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Attempt all questions   Iqra national university

Q1: What is Mobile Journalism? How it changes the dynamic of journalism in Pakistan?

Q2: What is Parliament? What is the importance of parliamentary reporting?

Q3: Write a short note on the judicial system and its reporting.

Q4: What is Digital literacy? How can you differentiate it from Digital Skills?

Q5: What is NLE? What is the importance of NLE in modern Digital world?

Ans1: Mobile Journalism:

- Mobile journalism is an emerging form of new media storytelling where reporters use portable electronic devices with network connectivity to gather, edit and distribute news from his or her community.
- Mobile journalism is a form of digital storytelling where the primary device used for creating and editing images, audio and video is a smartphone.
- Mobile Journalism is widely defined as, "A new workflow for media storytelling where reporters are trained and equipped for being fully mobile and fully autonomous".

MOBILE JOURNALISM MINDSET:

- Smartphones encourage cross platform creativity and digital innovation.
- Photos, videos, audio and graphics can be created and edited on the phone and uploaded to newsroom servers, online and social platforms direct from the device.
- As journalists typically own a smartphone, they can develop skills like: video journalism, radio journalism, podcasting, photography without the expense of traditional high cost equipment.
- In a fully 'mojo' newsroom, this can break down silos between different departments such as the social media desk and the video production desk.
- And, also smartphone is a telephone so you can use it to record interviews.
- Once you understand and adopt this mindset, you can get the greatest value from your phone as a production studio in your pocket.

EXAMPLES OF MOBILE JOURNALISM:

- Mobile smartphone is an all in one platform, it can be used for multiple purposes like recording videos, streaming videos to social media like television, can be used as a radio.
- Also, it can be used for professional photography purposes because current generation smartphone do have the high quality camera sensors which can capture image in highest quality and also can record videos into 4k quality.
- Vertical storytelling: demanded by Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat for 'portrait' format videos that can be produced and watched on smartphones. This gave birth to "Selfie Journalism".

Equipment required for Mojo:

Equipment's varies on demand bases but some of them are:

- First of all, a smart mobile phone.
- Audio equipment's: Smart phone headset, Clip microphones, Clip microphone dual adaptor, Dual head clip mic, Extension cords, Wireless recording, 'Two-take' audio i.e. using second phone.
- LIGHTNING: Natural light, Artificial light.
- Grips & gimbals.
- External lenses: Wide lenses, Macro lenses, Fish eye lenses.
- Stability: Tripods, Monopods, Selfie stick, Tripod mount.
- External power: Power bank, Extra Batteries & cells
- Protection: Protective case, Screen protector, Cleaning cloth.

Apps for Mobile Journalism:

Video recording: Filmic Pro, Lapse it, Open Camera, Cinema 4K & Cinema FV-5.

Multi-track video editing: LumaFusion, iMovie, KineMaster, PowerDirector & Alight Motion.

Photography: Pro Camera, Snapseed, ProShot & VSCO.

Simple social video editing apps: Quik, Animoto, Apple Clips, Splice, Enlight VideoLeap, CuteCut, Movie Maker, Vlogit & VideoShop.

Audio recording: RecForge Lite & Voice Record Pro.

Audio editing: Ferrite, AudioEvolution Mobile Studio & n-Track.

Animation: Adobe Spark Post, TypeArt, Animated Text & Wizibel.

Vertical storytelling: Unfold, Mojo & Storyluxe.

Visual Storytelling:

- Finding story and location.
- Shot type and angles: Unique mojo shots like you can put your phone inside a glass or container.
- Frames and composition.
- Sequencing and Storyboards.
- Formats: TV package, Documentary.

Filming:

- **Prepare the shoot**: Doing quality video journalism starts long before you hit 'record'.
- **Native Camera vs External apps:** The native camera on most smartphones produces high quality footage, but you may get better results with a third-party app.
- **Audio:** Poor quality audio can ruin a video story. When you are preparing to film.
- **Lightening:** Smartphone cameras need good light to perform well. Here are tips for getting the best results.

Editing:

- Editing the simple way like merging and trimming of shots.
- Professional Multi tasking editing.
- Adding title, captions and logo.
- Inserting music.

Social Media Videos:

Video stories that aren't going on television have tremendous flexibility in format, duration and style. Make sure you use strong footage to keep your audience watching and be creative.

Going Live:

- Producing live video used to be extremely expensive but now, anyone can do it as long as you have a smartphone and a good internet connection.

