Scope of Photojournalism and its Impact on in Reducing Violence

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Abstract

In journalism, photojournalism is a kind of reporting that utilizes photos to convey a narrative about a breaking news event. Photojournalism has been utilized by journalists to chronicle news stories in order to enrich the narrative process via the use of visual imagery and illustration. Besides being utilized for general photography, this kind of news reporting has also been employed to report on violence and conflict from the beginning of time. The representation of war tales and violent occurrences via images has completely altered the way people see the past as well as the way they interpret those events and the news. The primary goal of this research paper is to examine the significance of photography in both war and violence-related settings, and to determine if it is a beneficial and healthy method to describe events, or whether it is the opposite. This study is qualitative in nature, which is why surveys and questionnaires are being administered to a sample size of 100 participants ranging in age from 16 to 30 years old and representing a variety of occupations, the majority of whom are students. Karachi serves as my home base since it is the biggest city in Pakistan and because it has a diverse population of individuals who come from a variety of ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Keywords: *, Photojournalism, War, Violence, Peace, History, News.*

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INTRODUCTION

Background of Study

Photojournalism is a specific kind of journalism (the gathering, editing, and presenting of news content for publication or transmission) that makes use of photos to convey a news narrative, as opposed to other forms of journalism. One of the most important aspects of photojournalism is its capacity to transmit a narrative to the public while overcoming language barriers. It also has the potential to visually speak about what is happening in society, function as a mirror, and show the truth. Secondly A photojournalist is someone who takes pictures, edits them, and then presents them in order to convey a visual narrative about a certain subject. A photographer is a journalistic expert who is adept in interpreting and communicating an event via the use of photography (s). The work of a photojournalist is to use photographs to communicate a narrative. He hopes to express the truth via the photos he catches with his camera, which is maybe the most essential purpose of all. It takes more than merely showing up to a big event and snapping a few images to be considered a professional photographer. The purpose of his work is rather to draw attention to crucial topics. He is quite adept at doing so with a single image, which is remarkable. Furthermore, photojournalism plays an important role in violence and war because it depicts the outcome of a conflict. For example, the media's coverage of the war against international terrorists, while often spectacular, raises a number of questions about the impact of photojournalism on the outcome of a conflict. What exactly are the press's obligations during a time of war? Is it possible to maintain journalistic ideals such as impartiality and the ties between the media, the public, and the government in the current environment?

Objective of the study

1. Is it possible to identify photography as one of the most critical characteristics that influence the recall of certain news stories?
2. It is also important to build a link between the recall of news articles by readers' memories and the imagery associated with these news reports in order to grab attention of readers or viewers.
3. In order to ascertain which news piece is most interesting to readers, whether it has images or not, three criteria must be met.

Research Questions

Is photojournalism a significant factor in the shaping of public opinion in reducing violence?

Hypothesis of the Study

Photojournalism plays an important role in opinion formation in order to reduce violence.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Zhang, Shixin Ivy (2013), the ultimate aim is to provide the reader with accurate and trustworthy visual journalism. Though this information may come at a price, editors must assess the potential negative consequences of a specific picture (infringement of privacy, upsetting readers, etc.) against the anticipated benefits. The ethics of today, on the other hand, will be different from those of tomorrow. The future of ethics in photojournalism, as in the past, will be determined by technological advancements. Digital photography raises new questions about the mechanism by which an image is transferred from the camera to the printing press. Mobile phone cameras are being used by an increasing number of individuals not just for accessing photographic news media on the internet, but also for actively engaging in news collecting activities. In addition to professional photojournalists' photographs, these "citizen journalists" are having their work published in newspapers and publications alongside images from other sources. The same time, editors are overwhelmed with images both during and after significant news events, leaving them with less time to make ethical judgments than they had previously had. All of these trends are likely to persist in the foreseeable future.

