

A Project of Photo Analysis of Daily Newspapers

(A Project report submitted for the partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of
Masters of Social Sciences (MSS) In Journalism and Mass Communication)



A Study Project

By

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A Project of Photo Analysis of Daily Newspapers

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25th September, 2014

Letter of Transmittal

11 October 2014

Professor Dr. M. Golam Rahman
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Subject: Submission of project report on “A Project of Photo Analysis of Daily Newspapers”

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to submit “A Project of Photo Analysis of Daily Newspapers”. The study is an output of my rigorous study work and the content of this study was not taken from the basic of any previous degree awarded to me or to the best of my knowledge to anybody else. I would like to declare here that the project has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other university or institution as well.

I hope properly acknowledged all the intellectual thought and opinion found relevant have been borrowed and used in this study reports. The study is submitted to the Daffodil International University for the degree masters of Social Science (MSS) in Journalism and Mass Communication.

I would like to thank you very much for your whole-hearted support and efforts to accomplish this study.

Sincerely Yours,

.....

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Student's Declaration

This study report presented for the partial fulfillment of my MSS course in Journalism and Mass Communication under course JMC 520. Topic of the study was **Photo analysis of national daily newspapers.**

.....

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Certification of Approval

I am gladly certifying that the study titled “A Project of Photo Analysis of Daily Newspapers”. conducted and prepared by Md. Jobayr Ibne Sadeq bearing ID: 133-28-162 of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication has been approved for presentation and the viva voce. He has completed the project under my supervision during the summer -2014 Semester.

The study is an authentic work of Md. Jobayr Ibne Sadeq. I would like to recommend the study for further academic approval.

Md. Jobayr Ibne Sadeq bears a strong moral character and a honest personality. It was really a matter of pleasure to work with him .I wish him all success in life.

Supervisor

Professor Dr. M. Golam Rahman
Dean
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I would like to give thank to all the faculty members of the department of Journalism and Mass Communication in Daffodil International University. Specially all of my teachers in Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Daffodil International University.

I would also like to give special thanks to my dear friend Rakibuzzaman Khan, who helped and supported me in different stages to complete this project successfully.

And finally I would like to thank my family members. Without their support it was almost impossible to finish this project.

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Abstract

Bangladesh is developing country. Its development is dependent on different sector. In this developing work media play vital role.

Now a day's media industry developed day by day. This development happened in both print and electronic media. In print media photography play main role to give authentication of the related event.

Photography is the art or practice of taking and processing photographs. In print media there are different type of photographs are used. Some photography's are news related, some are feature related art photography, some are normal portrait photo and etc.

In news photography there are national and international photo are used. Newspapers industries are used many photographers for covering news photos. Photographers are hardly work to collect photos for own newspaper demand. Sometime without any demand photographers collect some exclusive photos.

Bangladeshi newspapers are not given perfect salary to those photographers. They face many problems to collecting photos. Photographers lead very hardly life.

Everything's can be changed in the present situation. Different newspapers give photographers demanding salary. So our bless for those photographers who are actually doing their best.

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Introduction

Press photography is synonymous with Photojournalism, which is news photography - the telling of a news story primarily through pictures. The "press" refers to the printing press used to produce a newspaper. Other synonyms include news photography and news-picture photography. Press photographers or photojournalists tend to travel light, with a couple of camera bodies, an assortment of lenses, a small flash and a notebook and pen to record captions and even write stories. News images shape our culture in ways both profound and deep.

In this report I have explain about news photography. There above fifty newspapers in Bangladesh. There are some Bangla national dailies and others are English newspaper. Hare also some area wise newspaper are published weekly or monthly. Those newspapers are used many national and international photographs for their news.

For my thesis I have selected four daily newspapers. Among them Prothom Alo and Jugantor are Bangla, Daily Star and Dhaka Tribune are English national newspapers. The reason behind selection of those four newspapers are readership rate high form others newspapers and they published good quality photographs.

Literature Review

There is not much research and thesis paper about newspaper photography available. The following two areas such as photography and photojournalism are considered for literature review

Photography: Photography is the science, art and practice of creating durable images by recording light or other electromagnetic radiation, either chemically by means of a light-sensitive material such as photographic film, or electronically by means of an image sensor.

