



Study Guide

The World Media Council

Agenda: 1) Deliberating upon the creation and preservation of such procedures, conditions, and frameworks which ensure media freedom, accountability and redefining of the role of the media in upholding democratic values in society by opposing the global trend of authoritarianism in the world.

2) Covering the conference

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Chairperson's Address

Greetings delegates,

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you all to the World Media Council at JacoMUN 2023. The goal of this committee has always been to modernise and diversify the MUN Press Corps. At the World Media Council, we out with reporting and writing monotonous articles. We have in-depth discussions on problems pertaining in modern day journalism that affect journalists globally. We anticipate fascinating discussion in this edition and hope to see everyone offer workable solutions to the problems at hand. You can expect a dynamic, fast-moving committee where each and every delegate's active participation shall be encouraged.

A brief introduction about the Chairperson's. I am Karan Bhansali, and I will be serving as your co-chairperson for the committee. A little about myself- I have just completed my class 12 ISC examination pursuing the commerce stream and want to pursue Economics as a core subject during my under graduation. My school life has been nothing but participating in various intra and inter-school activities such as football, dance, basketball, and various track and field events, etc.

With football being my favourite sport and Lionel Messi being my idol, I can give you tons of reasons as to why he rules the sport. I am always down for engaging in conversations about the greatness and talent this man holds. I have a versatile music taste and you will see me grooving anytime music plays. This is going to be my 5th and last JacoMUN and I expect to make the most out of it. I assure you that you will have an amazing time at our committee and that the World Media Council won't be as any other conventional media committees, rather it'll include vigorous debate (please do not let me down) and updates. I am there to guide you delegates throughout, be it during committee sessions or beyond, so feel free to approach me regarding any queries.

I am Yash Beriwal, honoured to serve as your co-chairperson. With a passion for Model United Nations conferences, I've grown personally and now stand before you as a final-year ISC commerce student. I anticipate dynamic debates, high-quality reports, and fruitful outcomes from this esteemed committee.

Apart from MUNs, I engage in various activities, including being the vice president of the photography club, participating in corporate fests, and showcasing my crisis management skills. As an ardent cricket enthusiast, I hold Virat Kohli in high regard and am always open to engaging conversations about his achievements. I am committed to making this committee a unique and memorable experience. Let's foster robust discussions and ensure a great learning journey for all. Together, we will make the World Media Council an exceptional event.

We, as the executive board, would like to remind you that thinking on your feet and detailed research would be crucial for this committee. We are looking forward to innovative solutions from you all and assure you that you will be provided enough flexibility to do so. With that, we wish you luck and hope that you make the most out of the three days in committee.

Contact us on wmc.jacomun23@gmail.com for any queries!

Until July,
Karan Bhansali and Yash Beriwal,
Co- Chairpersons',
The World Media Council.

Introduction to the Committee

It brings us great joy and excitement to extend a warm welcome to all of you to the World Media Council at JACOMUN 2023. The World Media Council was initiated at JACOMUN in 2016 and is the brainchild of the St. James' School Model United Nations. This year marks the eighth edition of this esteemed committee. The core objective of the World Media Council is to revolutionize the press corps to promote the ideology of freedom of the press, empower individuals and entities equipped to progress towards that end and to make it more inclusive in Model United Nations (MUNs).

At the World Media Council, we do not merely report; we engage in in-depth discussions on critical issues surrounding journalists and journalism worldwide. We have seen increased participation and are excited to continue this growth. It is an opportunity to meet like-minded individuals and work towards a common goal. We are eagerly looking forward to enthralling debates and effective solutions from all of you. In this fast-paced committee, each delegate's participation is crucial to addressing the challenges at hand. The World Media Council has consistently aimed to bring about change and provide a platform for individuals to voice their opinions on issues that matter. Over the years, we have witnessed an increase in participation and engagement, and we are thrilled to see this growth continue. The World Media Council is a unique opportunity to meet like-minded individuals from across the globe and work towards a common goal. Our focus is not just on reporting but on engaging in profound discourse on pressing issues related to journalism.