According to Zguri and Rrapo (2014), despite the fact that media photography depicts the visual component of a situation at a certain instant, it is still an interpretation of reality in its truest sense. It is heavily influenced by the subjectivity, opinions, and points of view of its creator, as well as stereotypes, biases, interests, and personal connection or taste. The editorial policies of different media sources have a significant impact on this element of the situation. This kind of reliance on subjective factors in media photography affects not only its relationships with objective truth, but it has also contributed to the emergence of a slew of ethical issues, such as the manipulation of reality for various purposes (particularly political), the portrayal of events in a false light, the harming of the image of various public or non-public figures, the intrusion into the private life or territory of another, and the infringement of intellectual property rights, among other things.

During the 2014 election campaign, Md. Nagib Padil and Mustaffa Halabi Azahari said that the photography medium in the media plays a crucial role in transmitting the most recent and correct information to the public, and that this is especially true during the presidential election campaign. It is the most effective weapon in a political campaign when photography is used as an instrument of persuasion in the news media during an election. This is due to the fact that the media served as effective means of communication between the political elite and the general public. However, the demands and interests of the mass media cannot be seen just as those of political actors; rather, they are accountable for the progress and prosperity of the nation as a whole.

Laura Urbonaviiit (2015) said that although there is widespread agreement among Lithuanian news photographers on the extent to which adjustments of the photographic image are permitted, there is a lack of professional empowerment to put the norm into effect in the field. Photographers, who are heavily influenced

by editorial departments, see themselves less as journalists and more as suppliers of a service to the media corporations that employ them. The conventional way of thought seems to be that photojournalists may not agree with an assignment on ethical or moral reasons, but they do not exercise autonomous judgement to oppose or refuse to do it because they lack independence. Lithuanian news photographers mostly depend on their own personal ethics, opinions, and experience, rather than professional norms, to report the news. Photographic ethics is seen by many as a question of personal conscience and human values, but many are also resigned to the reality that these ideals do not always correspond with editorial policy.

The photography in newspapers, according to Ijeh and Nkemdilim (2015), is part of the core traditions of print media operations in Nigeria, as stated in the article. The absence of photography in Nigerian newspapers renders them insufficient, and pages other than those for advertorials, editorials, and opinion/features that do not include images are referred to as "Grey Pages." Furthermore, the report makes the following recommendations:

Photography journalists are expected to adhere to the journalistic standards of impartiality and objectivity while capturing and producing images that will be used in news reporting.

Photo cropping and picture modification are examples of deception in photography, and they must be avoided at all costs.

Photojournalists and editorial workers must use caution while captioning pictures in order to prevent captions that are deceptive or ambiguous.

According to Tewari, Pradeep (2015), the primary purpose of this study was to investigate the evolutions in photojournalism in India over the course of a decade. According to a poll of photojournalists, the usage of digital cameras in photography is becoming more popular, with all members of the media using digital technology. According to the results of the survey, 82 percent of photojournalists strongly agreed that the rising usage of digital cameras over the previous ten years was a good thing. The amount of work required by photojournalists has expanded dramatically in the previous 10 years. The use of digital cameras has resulted in an improvement in the overall quality of photos. Approximately 65.3 percent of photojournalists strongly agreed, 24.8 percent agreed, 6.9 percent neutral, and 3 percent strongly opposed, according to the poll results.

Visual information has never been more essential and widely available than it is today, according to Láb, Filip, and Stefaniková, Sandra (2017). This is due to the large number of individuals who produce, consume, and distribute a large number of images in a variety of techniques and formats. The nature of photography and photojournalism is being radically transformed as a result of a combination of numerous variables, such as the development of digital technology and globalisation, working together. Ongoing advances in the photographic medium are a source of concern for photojournalists, photo editors, and members of the news media. To put it another way, the form and purpose of photography have

undergone a considerable transformation over the previous two generations. A never-ending process of change, as well as the difficulties posed by social networks, media convergence, and new economic models, confront the photography industry. Newsrooms are struggling to keep up with this fundamental transition and are often failing to implement the necessary changes. News companies are suffering from a severe shortage of picture editors at a time when digital photos are awash in abundance. As a result, photographers often assume the tasks of editors and act as curators of their own body of work.