Typically, a lens is used to focus the light reflected or emitted from objects into a real image on the light-sensitive surface inside a camera during a timed exposure. With an electronic image sensor, this produces an electrical charge at each pixel, which is electronically processed and stored in a digital image file for subsequent display or processing. The result with photographic emulsion is an invisible latent image, which is later chemically "developed" into a visible image, either negative or positive depending on the purpose of the photographic material and the method of processing. A negative image on film is traditionally used to photographically create a positive image on a paper base, known as a print, either by using an enlarger or by contact printing.

Photography is employed in many fields of science, manufacturing (e.g. photolithography) and business, as well as its more direct uses for art, recreational purposes, and mass communication.

History: The history of photography has roots in remote antiquity with the discovery of the principle of the camera obscura and the observation that some substances are visibly altered by exposure to light. As far as is known, nobody thought of bringing these two phenomena together to capture camera images in permanent form until around 1800, when Thomas Wedgwood made the first reliably documented although unsuccessful attempt. In the mid-1820s, Nicéphore Niépce succeeded, but several days of exposure in the camera were required and the earliest results were very crude. Niépce's associate Louis Daguerre went on to develop the daguerreotype process, the first publicly announced photographic process, which required only minutes of exposure in the camera and produced clear, finely detailed results. It was commercially introduced in 1839, a date generally accepted as the birth year of practical photography.

The metal-based daguerreotype process soon had some competition from the paper-based calotype negative and salt print processes invented by Henry Fox Talbot. Subsequent innovations reduced the required camera exposure time from minutes to seconds and eventually to a small fraction of a second; introduced new photographic media which were more economical,

sensitive or convenient, including roll films for casual use by amateurs; and made it possible to take pictures in natural color as well as in black-and-white.

The commercial introduction of computer-based electronic digital cameras in the 1990s soon revolutionized photography. During the first decade of the 21st century, traditional film-based photochemical methods were increasingly marginalized as the practical advantages of the new technology became widely appreciated and the image quality of moderately priced digital cameras was continually improved.

Photojournalism

It 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.

Not all photography is purely artistic. Photojournalists use their skills to capture real-life scenes that tell, and supplement, very real stories. Photojournalists -- especially those covering chaotic or violent situations -- do not always have the freedom or ability to frame scenes that other photographers could. Students specializing in photojournalism can choose to do their thesis on ways in which photojournalists can capture discrete events amid fluid scenes. Students can use protests and demonstrations as a laboratory for these techniques.

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.

Like a writer, a photojournalist is a reporter but he or she must often make decisions instantly and carry photographic equipment, often while exposed to significant obstacles (e.g., physical danger, weather, crowds).

History: Photojournalists were documenting news as early as the 1850's while engravings were used to print photos. When Carol Szathmari took pictures of the Crimean War in 1853, the history of photojournalism began with a box camera used to capture images of British soldiers in the fields. As technological advances for cameras developed, portable cameras helped make photojournalism a new form of reporting news. In the 1930's, the introduction of the 35mm Leica improved the ability of a photographer to constantly take photos during events, resulting in the first golden age of photojournalism, which lasted till the 50s.

Photojournalists such as Robert Capa and Alfred Eistensteaed flourished during this time period. Magazines such as Life, Sports Illustrated and newspapers such as The New York Daily News built their readerships on their photography usage. Documentary photography was introduced in the 1970's as the public eye for photojournalism developed. During the late 1970's, photojournalists began to receive worldwide recognition in galleries as their appreciation grew in the art realm.

Photojournalism in the 1980's began to favor more artistic photos for storytelling by accompanying headlines, graphics and packaged designs. While most photographers began shooting in color in the 1990s, computers allowed photojournalists to scan their film.

Today, digital photography is dependent on digital photography. Now that film is outdated, photojournalist must keep up with the latest camera equipment, photo editing techniques and lighting skills since using digital SLRS is faster and cheaper. In addition to keeping up with the latest equipment, photojournalists' have been introduced to multimedia by incorporating audio and video with still photography.

Scope and Significance of the Study

In the newspapers of Bangladesh every day we find many photograph are published, many of them are interesting and of news-value. Lot of news contains local and foreign pictures. Readers get interest enough interests to see them and get information those photographs. Both black and white and colour pictures are printed in all newspapers. But there are not many studies are undertaken seriously. That is why there is a need to conduct a study on the photographs published in the newspapers of our country.

Photograph is the main element of any newspaper. A still photographs is certainly still a powerful medium for non-verbal communication. Even lousy photos will do for many papers and cheap editors and owners' attitude is that anyone with a camera can do the job. The good editors & publishers know in the fight for subscribers, viewers and readers that quality counts and they hire and publish accordingly. For most publications no photos means they will go out of business.

