

Research Title

Reconceptualizing environmental journalism in a constructive way: A case study of reporting on coastal environmental crisis in Bangladesh.

Author's Name: Jarifah Tasmiah Prerona

BSS student, Mass Communication & Journalism, Comilla



Acknowledgement

This is an important and uniformed experience for me to do a research on the topic. Knowing about constructive journalism is a completely new and valuable experience for me. I've learned a lot about this field of journalism and how it's used as a result of my work. Thank you to the DW Akademie for allowing me to learn about this and conduct study. In the context of Covid-19, this topic can be applied. I'd like to express my gratitude and honor to my mentor, Mr. Ali Ahsan, excellent teacher and local advisor for this research, guided me to completion research. His encouragement and sound advice fueled my motivation to work hard and achieve my goals and steer this study in the proper direction.

I also want to thank my faculty senior Shahriar Khan Nobel and my friend Rydwanul Islam for helping me in various perspective.

ABSTRACT

Climate change is a widely discussed topic. The climate is changing for increasing global temperatures. As a result, the environment is being harmed on a daily basis all around the world. We all know, media plays a major role in educating and influencing people. The goal of this study was to look at how environmental issues are presented in Bangladesh's coastal areas. This research looked at over 40 stories from two daily newspapers and 82 news stories from an electronic media outlet. The presentation of news in media houses, according to this study, is not beneficial. There was no element of solution. In general, the reports are ineffective; they merely summarize the situation. In this epidemic period of fear, the voice of individuals and commonly used buzzwords arouse worry among readers. The top focused issue of environmental crisis, according to this study, was natural disasters.

Bangladeshi news organizations are attempting to enhance their reporting methods. As a result, when media contributes and produces a resolution, they must be careful about the language they use, the tone they use, and the sources they use. For coastal area coverage, proper training and the adoption of a fair code of ethics could help the media play a more beneficial role in society.

Table of Contents

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Introduction.....	05
1.2 Objectives of the study.....	06
1.3 Research questions.....	07

Chapter Two: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.1 Literature Review.....	08
2.2 Theoretical Framework.....	09

Chapter Three: Research Methodology and Sampling

3.1 Methodology and Sampling	11
------------------------------------	----

Chapter Four: Analysis of Data

4.1 Content Analysis of news items.....	12
4.1.1 Print News Items.....	12
4.1.2 Electronic Media News Content.....	21

Chapter Five: Conclusion

5.1 Findings.....	25
5.2 Conclusion.....	26
5.3 References.....	26

Chapter one: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Environment is one of the most widely used term in all over the globe. Global warming is main reason for the climate change. For that climate change hazards like sea level rising, greenhouse effect, drought, landslide, ozone depletion, flooding, deforestation, acidification are occurring countlessly. But it's a matter of regret that earlier this was one of the least studied topics in the area of journalism.

But with the time being the attention over this topic is increasing. Today the environmental issues addressed as social problem. Bangladesh is trying to cope up with the climate change issue with its limited resource. Bangladesh is one of the innocent victim of climate change (Mahmud, 2019).

People should have a good understanding of environmental concerns and problems in these circumstances because there is a strong connection between environment and development (Ferdous and Khatun, 2020).

The coastal zone of Bangladesh is different from rest of the country because of its geo-physical characteristics. It covers an area of 47,201 km², 32% of the country, being the landmass of 19 districts. Around 35 million people, representing 29% of the population, live in the coastal zone. Coastal zone of Bangladesh consists of 19 coastal districts (Abu et al.,2003). The large coastal territory and flood plain zone of the country will be affected by a one-meter sea level rise (SLR). It will have an impact on the Millennium Development Goals and result in environmental refugees. Coastal resources, water resources, agriculture, and Bangladesh's ecology are the most vulnerable sectors to a one-meter rise in sea level.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, if greenhouse gas emissions continue at current levels, the world will be 3.30 degrees Celsius warmer by the end of the century, with a range of uncertainty of 2.2 to 4.90 degrees Celsius (Warrick et al., 1993). In that situation it will be tough to live in this planet.

