primary goal is to procure resourceful articles for a decent and informative newsletter.

Any lack of decency or diplomacy in reporting the proceedings and absence of factual correctness thereof would not be entertained. As the members of the International Press essentially strive to keep everyone informed about the committee situation. It is going to be as challenging as endeavour as it would be exciting. This walk provides basic information about the said roll the journalists are expected to be thoroughly familiar with it and be well researched on the attendance of their respective committees. At conference name-edition, the intellectual and emotional quotient of the journalists, as well as their ability to work impeccably under pressure, would be tested. To sweep all the challenges that this role might bring along we strongly recommend the members start the basic research well in advance to efficiently, produce

unimpeachable pieces of work. A sense of dedication and responsibility towards the work during the conference is what we unreservedly expect out of the journalists. We eagerly look forward to working and interacting with all the members on this forum and



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Greetings, members of the International Press Photographers,

Photography is an art, art of presenting and method of expression for every single individual who wields the camera. Photographs are one of the, if not the, main medium through which generations upon generations remember their history and their ancestors.

While photography is taken very lightly in MUNs these days, I would like one to reflect on what Photojournalism means: "Photojournalism is a particular form of journalism (the collecting, editing, and presenting of news material for publication or broadcast) that employs images in order to tell a news story. It is now usually understood to refer only to still images, but in some cases the term also refers to video used in broadcast journalism." Photojournalism is distinguished from other close branches of photography (e.g., documentary photography, social documentary photography, street photography or celebrity photography) by complying with a rigid ethical framework which demands that the work is both honest and impartial whilst telling the story in strictly journalistic terms.

Photojournalists create pictures that contribute to the news media.

Kartikeya Naidu,

Head of International Press Photography



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TYPES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

There are innumerable types of photography one can indulge into but following are few basic types which one must know:

- Ø Landscape Photography
- Ø Wildlife Photography
- Ø Action / sports photography
- Ø Event Photography
- Ø Photojournalism
- Ø Macro Photography
- Ø Street Photography

Each type of photography has its individuality but at the same time there can be instances where two or three type may overlap each other or combine with each other to get the result. It's the skill of every photographer that how he play with his gears and surrounding to capture the photograph which actually last an imprint.

With increase in number of official and unofficial conferences and MUNs taking place, the trend of candid photography and event photography is on the rise. A candid photograph is a photograph captured without creating a posed appearance. This is achieved in many ways, for example:

- Ø when the subject is in motion,
- Ø by avoiding prior preparation of the subject,
- Ø by surprising the subject,
- Ø by not distracting the subject during the process of taking photos.

Thus, the candid character of a photo is unrelated to the subject's knowledge about or consent to the fact that photos are being taken, and unrelated to the subject's permission for further usage and distribution. The crucial factor is the actual absence of posing. However, if the subject is absolutely unaware of being photographed and does not even expect it, then such photography is secret photography, which is a special case of candid photography.



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Whereas Event photography means taking pictures of employees and guests in corporate events such as conferences, birthday parties, Christmas parties, receptions and sales events. Corporate portrait photography means taking formal pictures of employees for websites, magazines and other various publications.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

Timeliness: The images have meaning in the context of a recently published record of events.

Objectivity: The situation implied by the images is a fair and accurate representation of the events they depict in both content and tone.

Narrative: The images combine with other news elements to make facts relatable to the viewer or reader on a cultural level.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS – A NEUTRAL BODY

We as a neutral body, will refrain from any kind of bias in our newsletter. As photojournalists, you have to resist the urge to take photographs only of certain individuals. At a Model UN, each participant is equal to us, and there must be coverage of majority of the committee, not only a few delegates.

SHOOTING IN MANUAL MODE

It is difficult to take good pictures without having a solid understanding of ISO, Shutter Speed and Aperture – the Three Kings of Photography, also known as the “Exposure Triangle”. While most new DSLRs have “Auto” modes that automatically pick the right shutter speed, aperture and even ISO for your exposure, using an Auto mode puts limits on what you can achieve with your camera. In many cases, the camera has to guess what the right exposure should be by evaluating the amount of light that passes through the lens. Thoroughly understanding how ISO, shutter speed and aperture work together allows photographers to fully take charge of the situation by manually controlling the camera. Knowing how to adjust the settings of the camera when needed, helps to get the best out of your camera and push it to its limits to take great photographs.