The agenda for this year's committee will be:

- 1) Deliberating upon the creation and preservation of such procedures, conditions and frameworks which ensure media freedom, accountability and a redefining of the role of the media in upholding democratic values in society by opposing the global trend of authoritarianism in the world;
- 2) Covering the Conference.

The World Media Council provides a platform for individuals from diverse media institutions, each with their own specific agenda, to come together and work towards the establishment of a fairer and more transparent press. This year, in addition to covering the conference, the World Media Council will be deliberating upon the need to create such frameworks and structures that can preserve freedom of the media while also ensuring a system of accountability for the press. Here, delegates will be expected to understand and carefully evaluate the role of the media in opposing authoritarian regimes while acting as a responsible force upholding basic democratic values across the world.

We believe in addressing challenges head-on and identifying practical solutions to overcome them. At the World Media Council, we aim to foster an environment of collaboration where everyone can contribute their ideas and expertise towards a shared goal. As we look ahead to JACOMUN 2023, we are excited to witness enthralling debates, new perspectives, and innovative ideas that will shape the future of journalism. The World Media Council promises to be a fast-paced committee that will challenge and inspire every delegate to play a crucial role in the pursuit of our shared goals.

Creation and preservation of procedures and frameworks for media framework

The role of the media in upholding democratic values has always been crucial. In recent years, however, the rapid advancement of technology and the changing landscape of media consumption have brought about new challenges and opportunities in redefining this role. Some key aspects to consider when redefining the role of media in upholding democratic values are:

In a democratic society, access to accurate and diverse information is essential. Media organisations should prioritise providing reliable news and information that is factual, well-researched, and unbiased. They should also strive to present a wide range of perspectives to foster a well-informed citizenry. Journalists and media professionals have a responsibility to fact-check and verify information before disseminating it to the public. Media organisations play a vital role in holding those in power accountable. Journalists should act as watchdogs, investigating and reporting on government activities, corporate practices, and other institutions that impact the public interest. It is essential for media outlets to maintain transparency regarding their sources, conflicts of interest, and any biases that might influence their reporting.

In an era of fake news and information overload, media literacy is crucial for citizens to navigate the media landscape effectively. Educational institutions and media organisations should collaborate to promote media literacy programs that teach critical thinking skills, fact-checking methods, and the ability to discern reliable sources. By empowering citizens to critically evaluate media content, they can make informed decisions and participate actively in democratic processes. Preserving a free and independent press is crucial for upholding democratic values. Governments should ensure the protection of press freedom, allowing journalists to report without fear of censorship, harassment, or violence. It is essential to have strong legal frameworks that protect whistleblowers, journalists' sources, and freedom of information. Media organisations should also actively advocate for press freedom and resist any attempts to undermine it.

Overall, redefining the role of media in upholding democratic values requires a multi-faceted approach that embraces technology, transparency, media literacy, and a commitment to the public interest. It demands a collaborative effort between media organisations, technology companies, policymakers, and citizens to create an informed and engaged society capable of upholding democratic ideals.

The digital age has dramatically transformed the media landscape, revolutionising how information is produced, distributed, and consumed. Several key changes have occurred, shaping the way people access and interact with media content: With the abundance of digital media options available, audiences have become fragmented across various platforms and content types. Instead of relying on a few mainstream media outlets, people now have access to niche content tailored to their specific interests. This fragmentation has challenged

traditional media business models and advertising strategies, as advertisers must find new ways to reach fragmented audiences. **Personalization and Algorithms:** Digital media platforms leverage algorithms to personalise content recommendations based on user preferences and behaviours. These algorithms analyse data on user interactions, such as clicks, likes, and shares, to curate a personalised media experience. While this provides convenience and tailored content for users, it also raises concerns about filter bubbles and echo chambers, where users may be exposed to limited perspectives and information that aligns with their existing beliefs.

This has challenged the traditional role of journalists and media organisations as gatekeepers of news. However, it also raises concerns about the credibility and accuracy of user-generated content, as misinformation and fake news can spread quickly through digital channels. **Convergence of Media:** The boundaries between different forms of media have blurred in the digital age. Traditional media outlets have expanded their online presence, incorporating multimedia elements and interactive features into their content. Simultaneously, digital-native outlets have started producing long-form journalism, documentaries, and podcasts. This convergence has created new opportunities for storytelling and audience engagement, while also intensifying competition among media organisations.

