

International Press



Photojournalism Style Guide



TGES MUN 2024



GUIDE FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS

“It isn’t the camera or the lens, it’s the photographer that counts.”

INTRODUCTION

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.

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

- Landscape Photography
- Wildlife Photography
- Action / sports photography
- Event Photography
- Photojournalism
- Macro Photography
- 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:



- when the subject is in motion,
- by avoiding prior preparation of the subject,
- by surprising the subject,
- 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.

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.

TAKE NOTE

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.



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.

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DO'S AND 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.
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.



NON-NEGOTIABLES

1. NO USE OF FLASH (BE IT IN BUILT OR THE TRIGGER FLASH) ANY TIME DURING THE CONFERENCE.

2. 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.



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