Tan, Er-Win (2017) said that images, despite the fact that they might deceive, have a particular position in history. Since the United States withdrew from the Vietnam War, conservative sectors in the United States have pointed the blame at the media for weakening popular support for the country's engagement in the battle. Since the Persian Gulf Battle began in early 1991, the United States military has tightened restrictions on the entrance of photographers and reporters to the war zone, presumably in recognition of the potentially important role that extremely iconic photos may play during a conflict. A significant part of this has been tightening the criteria for journalists who desire to embed with the United States military. Nonetheless, recent measures to restrict the capacity of the media to record the less desirable parts of battle have done little to alter the reality that war continues to be a business of human devastation and the dehumanisation of the adversary. The coverage of the human effect of combat will continue to define humanity's continuous engagement in organised, politically driven acts of violence in international relations, even as the Pentagon strives to control media access to the battlefield throughout this time.

According to Nilsson (2017), in this research, reporting and production procedures, as well as economic considerations and technological advancements, were revealed to be significant determinants. More particularly, it was discovered that the narrative subject, availability to sources and resources, picture quality and publishing methods, as well as perceptions of the viewers, all influence judgments about photographs. When it came to observed procedures and comments, format issues were prominent, which may be explained by alterations in reading habits as well as the newspaper's present concentration on mobile platforms. The production and decision-making processes were seen to be interlaced in news stories that were mostly created in-house, which was the primary focus of this research. This was partly due to the fact that the picture editor was involved in the whole production process. It was the aim of this case study to look at editing procedures for breaking news images, with a special emphasis on the printed or edited newspaper edition. Given the limitations of a qualitative study with a limited scope and concentration on a single aspect of image production and selection in a single newsroom, it does not claim general applicability, nor does it claim to represent the overall production processes of the examined newspaper across platforms and media.

According to Shahzadi, Aqsa Iram, and Mazhar, Bilal (2017), visuals are becoming an increasingly significant aspect of print media journalism. Images have long-lasting and profound influence on our ability to recall information. The image also assists readers in making their choice of news article. Images and photos are very

powerful tools for playing up and down the importance of news items because news pieces that feature images are investigated by more readers, which helps to develop public opinion on the subject matter in question. The impact of visuals on the retention and attention of readers were also investigated in this study. Images are also widely employed in conjunction with features in order to make it more appealing. As a result, this study will aid in the understanding of the power of images and pictures in print media. What makes them so successful in the processes of retention, recall, and memory is not well understood. The purpose of this study was to investigate the retention of news articles in readers' minds, as well as the importance of photojournalism in the selection of news items. Furthermore, the image is the most essential aspect in the dissemination of news articles. The size of the image has a vital role in the selection of the news of the narrative.

As stated by Norris, Jonathan M. (2017), the purpose of this research was to investigate whether or not the association of an image's media source or photographer had any quantifiable influence on the trustworthiness of the photograph. This research gives compelling evidence that it does. The results of this study add to the body of past research in this field, which has focused on signals, messages, and the trustworthiness of messengers. The ramifications for the media business are that when photos are utilised for breaking news, the cutline/caption is scanned in order to aid the reader in determining the legitimacy of the image. This method may have an influence on the reader's decision to return to that website in the future if they want to see a genuine picture. A major conclusion to be drawn from this research is that readers scan cut lines and captions in order to determine legitimacy, with both the source organisation and the photographer's association playing roles in that judgement. Media institutions cannot fulfil their democratic responsibility to correctly disseminate the facts to the public unless they have earned the trust of the people. Credibility is the lifeblood of journalism. One of the most powerful mediums of narrative may be transformed and impacted by the media source and photographer affiliation, which are both important factors to consider.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Type of Research:

Keeping in view both the type and scope of this research as well as the aims of this research, both qualitative and quantitative approaches have been used in this study.

Population & Sampling

In order to cover such a large metropolitan city as Karachi, we enlisted the assistance of a few universities in the city, from which we collected random samples in order to maintain objectivity in the topic and gain a clear understanding of how the students of each university respond to various questions. Universities in Pakistan's North and South Karachi were included in the coverage.