These changes have brought about both opportunities and challenges for media organisations, content creators, and consumers. Adapting to the evolving digital landscape requires media organisations to rethink their business models, develop strategies for engaging with fragmented audiences, and maintain trust in an era of abundant information. Consumers, on the other hand, need to critically evaluate the credibility of digital content, actively seek diverse perspectives, and be mindful of their online media consumption habits.

Importance of media freedom and accountability in upholding democratic values

Media freedom refers to the right of individuals and organisations to express themselves and communicate information without censorship or undue interference. It encompasses the principles of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right to access information. Media freedom is a fundamental aspect of a democratic society and plays a crucial role in promoting transparency, accountability, and the protection of human rights.

Media freedom is essential for a functioning democracy as it allows citizens to access diverse and independent sources of information. It enables public participation, facilitates informed decision-making, and holds governments and other powerful entities accountable. Media acts as a watchdog by monitoring and reporting on issues of public interest, exposing corruption, and ensuring transparency in governance. Media freedom is closely tied to the broader concept of freedom of expression. It enables individuals to express their opinions, ideas, and concerns, fostering a pluralistic society where different viewpoints can be voiced and debated. It allows marginalised groups and dissenting voices to be heard, promoting inclusivity and diversity of perspectives.

Media freedom ensures that citizens have access to a wide range of information, enabling them to make informed decisions and participate fully in society. It plays a vital role in educating the public about local and global issues, disseminating knowledge, and facilitating public debates. Media freedom empowers individuals with the tools to engage critically and become active participants in their communities. A free and independent media environment is conducive to economic development. Media outlets provide platforms for businesses to advertise their products and services, driving economic growth. Moreover, media freedom attracts investment, fosters innovation, and creates job opportunities in the media industry itself.

In summary, media freedom is of utmost importance in promoting democracy, protecting human rights, facilitating freedom of expression, ensuring transparency and accountability, enhancing information access, encouraging economic growth, and fostering international understanding. It is a cornerstone of democratic societies and must be safeguarded and promoted.

MEDIA ACCOUNTABILITY: ENSURING RESPONSIBILITY AND INTEGRITY

An essential component of upholding accountability and integrity in the media is media accountability. It includes a range of tools and techniques designed to hold news outlets, writers, and other media workers responsible for their deeds, choices, and output. This essay examines the fundamental components and tactics involved in establishing media accountability, the many accountability mechanisms used, and it includes best practices and case studies that serve as examples of effective methods for guaranteeing objectivity, fairness, and ethical behaviour.

Accuracy, fairness, impartiality, independence, and openness are just a few of the values that media organisations should clearly define and uphold in their policies. These principles give journalists a framework for ethical and accountable reporting, regulating their behaviour and preserving the objectivity of their work. To enforce ethical standards and handle complaints or violations of journalistic integrity, associations and organisations in the media sector might create self-regulatory bodies and codes of conduct. In order to promote accountability within the business, these organisations, such as ombudsmen or public editors, examine complaints and arbitrate conflicts between the general public and media organisations.

Journalists' grasp of ethical standards, fact-checking methods, responsible reporting, and media literacy is improved through funding training and teaching programmes. These programmes help maintain high standards of accountability and integrity in the work of media professionals by providing them with the required information and skills. Press councils and other independent watchdog groups are essential for policing media content and keeping outlets responsible. They evaluate complaints, carry out investigations, and publish their findings in order to spread knowledge and promote ethical behaviour within the sector to encourage critical thinking and provide people the tools they need to analyse media material effectively, it is crucial to promote media literacy among the general population. Media literacy projects enable individuals to make informed decisions and demand responsibility by teaching the public about media biases, fact-checking methods, and responsible news consumption. Transparency in the media should be practised by revealing funding sources, any conflicts of interest, and affiliations. By allowing the public to examine potential biases and intentions behind the news they consume and by encouraging accountability and transparency, clear disclosure of such information promotes confidence.

