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News coverage in audio visual media on terrorism time spent versus nature of coverage in TV and social media

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Abstract
The appearance of terrorism in the twenty-first century has sparked a global debate concerning the role of the media, particularly with regard to its responsibility to inform the public and to refrain from supporting or provocative terrorism. Online news sources and user-generated content have grown since the Pulwana and Pahalgoan attacks. The word "terrorism" refers to a violent tactic projected to provoke fear among a specific group of people in a society. It should be emphasized in media reporting that using terroristic violence is improbable to succeed and goes against social standards.

Keywords: Audio visual media, terrorism, nature of news coverage, TV, social media

1. Introduction
When broadcast on television, audiovisual news captures the key components of a story and presents them in a comprehensible, straightforward manner. The process of choosing and crafting news for social media and television differs slightly from that of newspapers. The technology used in print and electronic media is the main resource of the discrepancies. Because it is visually attractive, certain news is chosen for television. News about flames or accidents may therefore receive significant airtime on a television newscast.
The media has the power to outline public and governmental perceptions, alter policies when they are incorrect, and avert adverse outcomes. Through its on-the-ground reporting, it can alert governments to problems that could finally pose a security danger, such as the rising dissatisfaction in a specific region or among a certain population.

2. Literature Review
Bakry *et al*. (2021) [4] mentioned that the researchers report the Internet as a force multiplier in terrorist activities, creating a digital menace to global security.
Melnick and Eldor (2010) [1] stated that the media sources around the world at the present devote TV marathons, front-page headlines, and in-depth profiles to terrorist organizations, making terrorism a accepted news issue. The amount of free media coverage terrorist groups obtain has actually been likened to the "advertising budgets of some of the largest corporations in the world."
Schaefer (2003) [2] compared the coverage of U.S. and African newspapers. He found that "frames are likely to come into sharpest focus, through contrasting media contexts, whether different types of media such as television news, newspaper reports, magazine feature stories, and internet websites".

3. Objectives
- To explore the time spent on watching TV and Social media
- To find out the time spending and the nature of coverage in television and social media on terrorism news.

4. Methodology
To determine the amount of time spent and the type of coverage of terrorism news on television and social media, the study used a survey method. To gather the information, the

researcher created a questionnaire. The researcher then formed a Google Form and sent it out via email. 292 samples in all were completed and examined. The researcher discovered that the chi-square test, cross-tabulation, and the frequency procedure a suitable statistical test were employed for in-depth investigation.

5. Findings

Based on the survey results, the researcher done data analysis. The survey analyzed the following details. Demographic profile, time spent on watching TV per day, time spent on social media per day, etc.

Demographic Profile

Table 5.1: Age range of the respondents

Age Range (n & p.c.)		
Below 25	27	9.25%
36 - 45	94	32.19%
26 - 35	114	39.04%
46 - 55	43	14.73%
56 - 65	9	3.08%
Above 65	5	1.71%
Totals	292	100%

Table 5.1 shows the age range of the respondents to the quick survey. The highest percentage age range is 26-35 (39.04 per cent), followed by 36-45 with 32.19 percentages, and the least is above 65' with 1.71 per cent.

Table 5.2: The education qualifications of the respondents

Education Qualifications	n	%
Up to 10+2	39	13.36
Graduation	148	50.68
Post-Graduation	76	26.03
M. Phil. / Ph.D.	29	9.93
Totals	292	100.00

Table 5.2 shows that the education qualifications of the respondents show that the highest percentage of 50.68 percent have graduated, followed by post-graduation with 26.03 percent, up to 10+2 with 13.36%, and the least is M.Phil. Or Ph.D. with 9.93%.

Table 5.3: Time spent on watching TV per day

Time spent on Watching TV per day?	n	%
Below 30 minutes	114	39.04
31 - 60 minutes	107	36.64
61 - 90 minutes	36	12.33
Above 90 minutes	35	11.99
Totals	292	100

Table 5.3 shows that time spent on television per day has the highest percentage of 39.04 of below 30 minutes, followed by 31-60 minutes with 36.64%, and the least percentage of above 90 minutes with 11.99%.

Table 5.4: Time spent on social media per day

Time spent on Social Media per day	n	%
31 - 60 minutes	82	28.08
Above 90 minutes	101	34.59
61 - 90 minutes	56	19.18
Below 30 minutes	53	18.15
	292	100

Table 5.4 shows that time spent on social media per day has the highest percentage of 34.59 of above 90 minutes, followed by 31-60 minutes with 28.08%, and the least percentage is below 30 minutes' with 18.15%.