- **Reasons for going live:** Breaking news, Unique content for people who join your live broadcast, Behind-the-scenes of a big story, Regular bulletin production without the cost of a TV studio.
- **Reasons for pre-recording:** Poor internet reception, working solo, as it can be difficult to monitor recording at the same time as doing your interviews, no opportunity for the audience to get involved, Graphic or sensitive content including conflict zones and attacks.

Managing smartphone limitations:

- **Smartphone quality:** Low cost smartphones won't capture video of sufficient quality for television broadcast and high definition online platforms. Your phone should be able to film in 1080p resolution as a minimum. It's also a good idea to choose a phone that either has a 3.5mm headphone socket or that provides a 3.5mm adapter so you can plug in a standard clip-microphone to your phone.
- **Lens quality:** The lens on some cheaper Android phones is not of sufficient quality to capture high definition photographs and video. The latest smartphones have dual and even triple lenses, which can help with improved depth of field and even modest zooming, but this is not essential to working as a mobile journalist.
- **Steady shots:** Shaky handheld footage makes video look unprofessional. To reduce this problem, use a tripod – and if your phone has built-in optical image stabilisation (OIS), turn it on. If your phone doesn't have OIS, you could use an app like Filmic Pro or Open Camera, which provide in-app stabilisation.
- **Audio:** The on board microphone on your phone will usually record high quality audio, but the audio quality degrades the further away your subject is from your phone. For interviews, use an external microphone. You should also avoid windy environments. If you have to film outdoors on a windy day, make sure your microphone has a windshield.
- **Light:** Smartphone lenses struggle in low light. The latest smartphone cameras do perform better, but smartphones are still no match for broadcast TV cameras in dark locations. Try to film in natural daylight if you can, and if filming indoors, film near a window with the light on your subject's face.
- **Frame-rate:** Most smartphones record video at 30 frames per second. If your video is going on social media or a website, then you needn't worry about this. But for TV journalists, frame-rate needs to be taken into consideration. Countries on the NTSC television delivery system use 30fps, while in PAL countries, frame-rates are 25fps. If you work in a PAL country, you'll need to record and edit video using third-party apps that have 25fps as an option.

Ans2: What is Parliament? What is the importance of parliamentary reporting?

Parliament:

- Parliament is referred to in the constitution of Pakistan as the "Majlis I shoora".
- It comprises of: President (Article 41), Senate of Pakistan (Article 59), National assembly of Pakistan (Article 51).

Senate:

- Senate is permanent legislative body.

- comprising 104 members.
- Who are elected for 6 years.
- Senators are elected by provisional legislatures in equal number which are:
  - ➢ 14 general seats.
  - ➢ 4 women.
  - ➢ 4 technocrats/ulema.
  - ➢ 1 non-Muslim, thus the total number reaches to 23.
    - ❖ By national assembly for FATA 8.
    - ❖ Capital territory 4.
- One half of its members retire every 3 years.

National Assembly:

- 342 members of the national assembly, including reserve seats for women which is 60 and 10 for non Muslims.
- There constitutional term is 5 years.
- Members of national assembly are elected directly on basis of population.

What is Functions of parliament:

- **Law making:** Generating new laws and amending old ones (article 70).
- **Oversight:** examining and challenging the work of government, rules and procedures are made under article 67.
- **Budget:** Passing the annual budget and exercising financial control. (Article 78 to 88).
- **Representation:** Acting on behalf of the voter and citizens. (Rules of procedure made under article 67.)
- Parliament consolidates state building goals like, legitimate politics, people security, access to justice, employment generation and livelihood support, accountable revenue management, and service delivery.

Importance of Parliament reporting:

- **Reflect the importance of parliament:** Parliaments make and modify the laws of the land. In most parliamentary systems, the executive needs the support of parliament to stay in power. A vote of no confidence in the government will usually cause it to fall. Parliament is also an important stage for the testing of arguments. And as with any stage, it can throw up moments of great drama. The parliamentary reporter witnesses, summarises and reflects all of this to the public. And if, for whatever reason, parliament becomes impotent, it is just as important to reflect that.
- **Respect the power of words:** By tradition, opposing parties sat two swords length apart - they had to resolve their differences with words, not weapons. Parliament, therefore, is all about words, argument, debate. The parliamentary reporter has the special responsibility of reporting those debates to the public.
- **The political context:** To inform the public about what is going on at political level for the country and what is going to happen in wake of the policy made through political debates.
- **In short:** every important policy is made through parliament, and that parliamentarians are elected by general public through votes who represents them, and thus people have a right to know what is going on and how will it effect them or the activities related them, is discussed in parliament before came into being and legislated so therefore media comes its

important role here and they have to report everything which is somehow important or not but still its important for someone so it is important to report from parliament to keep the public informed about decisions being made for them and not to keep public in dark like which happens in dictatorship rules, because it is not dictatorship and here the public had legally elected there representators through voting so it's the due right of public to have full information available to them about what is going on.