Greater accountability is a result of collaborative fact-checking projects involving several media outlets and impartial fact-checkers. These initiatives, which ensure accuracy and accountability in media reporting while cross-referencing and validating material, aid in the fight against the spread of false information. The media must be held responsible within a strong legislative framework that protects press freedom. Laws governing privacy, libel, and defamation should strike a balance between defending people's rights and imposing accountability for inaccurate or damaging information. The public's input should be actively sought after and taken into account by media organisations. Giving the public access to avenues for participation, such as reader surveys, comment sections, or letter-writing sections, provides for constructive criticism and debate and encourages accountability and response.

The several facets of media accountability—ethical standards, self-regulation, training, independent supervision, public education, legal frameworks, transparency require a multifaceted strategy. Media organisations may sustain high standards of journalistic ethics and accountability by putting these policies and systems in place. The case studies and best practices discussed in this essay serve as models to encourage and direct the sector towards more accountability, reliability, and openness. It is a joint undertaking by media outlets.

PROMOTING COOPERATION TO COUNTER GLOBAL AUTHORITARIANISM

Governments are implementing autocratic practices and policies as a result of the growth of authoritarianism, which offers a serious worldwide threat. International collaboration, a

dedication to upholding human rights and the rule of law, are essential in order to combat this dangerous trend. Likewise, it takes group effort to defend media independence, which is a cornerstone of democracy and human rights. This article examines the causes of the emergence of authoritarianism, the value of global cooperation in preserving press freedom, the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, and the bolstering of regional and global institutions. It also looks at ways to assist free media under authoritarian governments.

Worldwide, authoritarianism has become more prevalent as a result of several interrelated circumstances. In times of economic crisis, social unrest, or war, authoritarian leaders can solidify their hold on power by portraying themselves as the solution to bring about calm. Economic disparity on a large scale can cause dissatisfaction and disappointment, which authoritarian leaders might take advantage of by providing fast cures or blaming particular groups. As politicians use nationalist emotion and polarising language to target minority groups, populist and nationalist movements have also contributed to the emergence of authoritarian tendencies. Authoritarian leaders can repress opposition and amplify their control thanks to the deterioration of democratic institutions like a free press and an independent judiciary.

Additionally, the advancement of technology has made it possible to exert influence over others, spread misinformation, sway public opinion, and strengthen the voices of dissidents.

The protection of media freedom, which is crucial for democracy and human rights, is made possible through international cooperation. Media outlets, NGOs, and governments working together can raise the voices of victims, stop the repression of free expression, and put pressure on governments to uphold their international commitments. Sharing best practices makes it easier to exchange knowledge and tactics for defending press freedom.

Collaboration makes it possible to create coordinated campaigns and lobbying initiatives, boosting the general demand that governments uphold freedom of speech. In addition to engaging with regional and international authorities to promote better safeguards, international collaboration promotes the adoption of current standards and support systems. For journalists and media organisations suffering threats or limitations, solidarity can offer financial support, legal representation, temporary relocation, and security training. Joint efforts may also help establish and implement international norms, punish those who violate human rights responsibly, and improve the climate for journalists throughout the world.

In order to combat the growth of authoritarianism on a worldwide scale, sharing best practices and lessons gained is essential. Ideas may be shared to promote free and fair elections, improve the rule of law, and defend human rights while promoting democracy. Sharing tactics to foster solidarity, include marginalised populations, and guarantee the rights of dissidents is necessary to equip non-governmental organisations to defend democratic ideals and protect human rights. Sharing independence-related tactics, battling misinformation, and supporting investigative journalism are all necessary for media freedom protection. Coordination of activities, utilisation of multilateral institutions, and addressing of human rights violations are all aided by cooperation in customs strategy and international administration. Discrimination-based myths may be shattered through exchanging best practices in strengthening marginalised populations and defending human rights.

Furthermore, it is crucial to exchange tactics for defending digital rights, thwarting online repression, and fostering internet freedom. Shared business and trade strategies that take into

account human rights issues can advance democratic principles and human rights in international governance.