A total of 100 random samples were gathered, with 35% of the participants being female and 65% of the participants being male. The participants ranged in age from

15 to 30 years old, and they came from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, which made for an interesting mix. Our goal was to reach out to those who were well-educated.

Sampling Dynamics

1 Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	16-20	43	43.0	43.0	43.0
	21-25	51	51.0	51.0	94.0
	26-30	6	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table-2 Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Matric	15	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Intermediate	77	77.0	77.0	92.0
	Graduate	8	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table-3 Profession

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Student	99	99.0	99.0	99.0
	Professional	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table-4 Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	64	64.0	64.0	64.0
	Female	36	36.0	36.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Research Design

Often referred to as "the building blocks of research," research design serves as the "glue" that ties all of the many components of a research endeavour together. The following are the components of the research design for this study:

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary research (also known as desk research) is research that is done after the fact, after it has been conducted, after it has been gathered, after it has been amalgamated, after it has been completed. This is in contrast to vital research. Secondary research is necessary during the first stages of study to determine what is already known and what new information is required, as well as to light the research framework and to identify potential research questions. Secondary sources might include previous study papers, the press, publications, and journals, as well as information from government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Research Instrument

Available Information/Observation: Existing information and observation will assist us in gaining a better understanding of the work and study that has been done in the past, as well as how photojournalism has changed through time among the general public since its start. Also discussed are the ramifications and significance of photography in situations of violence and conflict that have occurred in the past.

Field Surveys and Questionnaires: It is intended that this section of the research study will concentrate on the readers, or as we would say, the audience of photojournalism, and how they see this phenomena in so many different areas that will be addressed in the questionnaires. As previously said, these research instruments, which will include our surveys and questionnaires, will be delivered to kids and students of all ages and ethnic backgrounds in order to get an understanding of how the audience feels about this issue.

Conceptual Framework
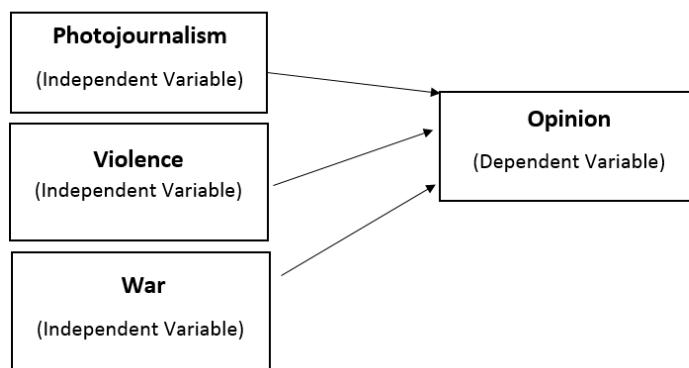
Variables:
Independent Variables
- Photojournalism
- Violence
- War

Dependent Variable
- Opinion

Reliability Analysis (Cronbach's Alpha Test)

According to reliability, the findings created are consistent from one measurement to the next if they are measured under the same circumstances each time they are generated. I used the SPSS computer programme to conduct Internal Consistency Reliability testing in order to determine the consistency of the gathered replies based on the value of Cronbach's Alpha. When a questionnaire has numerous statements/questions that are rated on a Likert-Scale, this is the most often used test to determine the reliability of the replies.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cas-es	Valid	100	100.0
	Exclud-ed	0	.0
	Total	100	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standard-ized Items	N of Items
.335	.352	15

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Q1	1.61	.764	100
Q2	2.37	.884	100
Q3	2.57	1.066	100
Q4	2.79	1.217	100
Q5	2.56	1.157	100
Q6	2.68	1.302	100
Q7	2.59	1.207	100
Q8	2.84	1.237	100
Q9	2.62	1.237	100
Q10	2.97	1.425	100
Q11	2.70	1.267	100
Q12	2.89	1.109	100
Q13	2.93	1.365	100
Q14	2.80	1.400	100
Q15	3.11	1.325	100

