



# NEXUS

## MODEL UNITED NATIONS

### INTERVIEW

- It is based on a structured conversation between a journalist and a subject of certain interest. A delegate may conduct an interview with anybody from the committee without disturbing the flow of the committee.
- Interview Purpose: Facilitate direct dialogue between a journalist and a delegate to gather information about the delegate's country's position, statements made during the debate, and committee progress.
- Interview Guidelines: Prepare questions in advance, maintain flexibility, concisely convey answers, and respect the interviewee's right to omit questions.
- Report Format: Can be either in Q&A format or a summarized account.

### SKILLS FOR AN INTERVIEW:

A very authentic way of gathering facts, figures and opinions various issues is to interview the persons concerned. The interview is a very useful input for all the media-print and electronic. It depends on how one would like to use an interview.

- **How to Prepare for an Interview:**

The most important part of the interview is to know your subject as completely as possible. It is imperative for you to not only fully research the information you want from your subject, but also the person behind it. You should also have all the essential background information on the delegate which will help you to build an instant rapport with the delegate.

- **Research:** It is most important to research your subject matter. It could be a subject in which you neither have any interest nor adequate knowledge.



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But once you are fully armed with the basic and important information acquired through books, your observations in the committee, journals or magazines articles, you will be much more comfortable and should be successful in your venture.

- **Editing Interviews For Use:** Two fundamental factors are to be remembered by all journalists-

First, all interviews are subject to editing. So there is no harm in culling more information than you can use. The information that you need to buttress an argument or to refuse another or to make a point, can be used at the appropriate place. The rest can be stored for use in future.

Second, no statement made in the interview is allowed to be used out of context. If the authority interviewed does not generalise it.

- **Strategy:** It is important to establish contact with the delegate much in advance of the interview. More often than not, where important delegates are concerned, there is a channel you will have to go through.
- **What You Want from the Interview:** May be you want substantiation of a fact the delegate have discussed; or the refutation of something; or may be you want the interviewer's views on some, proposition you Or someone else is making. It is vital for an interviewer to decide what he wants out of the interview. It is not a fishing expedition in which you net whatever you get. It is a hunt where you go after a target and get it.

Also one has to keep his senses on full alert and the antennae unfurled to each nuggets of information which have a knack of falling from the lips of the delegate at the most unexpected moments.



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- **Preparing Yourself:** It is important and essential to make a deep study of the delegate you plan to interview. Paying attention to his minute, apparently insignificant, matters really helps in conducting the interview smoothly.
- **Interviewing Skills:** Advance preparation for the interview by way of well-thought questions and a thorough consideration of approach is very helpful.
- **Taking Notes:** taking notes is an essential part of interviewing. Some take down everything, even irrelevant and redundant remarks. Take down only what is important. Delegates sometimes stop talking when you start writing so taking down only the important remarks may not be possible. And you don't always know what is relevant until you have written it all down and reviewed it.