In order to counteract global authoritarianism, regional and international procedures must be developed. By providing resources, supporting decision-making, and developing collaboration on democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, strengthening regional organisations increases their ability to respond to administrative demands.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY ACTIONS

A democratic society must have media freedom and independence. Comprehensive measures, such as legislative reforms, strengthened media regulatory organisations, investments in media literacy programmes, promotion of global advocacy, collaboration, and collaboration, and the implementation of protections for journalists and whistleblowers are needed to safeguard these fundamental rights. In order to maintain a free, independent, and responsible media environment, this article examines the value of each component and emphasises the need for a comprehensive strategy.

Legislative changes are required to protect media freedom. In order to ensure that journalists may report without fear of censorship or retaliation, there should be rules that are unambiguous and prioritise freedom of speech as a basic human right. It is essential to have access to freedom of information legislation, which gives the general public and journalists access to government documents while safeguarding against denial. Laws should balance the protection of journalists' reputations with their freedom to report on topics of general interest. Laws on blasphemy that censor speech ought to be abolished. To stop monopolistic practices and encourage ownership diversity, rules governing media ownership and diversity should also be passed, and independent regulatory agencies should be formed to enforce these laws and handle complaints.

Media regulatory organisations need to be reinforced in order to support media freedom, independence, and accountability. Making sure that these organisations are independent from political or economic influence is the first step towards achieving this. Building trust and accountability via transparent decision-making procedures that involve stakeholder participation and public input. Regulators ought to create unambiguous rules, moral benchmarks, and content policies based on global norms. Maintaining fair and equitable governance should provide the media a chance to refute accusations. Promoting media diversity should be a top priority, and media ownership should be closely regulated to avoid monopolies. By cooperating with educational institutions, launching awareness campaigns, and offering resources, regulators may also support public education and media literacy. The efficiency of media regulating agencies is further increased through international cooperation and the exchange of best practices. Regulators should be given the tools they need to efficiently investigate complaints, check compliance, and grow their capacity.

The promotion of critical thinking, responsible digital citizenship, and the eradication of disinformation all depend on funding media literacy programmes. These programmes offer guidance on using digital resources, assisting users in navigating the web and locating trustworthy sources. Media literacy programmes help people to examine, analyse, and understand media material, fostering the use of critical thinking skills in making decisions. From early childhood through maturity, media literacy should be encouraged to enable

people to participate actively in public dialogue. Additionally, it is important to emphasise responsible digital citizenship, which includes online ethics, privacy, and security. The creation of thorough information and resources for long-lasting media literacy programmes depends on cooperation among educators, civil society organisations, and media organisations.

Supporting media freedom, especially in authoritarian regimes, requires strong international collaboration and lobbying. Media associations, civil society organisations, and human rights groups working together to boost advocacy efforts, exchange best practises, and plan activities. Governments and international organisations working together to issue joint declarations and resolutions put pressure on governments and spread awareness of the value of media freedom. To safeguard journalists and advance media freedom, further strategies include diplomatic pressure, capacity-building initiatives, and media solidarity campaigns. Collaboration with international groups facilitates policy talks and advances freedom of speech. Global activism and collaboration strengthen democratic principles and press freedom by boosting voices, resources, and group actions.

Maintaining democracy and preserving openness requires protecting journalists and whistleblowers above all else. Whistleblowers offer essential information regarding wrongdoing within organisations, and journalists play a crucial role in revealing the truth and holding those in authority accountable. It is necessary to put in place comprehensive safeguards to protect their essential contributions. First, legislative structures should be tightened to offer journalists and whistleblowers strong protection. This entails passing legislation that protects their names, sources, and information, as well as making it illegal to harass or retaliate against them. Second, it is essential to promote a culture of support within society. Changing the public's perspective can be aided by acknowledging the value of a free press and the bravery of whistleblowers. Countering disinformation and encouraging ethical reporting may both be accomplished through promoting media literacy and an understanding of the need of investigative journalism. Additionally, worldwide protection for journalists and whistleblowers depends on international collaboration. Governments should work together to create systems for information exchange, offering refuge, and aiding the punishment of those who hurt or target vulnerable people. In addition to defending their individual rights, we strengthen the tenets of democracy by defending journalists and whistleblowers, ensuring that the truth triumphs and corruption is revealed.