According to the replies that were gathered, the value of Cronbach's Alpha was calculated as shown in the preceding table. Cronbach's Alpha is a measure of how dependable the replies obtained have been or have not been. In my situation, the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.335, which is quite low. For the data to be regarded credible, the Cronbach's Alpha value should be in the range of 0.6 to 0.9, with 0.6 being the most dependable. As a result, the number 0.335 indicates that the replies obtained in this example are 30 percent dependable for further research. However, this is not my fault; these are the results, therefore I'll finish with the value we discovered in practise, which is 0.335.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to construct the theoretical foundation for my study, we employed two primary theories, which are as follows:

Agenda Setting Theory:

The theory of agenda setting (Maxwell McCombs and Donald L. Shaw) use as a theory. It implies that: "The sequence in which news stories concerning current events and concerns in the public's perception are presented is influenced by media influence." The significance of a news item is proportional to the value that the

audience places on it. Priorities in the Media It outline what individuals should think about and how they should think about it."

Peace Journalism Theory: A collection of differences in the portrayal of conflicts is defined as "Peace Journalism." The Peace Journalism model, first proposed by Johan Galtung, has served as an organizing basis for projects in education and training, movement activity for media change, and academic study, among other areas. A common occurrence has been for exponents to work in more than one of these activity streams at the same time, and the field has typically been infused with an understanding of the importance of theory in addressing concerns that are relevant to professional practise and experience. Together, the actions in all three of these streams exhibit a global pattern of distribution, which has led to the designation of a worldwide "peace journalism movement" for these activities. This movement advocates for reforms to counter the dominance of particular patterns of conflict reporting, which are referred to as War Journalism, in the media. This should not be confused with the more common word "war reporting," which refers to the act of reporting about conflicts in general. As opposed to this, War Journalism outlines styles of reporting that make additional violence seem rational, reasonable, and even inevitable.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS (Quantitative Analysis)

Table-1: As social media continues to take over the world you sees more and more photographers using it to grow their brand. Do you agree to this statement?

| Q1		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Strongly Agree	54	54.0	54.0	54.0
Valid	Agree	33	33.0	33.0	87.0
	Neutral	11	11.0	11.0	98.0
	Disagree	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table-2: Photography is an easiest medium that helps people to communicate effectively. Do you agree?

Q2	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

	Strongly Agree	14	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Agree	46	46.0	46.0	60.0
Val-id	Neutral	31	31.0	31.0	91.0
	Disagree	7	7.0	7.0	98.0
	Strongly Disagree	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table-3: The idea that news photography are highly conventional is not new, critics of photojournalism suggest that most newspaper photography is repetitive both in content and composition. Do you agree?