If a photo is interesting enough, the reader will stop to it and read the caption and if the interest stays there the title of the article is read next. If the beginning of the article is catching enough the reader will read all of it.

There is a proverb that "A picture is worth a thousand words". This thesis work doing in newspaper photography in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh newspaper photo bring reader attention to newspaper. A good news photo explains everything about related news. So people can understand about that news easily. They can realize what happened in the spot and the situation.

Therefore, there is importance for photojournalism. This study brings out the treatment of photo in newspaper, types of photo and percentage of photo in daily newspaper covered. This study is important for the news photography situation in Bangladesh. Because there is not many studies about photography have been conducted.

Methodology

Methodology of the study is content analysis of photo in national daily newspapers. For this content analysis I have taken four daily newspapers of 14 days duration.

Among those four newspapers two are Bengali national daily newspapers (Prothom Alo and Jugantor) and others are English national daily newspapers (Daily Star and Dhaka Tribune).

The content of picture are measured in column-inches. To understand the treatment, the pictures are studied in the length given to them and how they are published in different pages are also studied. The total print area of every newspaper has been measured in column inches.

Findings and Analysis

Photography gained interest of the mass readers. I have analyzed the photos which are published for fourteen days in four newspapers. At first I have measured the photo in column-inches of every page.

Following tables are shown as data found and calculated in column inches.

Table No.1

Coverage of Photo and Print area of four newspapers in column inches

Date of Newspaper	<i>Prothom Alo</i> (column - inches)	Print area	<i>Jugantor</i> (column - inches)	Print Area	<i>Daily Star</i> (column - inches)	Print Area	<i>Dhaka Tribune</i> (column - inches)	Print Area
14/08/2014	399.25	4224	356.6	3872	388.15	4224	404	4224
15/08/2014	305.4	4928	302.1	4928	276.1	4928	386.4	4928
16/08/2014	292.4	3872	287.4	3872	222.5	3520	295.6	3872
17/08/2014	261.8	3520	275.9	3520	347	3872	222	4224
18/08/2014	234.36	3520	366.1	3520	122.78	3520	376	3520
19/08/2014	171.4	3872	172	3520	218.95	3872	179.9	3520
20/08/2014	175.6	4224	182.9	3872	242.2	4224	182.2	3872
21/08/2014	282.1	3520	202.4	3520	196.9	3520	277.15	3520
22/08/2014	242.32	3872	316.8	4224	277	3872	162	3872
23/08/2014	196.8	4224	169.8	3520	297.3	4224	223.4	3520
24/08/2014	198.75	3520	187.6	3520	356.4	3520	308.2	4224
25/08/2014	275.8	3520	267.2	3872	152.3	3872	299.17	3520
26/08/2014	288.9	3872	211.9	3520	142.8	3520	386	3872
27/08/2014	287.1	4224	248.9	3520	188.8	3872	256.9	3520
14 Days of newspapers	3611.98	54912	3547.6	52800	3429.18	54560	3958.92	54208

Total treatment of columns and percentages of photo are shown below:

Table No. 2

Treatment of photo published and percentages of four daily newspapers

Name of News paper	S/C		D/C		3/C		4/C		5/C		6/C		7/C		8/C		total and no. %
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	
<i>Prothom Alo</i>	40	17.69	38	16.81	59	26.11	58	25.66	20	8.85	8	3.54	-	-	3	1.33	226
																	100
<i>Jugantor</i>	22	7.91	82	29.49	90	32.37	52	18.71	20	7.19	8	2.88	-	---	4	1.44	278
																	100
<i>Daily Star</i>	21	11.23	25	13.37	37	19.79	48	25.67	40	21.39	12	6.42	4	2.14	-	-	187
																	100
<i>Dhaka Tribune</i>	35	12.82	62	22.71	89	32.60	42	15.38	32	11.72	10	3.66	3	1.18	-	-	273
																	100

The table No. 2 shows that single column pictures were published mostly in Daily Prothom Alo and second in the Dhaka Tribune. Double column pictures were published more in number in the Jugantor and next position went to the Dhaka Tribune. In case of triple column pictures, covered mostly by Jugantor and Dhaka Tribune. The 4-column pictures were published in a similar pattern in all the newspapers. Regarding 5-column pictures Daily Star published most. In general, 6, 7, and 8 columns treatment were given to less number of pictures. In the trend analysis it has been seen that the pictures are covered in comparatively small treatment in most of the newspapers and large pictures were published less in number.