Ans3: Write a short note on the judicial system and its reporting.

Judiciary of Pakistan: The judiciary of Pakistan is a hierarchical system with two classes of courts: the superior judiciary and the subordinate judiciary. The superior judiciary is composed of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, the Federal Shariat Court and five High Courts, with the Supreme Court at the apex.

Supreme Court: This is the apex court of the country, Judges from each high court become the member of supreme court. It is headed by Chief Justice of Pakistan. Supreme court has its bench in every provincial capital, Senior most judge become the Chief Justice and remain till the retirement, Decisions of High court can be challenged in this court. The decision of SC is final and it can only be reviewed by the same court.

High Court: Each Province has its High court including the federal areas its own. In each division, high court has its bench. It is headed by the chief justice. Decisions from special courts and District & Session courts can be challenged at this platform.

District & Session Courts: Each district has its courts known as district courts. It is situated in District headquarter having district and session judge. Session courts are normally located in each tehsil of the province. Session judge decision can be challenged in district while the decision of district judge can be challenged in High Court.

Trial Courts: Some courts are established for specific person and their judges only hear the proceedings of concern issues. National Accountability Bureau, Anti Narcotics, Family Courts, Consumer Courts, Anti Terrorism, Lab or Court, Banking and many other.

Special Courts/Bench: When a case with different nature come to the bench and it needs special treatment then court notify a special court or special bench to hear the proceedings. PANAMA Case was heard by Special Bench headed by CJP Saqib Nisar. MUSHARRAF TREASON case was heard by the special court headed by CJ PHC Waqar Ahmad Seth.

Reporting:

Covering the courts is an important task for the news media for several reasons:

- First, the judiciary is one of the three branches of government. Therefore, coverage of the courts fulfils part of the watchdog function of the media.
- Second, there is a great deal of public interest in what the courts do, particularly in criminal cases.
- Coverage of criminal justice can serve a cathartic purpose for the public in demonstrating that justice is served and criminals are punished.
- coverage of the courts can also expose unfairness in the system, either for victims or defendants, that the public may want to lobby its representatives to correct. Coverage may

also help prevent injustices by shining a spotlight on the actions of judges, lawyers and other participants in the justice system.

Ans4: What is Digital literacy? How can you differentiate it from Digital Skills?

Digital literacy: Digital literacy means being able to understand and use technology. It relates to the ability to find, use and create information online in a beneficial and useful way. Digital literacy also means knowing the limitations of technology and understanding the dangers and precautions that the use of technology requires. It is different from being computer literate. Sure, being able to use a computer is a part of it. But digital literacy goes more in-depth than the simple use of a computer.

Digital Skills: All the skills which can contribute to someone in earning through use of digital equipment's like computer etc.

Some of the skills which comes under digital skills are:

- Freelancing.
- Digital literacy.
- Digital marketing.
- E-commerce management.
- AutoCAD.
- Creative writing.
- Graphic Design.
- Quick Books.
- Search engine optimization.
- Website building, through WordPress or others.

Difference in both:

Digital skills are not the same as digital literacy. The difference between knowing and understanding.

- "Digital skills focus on what and how. Digital literacy focuses on why, when, who and for whom."
- Digital skills is following a step by step process of creating an email account. Digital literacy is recognising spam, why it is being sent and understanding how email providers use filters to minimise potential harm.
- Digital skills is knowing how to use Microsoft Word. Digital literacy is using Microsoft Word to clearly and effectively communicate all the key components of an assignment.
- Digital skills is showing someone how to borrow eBooks. Digital literacy is knowing why some eBooks aren't available in internet archive libraries even though those same eBooks can be purchased online.
- Digital skills is knowing how to use Facebook. Digital literacy is using Facebook appropriately for both personal and professional purposes.
- Digital skills is showing someone how to use a database. Digital literacy is helping that person understand how to create effective searches in that database and evaluate their search results.
- When it comes to digital literacy, there is no one size fits all. Digital literacy is context dependent.