Q3		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Strongly Agree	17	17.0	17.0	17.0
	Agree	33	33.0	33.0	50.0
Val-id	Neutral	29	29.0	29.0	79.0
	Disagree	18	18.0	18.0	97.0
	Strongly Disagree	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	
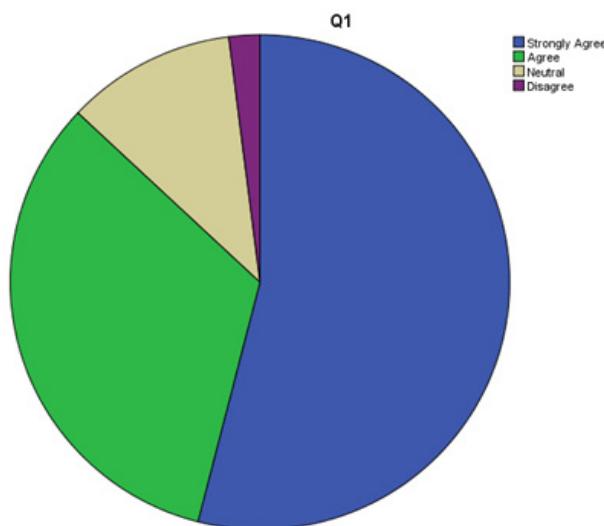
As can be seen from the chart, majority of the respondents strongly agreed,
More & more photographers are using social media in this era to grow their brand.
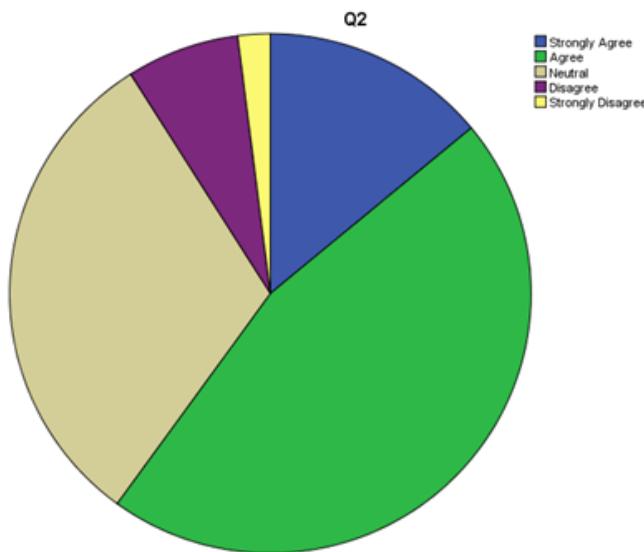
Here majority of the respondents simply agree to the point that photography is the
easiest medium that helps people to communicate effectively,
While the second majority remained neutral upon that.
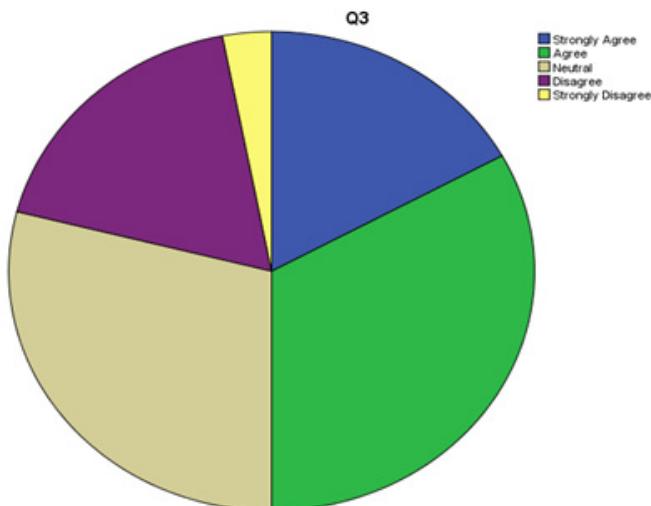
Here the respondents either agreed or stayed neutral almost equally that newspaper photography is repetitive both in content & composition.

CONCLUSION SUMMERY

The responses to the study questions and the responses of the participants demonstrate that photojournalism plays an important role in the coverage of violence and conflict, which is why the hypothesis has been approved.

Summery

- Maximum respondents of this questionnaire are from the age group of 21-25 & right after that with slight difference, the second majority we have is the age group 16-20
- Majority of the respondents as shown by the green color are currently studying in universities
- The majority that is shown by blue color in this chart are basically students and that's what was targeted actually.
- It can be seen that 65% of the respondents are male & 35% respondents are female. So there is considerable participation from both genders.
- As can be seen from the chart, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that more & more photographers are using social media in this era to grow their brand.
- Here majority of the respondents simply agree to the point that photography is the easiest medium that helps people to communicate effectively,
- While the second majority remained neutral upon that.
- Here the respondents either agreed or stayed neutral almost equally that newspaper photography Is repetitive both in content & composition.
- Majority agreed that the question arises with the increasing demand for immediate news, that how credible is the information?
- Here respondents equally agreed or stayed neutral upon the statement that pictures do effect in selection of news story.
- Majority of the respondents agreed to the point that size of the pictures plays important role in selection of news story.
- There are almost equal numbers of respondents who agreed, strongly agreed or stayed neutral that the photographs containing people are typically much more engaging than those which don't.

CONCLUSION

As social media continues to take over the globe, you will see an increasing number of photographers use it to promote their work and expand their business. As a result, photography is the most straightforward medium through which individuals may communicate successfully. The notion that news photography is very traditional is not new; photojournalist critics have long said that the majority of newspaper photography is repetitious in terms of both content and composition. Furthermore, the ethical issues with media photography include those that are associated with the invasion of privacy.

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