Covering the Conference

REPORTS:

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

Abbreviations

Use only accepted acronyms and abbreviations. The letters in the names of organisations or agencies that are shortened shouldn't be separated by commas. The organisations or agencies should be spelt correctly in full on their first appearance in the text, followed by the abbreviation in brackets. As an illustration, "...raised in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The UNGA's agenda, nevertheless, is..."

Names

Any names stated in the stories should be confirmed; writers should never use an alias when referring to a specific individual. Use only accepted abbreviations for titles, such as Mr., Mrs., Dr., etc. However, UN designations cannot be condensed in any way. For instance, the Chairperson should never become the Chair or the Sec Gen should never become the Sec Gen. The normal UN country and organisation names should be used when referring to any country or entity. Use China as an example rather than the People's Republic of China.

Numbers

It is proper to spell out in English any number less than ten. Arabic numerals should be used to indicate numbers greater than 10 and figures with five digits or more should be represented in an appropriate way using commas. Roman numerals should only be used when the reference originally used them, and ordinals should be written out as they are.

Quotations

Quotation marks should only be used in conformity with accepted English grammar. Speech excerpts should be preceded or followed by an ellipsis in the format "...considering recent developments."

(Note: If an ellipsis is used to mark the end of a quote, it should be followed by a period to signify the end of the quote.)

Text

Capitalization: Only proper nouns and abbreviations should be used.

Italics: You should italicise all printed materials, including websites and books.

Bold text: This will be completed by the publisher. Use the correct currency symbols. The correct way to write Indian rupees is INR, not Rs.

Reference

Every article must consist of sources, mentioned at the end of an article, from where facts/information have been cited in the article. Please ensure that the sources are credible.

Plagiarism

Plagiarised articles will not be published or be eligible for marking. Journalists are expected to submit their original work only.

Contractions

Usage of contractions such as don't, won't, shouldn't instead of 'do not', 'would not' or 'should not' are not acceptable.

Types of Articles

OPINIONATED EDITORIALS (500-600 Words)

An opinionated article is referred to as an op-ed in the simplest terms. It is frequently taken to mean a 'opposite to the editorial' page or an acronym for opinion editorials. The definition "opposite to the editorial page" is more frequently seen, especially in traditional literature, despite claims to the contrary from several textbooks. Because different op-eds serve different purposes, there are several ways to write them. Op-eds can be of any type, but it's easier to write engaging and educational ones if you're familiar with the range of writing techniques. Research is the first step in drafting any op-ed. Finding or confirming facts is only one aspect of research; it also involves analysing various viewpoints on a subject. For instance, if I'm an Indian author writing an opinion piece about the withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan, I must read articles from Pakistan, India, and the US at the very least to be able to comment on the subject. An op-ed is ultimately just a comment, but it cannot be one that is stupid.

Op-eds serve a variety of purposes, some of which are listed here.

- Discussing a claim and/or presenting arguments against it.
- Giving context and/or historical perspective on a current issue
- Emphasising elements/dimensions that "news pieces" have not before explored.
- Make recommendations and/or lay out a plan of action.
- Expound on a notion or idea in great detail.
- Contribute knowledge.

An op-ed is similar to an essay in many ways, although an essay may call for a comprehensive viewpoint or an all-encompassing strategy, which is not required for an op-ed. An op-ed, on the other hand, differs from an editorial in that it expresses a person's opinions, whereas an editorial reflects a newspaper's position. As a result, an editorial bears a considerably greater moral responsibility and is forbidden from publicly taking a position. It is intended to be a presentation of opinions without being subjective.

BEAT REPORTING (300-400 Words)

It is practically impossible to report on every Caucus/Point in your article because every session at a Model UN conference features several topics. Since only the pertinent information should be entered, your attention should not be on entering as much information as you can. It is best to identify a "beat" and produce a beat-based article if you want to contain the most important information in your post. A beat based article is simply a specialised piece in which the journalist provides in-depth coverage of a specific subject, circumstance, institution, or the like. It also includes gathering more information than a regular news report. The main notion that this type of writing centres its information around is called the beat. It should apply to every single line used in the poem, and is ideally the central issue or subject creation of the article. Be sure to pay close attention and be present during all formal sessions because this is the only way you will be able to determine the tone of the day's debate.