Table No.3

Action and Non-action pictures covered in numbers and percentages in four daily newspapers

Name of Newspapers	Action		Non-action		Total =
	No: of photo	(%)	No: of photo	(%)	
Prothom Alo	77	34.07%	149	65.93%	226
Jugantor	130	46.76%	148	53.24%	278
Daily Star	81	43.32%	106	56.68%	187
Dhaka Tribune	120	43.96%	153	56.04%	273

Readers usually like action pictures to see in newspapers. The newspapers studied shown in table 3 that three newspapers among the four, published above 40 per cent action pictures and only one paper published about 34 per cent of action picture. The largest newspaper of the country published less number of action picture as per the study. Two-third of the published pictures were of non-action and only about one-third were action pictures in that paper. (See table no.3). (A few samples of action picture are shown in Appendix).

Table No.4

Average of picture appeared in newspapers

Prothom Alo		
Coverage of pictures: Average in column- inches	Average print area	Percentage of picture in columns inches
257.99	3922.28	6.58 %

Table No.5

Average of picture appeared in newspapers

Daily Star		
Coverage of pictures: Average in column inches	Average print area	Percentage of picture in columns inches
244.93	3897.14	6.28 %

Table No.6

Average of picture appeared in newspapers

Jugantor		
Coverage of pictures: Average in column inches	Average print area	Percentage of picture in columns inches
253.4	3771.43	6.72 %

Table No.7

Average of picture appeared in newspapers

Dhaka Tribune		
Coverage of pictures: Average in column inches	Average print area	Percentage of picture in columns inches
282.78	3872	7.30 %

Among those four newspapers average column-inches in percentages were of a similar pattern, although not identical. All four newspapers studied showed that the coverage of pictures ranges from 6.28 per cent to 7.30 per cent. That means that a small portion of whole newspaper was shown graphically or pictorially. One of the reasons for that is most of our newspapers published a lot of advertisements and they did not give importance of pictures to be published. We know, pictures of high quality attract readers' attention and also convey meaningful messages to the readers. The newspapers also do not give enough importance to action pictures.

Conclusion

We know the power of photographs in conveying any information and news is enormous. The study of photographs published in the newspapers of Bangladesh has been done with limitation of small sample size, but on four major newspapers that showed less number of action pictures had been published. The papers published colour pictures in general in all pages, but there were few pages along with classified advertisement, pictures were published in black and white.

The newspaper studied published double and triple column pictures more in numbers. To make the page effective now-a- days the newspapers print colour photographs not only to give news, but also to provide with entertainment value. The newspapers are competing every morning with the electronic media and therefore they published colour photographs. The reporters in most cases take photographs to cover an event or any occurrence with digital camera. Previously photographers had specific job to take photographs in any newspaper. But still there are photographers who are doing photo-journalism. Sometimes we find photo-features in newspapers and also see high standard pictures from home and abroad are being published in daily papers. In the study it has been found that a good number of pictures are published from agencies and foreign sources, mostly on foreign news and sports items.

Prothom Alo



চট্টগ্রামের বিমানবন্দর সড়ক দখল করে রাখা হচ্ছে কাভার্ড ভ্যান। সল্টগোলা এলাকা থেকে গত মঙ্গলবার তোলা ছবি ● প্রথম আলো



মিজৌরির ফাৰ্গুসন শহরতলিতে শনিবার মধ্যরাতে কারফিউ ভেঙে রাস্তায় নেমে আসেন বিক্ষোভকারীরা। এ সময় পুলিশ কাঁদানে গ্যাসের শেল ছোড়ে। পাল্টা পুলিশের দিকে ছোড়ার জন্য শেল কুড়িয়ে নিচ্ছেন এক বিক্ষোভকারী ● ছবি : রয়টার্স



ইসরায়েলি বিমান থেকে ফেলা বোমায় জ্বলছে গাজা উপত্যকার একটি বাড়ি। দূর থেকে তাকিয়ে দেখছে ভীতসন্ত্রস্ত মানুষ। গাজায় গতকাল কয়েক দফা ইসরায়েলি হামলায় একই পরিবারের পাঁচজনসহ আট ফিলিস্তিনি নিহত হয় ● ছবি: এএফপি