Table 5.5: Cross tabulation of how much time do you spend on Watching TV per day? * Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism in Television.

Crosstab					
Count					
		Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism. [Television]			Total
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	
How much time do you spend on Watching TV per day?	Below 30 minutes	31	42	41	114
	31-60 minutes	39	41	27	107
	61-90 minutes	10	16	10	36
	Above 90 minutes	6	21	8	35
Total		86	120	86	292

Table 5.5 shows the frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between time spent watching television and the nature of coverage of terrorism in Television. Out of 86 positive natures, 39 respondents spend their time watching television for 31-60 minutes, followed by 31 respondents who watch television for less than 30 minutes, and 10 respondents who watch television for 61-90 minutes a day. There are a least (6) who spend their time on television for more than 90 minutes. Out of 120 neutral respondents, 42 spent their time watching television for less than 30 minutes, followed by 41 who watched television for 31-60 minutes, and 21 who watched television for more than 90 minutes a day. There are a least (16) who spend their time on television for 61-90 minutes. Out of 86 negative natures, 41 respondents spend their time watching television for less than 30 minutes, followed by 27 respondents who watch television for 31-60 minutes, and 10 respondents who watch television for 61-90 minutes a day. There are a least (8) who spend their time on television for more than 90 minutes.

Table 5.6: Chi-square tests of how much time do you spend on Watching TV per day? * Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism in Television.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.495[a]	6	.105
Likelihood Ratio	10.303	6	.112
N of Valid Cases	292		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.31.			

Table 5.6 shows the chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend watching television per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in television. It is observed that the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) value is 0.105, which is greater than the significant value of 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on television watching and the nature of media coverage on television.

Table 5.7: Cross tabulation of how much time do you spend on Watching TV per day? * Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism in Social Media.

Crosstab					
Count					
		Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism [Social Media]			Total
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	
How much time do you spend on Watching TV per day?	Below 30 minutes	39	36	39	114
	31-60 minutes	30	46	31	107
	61-90 minutes	14	10	12	36
	Above 90 minutes	12	12	11	35
Total		95	104	93	292

Table 5.7 shows the frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between time spent watching television and the nature of coverage of terrorism in social media. Out of 95 positive natures, 39 respondents spend their time watching television for less than 30 minutes, followed by 30 respondents who watch television for 31-60 minutes, and 14 respondents who watch television for 61-90 minutes a day. There are a least (12) who spend their time on television for more than 90 minutes. Out of 104 neutral respondents, 46 spent their time watching television for 31-60 minutes, followed by 46 who watched television for less than 30 minutes and 12 who watched television for more than 90 minutes a day. There are a least (10) who spend their time on television for 61-90 minutes. Out of 93 negative natures, 39 respondents spend their time watching television for less than 30 minutes, followed by 31 respondents who watch television for 31-60 minutes, and 12 respondents who watch television for 61-90 minutes a day. There are a least (11) who spend their time on television for more than 90 minutes.

Table 5.8: Chi-square tests of how much time do you spend on Watching TV per day? * Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism in Social Media.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.542[a]	6	.604
Likelihood Ratio	4.520	6	.607
N of Valid Cases	292		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.15.			

Table 5.8 shows the chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much times you spend watching television per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in social media. It is observed that the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) value is 0.604, which is greater than the significant value of 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on television watching and the nature of media coverage on social media.

Table 5.9: Cross tabulation of how much time do you spend on social media per day? * Nature of coverage in media on terrorism in Television.

Crosstab					
Count					
		Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism. [Television]			Total
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	
How much time do you spend on Social Media per day?	Below 30 minutes	16	15	22	53
	31-60 minutes	33	30	19	82
	61-90 minutes	10	27	19	56
	Above 90 minutes	27	48	26	101
Total		86	120	86	292

Table 5.9 shows the frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between time spent watching social media and the nature of coverage of terrorism in television. Out of 86 positive natures, 33 respondents spend their time watching social media for 31-60 minutes, followed by 27 respondents who watch social media for more than 90 minutes, and 16 respondents who watch social media for less than 30 minutes a day. There are a least (10) who spend their time on social media for 61-90 minutes. Out of 120 neutral respondents, 48 spent their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes, followed by 30 who watched social media for 31-60 minutes, and 27 who watched social media for 61- 90 minutes a day. There are a least (15) who spend their time on social media for less than 30 minutes. Out of 86 negative natures, 26 respondents spend their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes, followed by 22 respondents spend their time watching social media for less than 30 minutes and 19 respondents in each category who watch social media for 31-60 minutes and 61-90 minutes a day.