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1. Shutter Speed – the length of time a camera shutter is open to expose light into the camera sensor. Shutter speeds are typically measured in fractions of a second, when they are under a second. Slow shutter speeds allow more light into the camera sensor and are used for low-light and night photography, while fast shutter speeds help to freeze motion. Examples of shutter speeds: 1/15 (1/15th of a second), 1/30, 1/60, 1/125.
2. Aperture – a hole within a lens, through which light travels into the camera body. The larger the hole, the more light passes to the camera sensor. Aperture also controls the depth of field, which is the portion of a scene that appears to be sharp. If the aperture is very small, the depth of field is large, while if the aperture is large, the depth of field is small. In photography, aperture is typically expressed in “f” numbers (also known as “focal ratio”, since the f-number is the ratio of the diameter of the lens aperture to the length of the lens). Examples of f-numbers are: f/1.4, f/2.0, f/2.8, f/4.0, f/5.6, f/8.0.
3. ISO – a way to brighten your photos if you can’t use a longer shutter speed or a wider aperture. It is typically measured in numbers, a lower number representing a darker image, while higher numbers mean a brighter image. However, raising your ISO comes at a cost. As the ISO rises, so does the visibility of graininess/noise in your images. Examples of ISO: 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS

1. Recce – Before the MUN starts, be sure to visit the venues and imagine it in different scenarios – with light, without a lot of light, with people moving around and people seated. If possible, take a few test photographs from different angles. Note down any questions you have or problems you face, and address them in the orientation session.



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2. Preparation – Make sure you have the equipment you will need in order to do your best work. This will include fully charged batteries, at least two empty memory cards, a laptop and pen drive to download and transfer the photographs. A major aspect that is often forgotten is time management. Transferring photographs, selection/ editing, and submission are time consuming. Please ensure that you count this when you're given your schedule.

3. Collaboration – Ensure that you collaborate with the journalists of your allotted committees and assist them with the relevant photographs required to supplement their articles.

4. Creativity: Take photographs from multiple angles, sitting down and even lying down.

5. Timeliness – Each photojournalist must be present at their designated venues before time. To cover the event properly, as photojournalists, our work starts before the event starts and ends after the event ends. People coming into the committee rooms, or in the lunch venues sometimes provide for good photographs without a lot of disturbance. The same is when schools start arriving at the gate or begin registering at the Registration Desk. The same goes for the deadlines we have to follow. If you are required to submit your entire shoot at 4 pm, plan backwards and factor in how much time it would take you to transfer photographs onto a PC or laptop, selection of the final photographs and submission.

GUIDELINES

- All photojournalists will carry their own equipment including but not limited to, cameras, lenses, empty SD Cards, fully charged Battery and Charger, Card Reader, Laptop for post-processing.
- All photojournalists should shoot in RAW+JPEG format. In case your camera doesn't support RAW, shoot at the highest resolution JPEG.
- The ISO should be kept to a bare minimum to avoid noise in the photograph as noise reduction is not permitted in post-processing. It is strongly advised to not go beyond 800 ISO, and 1600/3200 ISO in the most extreme of lighting conditions.



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DO'S & DON'TS IN MUN PHOTOGRAPHY

There are certain things that must be taken care of during covering a MUN. There will be hundreds of delegates and during the MUN, everyone will wish to have their at least few photographs clicked.

DO'S

1. Bring extra batteries, memory cards, and chargers.
2. Rule of thumb: 70-80% of photos should be candid photography.
3. Make sure you cover most of the delegates, first of all. No delegate should feel that you didn't click a picture of them probably because they weren't speaking a lot or something.
4. Move around the committee and use different angles and locations to take photographs.
5. Try taking different profiles of people. Take a lot of pictures when people are speaking, those are the best profile pictures.
6. Maintain a good background in your pictures and take care of the composition of your picture.
7. Take a very good picture which brings the whole committee into view. Take pictures of people shouting.
8. Take pictures of the chair and the EB as well.
9. Be unobtrusive. Casual shots are better.
10. More is better hence try to shoot as many as you can.
11. Zoom less, walk more and try to get photographs from every angle.

DON'TS

1. Do not disturb the committee when an important topic is going on.
2. Never be biased towards people you know or your own school.
3. Avoid using Auto Mode. If you face problem with manual settings, consult Head of Photography or any other technical expert.
4. Editing of pictures taken is strictly prohibited.
5. No use of flash (be it built in or trigger flash) any time during the conference.
6. The photographs to be submitted must not be manipulated in any way. Manipulations by way of cropping, colour correction or other post production will make the photographer Ineligible for the IP award.