যানজট

পদ্মায় তীব্র স্রোতের কারণে ও ঘাটের অভাবে গতকাল শনিবারও মাওয়া-কাওড়াকান্দি নৌপথে ফেরি চলাচল স্বাভাবিক হয়নি। এ কারণে দুই পারে যাত্রীবাহী বাস, ট্রাকসহ ছয় শতাধিক যান আটকা পড়ে। বিআইডব্লিউটিসির কর্মকর্তারা জানান, স্রোতের কারণে এই পথে দিনের বেলা ১১টি ও রাতের বেলা মাত্র ছয়টি ফেরি চলাচল করছে। ছবিটি গতকাল বেলা ১১টার দিকে মাওয়া ফেরিঘাট এলাকা থেকে তোলা ● প্রথম আলো

Jugantor



গাজায় নারী শিশু হত্যার প্রতিবাদে বিক্ষোভপূর্ব সমাবেশে বক্তব্য দিচ্ছেন শ্রীলংকার এই নারী। তার সঙ্গে কষ্ট মিলাচ্ছেন ব্যানার প্লাকার্ড হাতে অন্য মুসলিম নারীরা। ইসরাইলি নৃশংসতার বিরুদ্ধে দেশে দেশে অব্যাহত রয়েছে বিক্ষোভ। বুধবার কলম্বো থেকে তোলা ছবি এএফপি



বিক্ষোভের আগুন আর টিয়ার গ্যাসের ধোঁয়ায় আচ্ছন্ন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের ফার্ডসন। পুলিশের গুলিতে নিরস্ত্র কৃষ্ণাঙ্গ কিশোর নিহতের প্রতিবাদে কারফিউ ভেঙে সোমবার দ্বিতীয় দিনের মতো বিক্ষোভ করে কৃষ্ণাঙ্গরা এএফপি



ইসরাইলের বিমান হামলায় আত্মকুড়ে পরিণত রাফার দক্ষীগাঞ্চলীয় এই ভবনগুলোর ভগ্নাংশ সরিয়ে যাতায়াতের পথ তৈরি করা হচ্ছে। বৃহস্পতিবারের ছবি এএফপি



ইলিশ

ভরা মৌসুমে ইলিশ নেই। রাজধানীর বাজার এখন প্রায় ইলিশশূন্য। যা পাওয়া যাচ্ছে তার দাম স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে অনেক বেশি। যদিও মৌসুমের অর্ধেক চলে গেছে। কিন্তু পদ্মা মেঘনায় জেলেদের জালে ইলিশ ধরা পড়ছে না। শনিবার রাজধানীর কারওয়ান বাজার থেকে তোলা ছবি

-খান মোঃ নজরুল



Real Madrid goalkeeper Iker Casillas lifts the UEFA Super Cup trophy along with his jubilant teammates after they beat Sevilla at Cardiff City Stadium in Wales on Tuesday. Two goals from Cristiano Ronaldo sealed the tie for the Madrid giants against their La Liga rivals. PHOTO: AFP



Real Madrid goalkeeper Iker Casillas lifts the UEFA Super Cup trophy along with his jubilant teammates after they beat Sevilla at Cardiff City Stadium in Wales on Tuesday. Two goals from Cristiano Ronaldo sealed the tie for the Madrid giants against their La Liga rivals. PHOTO: AFP



Supporters of the Palestinian Islamist Hamas movement gather during a demonstration in the West Bank city of Nablus to support people in the Gaza Strip yesterday. Five Palestinians were killed in new Israeli air strikes on Gaza yesterday, raising the death toll since July 8 to 2,087 Palestinians dead and 67 Israelis. Photo: AFP



One of the Yazidi girl's is pictured gathering water for her family living within the enclave. At least 20,000 civilians, most of whom are from the Yazidi community, besieged by jihadists on a mountain in northern Iraq have safely escaped to Syria and escorted by Kurdish forces back into Iraq, officials said. Photo: AFP

Dhaka Tribune



Road communication between Noakhali and Alexander Sadar in Ramgati of Lakshmipur is disrupted as excessive rain causes severe damage to a part of the road



Members of RAB take Pinak 6 owner Abu Bakkar Siddique to their headquarters yesterday. Siddique was arrested at a house in Agrabad Housing Society in Chittagong.



Large demonstrations against Israel's assault on Palestinians in Gaza were staged across the US on Saturday, reported a number of US-based news media.



A grower takes care of his vegetable field on the Dhaka-Chittagong Highway. The photo was taken from Daudkandi in Comilla.

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