Table 5.10: Chi-square tests of how much time do you spend on social media per day? * Nature of coverage in media on terrorism in Television.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.853[a]	6	.021
Likelihood Ratio	14.931	6	.021
N of Valid Cases	292		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.61.			

Table 5.10 shows the chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend watching social media per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in television. It is observed that the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) value is 0.21, which is less than the significant value of 0.05; hence, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and concludes that there is significant relationship between the time spent on social media watching and the nature of media coverage on television.

Table 5.11: Cross tabulation of how much time do you spend on social media per day? * Nature of coverage in media on terrorism in Social Media.

Crosstab					
Count					
		Nature of coverage in media on Terrorism [Social Media]			Total
		Positive	Neutral	Negative	
How much time do you spend on Social Media per day?	Below 30 minutes	17	18	18	53
	31-60 minutes	32	27	23	82
	61-90 minutes	10	25	21	56
	Above 90 minutes	36	34	31	101
Total		95	104	93	292

Table 5.11 shows the frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between time spent watching social media and the nature of coverage of terrorism in social media. Out of 95 positive natures, 36 respondents spend their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes, followed by 32 respondents who watch social media for 31-60 minutes, and 17 respondents who watch social media for less than 30 minutes a day. There are a least (10) who spend their time on social media for 61-90 minutes. Out of 104 neutral respondents, 34 spent their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes, followed by 27 who watched social media for 31-60 minutes, and 25 who watched social media for 61- 90 minutes a day. There are a least (18) who spend their time on social media for less than 30 minutes. Out of 93 negative natures, 31 respondents spend their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes, followed by 23 respondents who watch social media for 31-60 minutes, and 21 respondents who watch social media for 61-90 minutes a day. There are a least (18) who spend their time on social media for less than 30 minutes.

Table 5.12: Chi-square tests of how much time do you spend on social media per day? * Nature of coverage in media on terrorism in Social Media.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.720[a]	6	.259
Likelihood Ratio	8.274	6	.219
N of Valid Cases	292		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.88.			

Table 5.12 shows the chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend watching social media per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in social media. It is observed that the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) value is 0.259, which is greater than the significant value of 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on social media watching and the nature of media coverage on social media.

6. Discussion

The time spent on television per day has the highest percentage of below 30 minutes and the least percentage of above 90 minutes. The time spent on social media per day has the highest percentage of 34.59 of above 90 minutes; the least percentage is below 30 minutes. The frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between times spent watching television and the nature of coverage of terrorism in Television. The positive natures, the highest respondents spend their time watching television for 31-60 minutes a day. The neutral respondents, highest spent their time watching television for less than 30 minutes a day. The negative natures, the highest respondents spent their time watching television for less than 30 minutes a day. The chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend watching television per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in television. It is concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on television watching and the nature of media coverage on television.

The frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between times spent watching television and the nature of coverage of terrorism in social media. The positive natures, highest respondents spend their time watching television for less than 30 minutes a day. The neutral respondents, highest spent their time watching television for 31-60 minutes a day. The negative natures, highest respondents spent their time watching television for less than 30 minutes a day. The chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend watching television per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in social media. It is concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on television watching and the nature of media coverage on social media.

The frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between times spent watching social media and the nature of coverage of terrorism in television. Out of positive natures, the highest respondents spend their time watching social media for 31-60 minutes a day. The neutral respondents, highest spent their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes a day. The negative nature's highest respondents spend their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes a day. The chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend watching social media per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in television. It is concludes that there is significant relationship between the time spent on social media watching and the nature of media coverage on television.

The frequency distribution of cross-tabulation between times spent watching social media and the nature of coverage of terrorism in social media. The positive natures, highest respondents spent their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes a day. The neutral respondents, the highest spent their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes a day. The negative natures, the highest respondents spent their time watching social media for more than 90 minutes. The chi-square test that is conducted to test whether there is any relationship between how much time you spend watching social media per day and the nature of coverage in the media on terrorism in social media. It is concludes that there is no significant relationship between the time spent on social media watching and the nature of media coverage on social media.

7. Conclusion

As per the survey, the majority of social media watchers consider that the nature of news coverage on terrorism on television is neutral. In general, terrorism news reporting on television all over India is low compared with other issues. The majority of respondents are watching social media for more than 90 minutes when they see coverage on television about terrorism.

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