In the framework of the piece, use as many factual examples and quotations as you can because these elements will help readers better understand your work.

INTERVIEWS (400-500 Words)

The constant debating may provide little opportunities for you to get time for a detailed interview. The ideal interview times are refreshment breaks and through chits. Chits are one tool which we encourage you to use for substantive purposes only. You can bring out the relevant points through chits and you can take permission for a prior interview through them.

Preparing for the Interview:

Research – Do as much research as you can. If you're going to interview, say, a head of state, read up on the subject and make sure you understand basic terms such as "fiscal policy." A well-prepared reporter inspires confidence in the person being interviewed.

Developing Questions – Once you've thoroughly researched your topic, prepare a list of questions to ask. That will help you remember all the points you want to cover once the interview is underway.

EXPOSITORY ARTICLE (300-500 Words)

Writing that aims to 'expose', 'explain,' or 'illustrate' a subject is known as expository writing. Expository essays must begin with a review of the committee's deliberations, which should explain the circumstances in which you "exposed" a delegate. These papers ought to be well supported by research and primarily "investigative" in character. As the author of the article, it is your responsibility to refute any arguments put up by the delegate(s) in the committee with acceptable reasoning, which should be supported by facts and figures. In addition to the Press Conference, you can also criticise delegates in your beat committees in these articles if they commit serious violations of the rules or make other errors.

PRESS CONFERENCE REPORT (No Limit)

The purpose of the press conference is to address topics that were not covered in committee, contradictions in delegate addresses, etc. The key objective of the press conference is to provide the reporter with a forum to express their opinions and ask questions of the committee so that, following the press conference, the committee can move forward better. Additional information, such as the journalist's deduction from the delegate's response, may be included in the report. No presumptions should be made, though.

OVERVIEW PIECE (500-600 Words)

An overview article provides a brief yet in-depth explanation of an event or issue by serving as a thorough summary of it. An overview piece is a vital tool to capture the essence of the press committee's activities for members of the press committee who will be covering the entire three-day conference. The main ideas, discussions, and conclusions should all be included, along with the conference's most important decisions and moments. In order to give readers the most pertinent information, the article should focus on giving a fair and objective account of the committee's operations. The summary article guarantees that readers may acquire a thorough grasp of the committee's work without having to comb through vast details by distilling the three days' worth of material into a logical and understandable piece.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF ARTICLES

Font : Times New Roman

Size: 16 (heading), 14 (body)

Centre aligned. All submissions will be accepted only in the form of a word document.

Format of naming the article should be in the following manner:

Allotment_Committee Name_Day_Type of Article.doc
For Example - AlJazeera_UNGA_Day1_Op-ed.doc

TENETS GUIDING THE WORLD MEDIA COUNCIL

As members of a respectable and prestigious multi-national associated press working for the United Nations, delegates are required to meet certain standards of conduct for proper functioning of the committee. The reports as drafted by the reporters should align with standard ethics of journalism. The committee recognises accuracy, objectivity, truthfulness, impartiality and mediation of sensationalism as the basic tenets of ethical journalism. The Executive Board will not tolerate any form of plagiarism, prejudices or biases. Reports should be formatted and written in such a way so as to allow the readers to think and formulate their own opinions. It should be remembered that the objective of journalism is to help shape, and not control mass opinions.

Conclusion

A position that was meant to be the judge of truth has descended into an appalling situation. It is our responsibility as the World Media Council to think carefully about these problems and develop potential solutions to address them. Journalists not only face unexpected hazards while performing their duties, but many individuals also interfere with their labour of love, robbing them of the respect they are entitled to. Even while we are aware that such widespread issues cannot be resolved quickly, we still want to do all within our power to provide the public with accurate information and to safeguard journalists across the world from authoritarian rule.