Ans5: What is NLE? What is the importance of NLE in modern Digital world?

NLE:

- Non-linear editing is a form of editing for audio, video, and image editing through digital software. The original content is not modified in the course of editing.
- In non-linear editing, edits are specified and modified by specialized software.
- A pointer-based playlist, effectively an edit decision list (EDL), for video or a directed acyclic graph for still images is used to keep track of edits. Each time the edited audio, video, or image is rendered, played back, or accessed, it is reconstructed from the original source and the specified editing steps. Although this process is more computationally intensive than directly modifying the original content, changing the edits themselves can be almost instantaneous, and it prevents further generation loss as the audio, video, or image is edited.
- A non linear editing system (NLE) is a video (NLVE) or audio editing (NLAE) digital audio workstation (DAW) system that performs non-destructive editing on source material.
- The name is in contrast to 20th century methods of linear video editing and film editing.

Basic techniques:

- A non-linear editing approach may be used when all assets are available as files on video servers or hard disks, rather than recordings on reels or tapes.
- While linear editing is tied to the need to sequentially view film or hear tape, non-linear editing enables direct access to any video frame in a digital video clip, without having to play or scrub/shuttle through adjacent footage to reach it, as is necessary with video tape linear editing systems.

Importance of NLE in Digital world:

- These days, pretty much all video editing is non-linear, meaning it can be done in any order with great flexibility. Non-linear editors (NLEs) replaced linear editing systems, the type of analogue video editing done in the days before the advent of computer editing. Computers heralded a revolution in editing ease, speed, and flexibility.
- In the days of linear video editing, you had to edit in sequence due to the nature of the process. A linear editing bay consisted of a source deck which was basically a VCR from which they would play video. Then, there would be a record deck which was a second VCR with which they'd record video. Finally, there were monitors to view both. The source deck fed directly into the record deck.
- In short, editors would load a tape containing the video they wanted into the source deck, scrub through the tape to the first frame where they want the segment to start, set an in point, then scrub through to the last frame of the desired segment, and set an out point. They'd then rewind, and play the segment from the in point to the out point. The video fed to the record deck which was synchronized with the source deck so that it would start recording as soon as the source deck started playing, and stop recording when the source deck stopped playing. They would then load the tape containing the next video segment they wanted into the source deck, mark the in and out points, and repeat the process.
  - ➢ The segment from the source deck would then record to the tape in the record deck starting at the exactly the next frame after the previous recorded clip stopped. They would repeat this process for the entire program. You get the idea of why this was

order. Fixing mistakes was challenging, and editors could not make changes easily without starting over. Also, even though they used robust, high-quality decks and tapes, recording from one tape to another (known as dubbing or dubs) always introduced a generational loss of quality. Even though each quality loss could be very, very small, they would add up over multiple dubs, so it was vitally important to get the edit done in as few passes as possible.

- As the digital age came in for video, better, less-limiting editing methods came along. Computer software allowed for non-linear editing, in which edits could be done in any order. Non-linear editing removed all of the limitations of linear editing – including the complete elimination of dubs – and added countless advantages. By copying files to the hard disk, it is also possible to make various corrections to the material. For example, you can conduct colour correction, adjust brightness and contrast and add dissolves and effects.

- **Complete Freedom**: Editors no longer had to edit a program in sequence from beginning to end.

- **Non-Destructive**: one of the huge advantages of computer-based, non-linear editing is that it's non-destructive. This means that the original media files are never changed, replaced, or deleted, so you always have your original, full-quality media on hand. This alone opened a completely new facet of free experimentation and creative editing because no matter how many different ideas you try or how many times you change your mind, the quality of the original source media never suffers.

- **Work your way:** Allows you to develop a workflow style which best suits you and how your creative mind works. If you're an experimenter, non-linear editing allows you endless freedom to experiment. If you're a quick, efficient editing decision maker, you can take advantage of many timeline tools which make it possible to work faster than ever.

In short: The non linear editing is a game changer in field of video and audio editing, it saves ton time, give you full chance to unleash your creativity, work as you like, create stuff for all purpose which the people admires because you have all the cool technology available and all you have to do is just use it in creative fashion. Which gives the NLE a high level of importance because it is the one who allows you to put creativity in your contents just as you wish to add.

Thank You…..