To solve the problem Bangladesh has two options: adaptation and mitigation (Sarwar,2011). For that reason it needed the help of media. Media is one of the best way to educate and enlarge the power of knowledge among the peoples. It is frequently easy to influence people throughout media. This sometimes bridge public perceptions and attitudes. But in most case we found that

there are just the description of whole incident or the sufferings of the people throughout the reports. Which mainly indicates the negativity. There is a reason behind it. Human's mind is more responsive towards the negative issues. Anyway, the formats of traditional news serving are not solution based which we known as a term of constructive journalism. As media can manipulate human being throughout its service, its media's duty to serve the people by solution oriented or constructive reports.

The current study concludes that the topic is a concern based on the previous rationale. The concern grows when a cyclone named Yaas hit on the bank of Bangladesh in May,2021. The month of May is known as the vulnerable month for cyclones. Solution-oriented journalism, such as constructive journalism, could be a part of the solution in situations like environmental crisis in coastal areas. In order to test this premise, the current study will look at how Bangladeshi media sources covered environmental issues in coastal area via the perspective of constructive journalism.

Keywords: Coastal area, Environmental Crisis, Constructive Journalism

1.2 Research Objectives

The primary goal of this research is to find out the way of reporting in coastal area. There are some basic objectives of the study-

- To identify the constructionist way of reporting in coastal area environmental crisis.
- To identify the qualities or the presentation of these reports.
- To determine the media type. Whether the solution based reports are published more in print media or else in electronic media.

To introduce the readers with a new approach or type of journalism

1.3 Research Questions

The main question of the research topic is:

1. Are the reports of environmental crisis in coastal area constructive?

There are three more sub questions of the research:

- a) What are the qualities of the constructive reports based on environmental crisis?
- b) In which media the constructive reports are published the most?
- c) What elements get more importance in environmental crisis issues.

Chapter Two: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.1 Literature Review:

The attention of people towards environment is getting higher every next day. Which effects the most in environment is CLIMATE. Bangladesh is undoubtedly vulnerable to climate change. Climate is being a disaster to people by many reasons. Temperature is getting higher by this and effect our daily life. In last 44 years, 0.5°C temperature has increased in Bangladesh, came out from a report. According to the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) global average temperature has increased $0.6\pm0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ over the 20th century.

From a report of Environment Justice Foundation Charitable Trust (EJF) It has been estimated that by 2050, one in every seven people in Bangladesh will be displaced by climate change. Up to 18 million people had to move because of the sea level rising. With a projected sea level rise of 50 cm, Bangladesh may lose approximately 11% of its land.

In 2018, Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration, a report by the World Bank, projected that this South Asia region would have 35.7 million climate migrants by 2050 (around 1.6 percent of the total population). In that report, it read 30 percent of the internal climate migrants would be from Bangladesh.

But the Groundswell report part II revealed even more horrifying information in 2021. This time the number has increased to around 37 percent.

By those reports we get to know that the weather or climate condition of Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable. Because of the sluggish weather issues, Bangladeshi people always used migration as a solution. Because they are facing profuse hazards frequently. Sea level rise, storms, cyclones, drought, erosion, landslides, flood and salinization are already forcing a large number of citizens to be climate refugees.

In a study conducted by Jalarajan and Sreekumar (2011) where they showed that developing countries give more concern about poverty and underdevelopment than environmental issues. They also revealed that the idea of environmental journalism in Asian and third world countries is still new then developed countries.

But media attention is rising throughout the world for this issue climate change. The level of attention in most countries rose in late 2006/early 2007 and remained at a clearly higher level through the end of 2009. In Bangladesh (2006–2009) Media: The Daily Prothom Alo, The Daily Ittefaq, The Daily Star fluctuating attention, gradual increase from the beginning of 2009 (Media attention for climate change around the world: A comparative analysis of newspaper coverage in 27 countries; Andreas Schmidt a, Ana Ivanova, Mike S. Scha" 2013).

Actually media is such a thing which generates public opinion, influence people to change their attitudes, perspectives. So as the world's biggest hazard climate changes rise rapidly, the attention of media comes across this topic. As there is a thing in environmental journalism or else may be in other sectors that the particular situation does not accept as a problem until the claim makers claim it as a problem. In that case media plays a valorous role.

Bangladeshi coastal community had their own techniques to fight with the various natural disasters. Cause every year Bangladesh is facing disasters. However, this is not enough. To spread the actual awareness and solution, media has to play its role and responsibility.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres' "code red for humanity" response to a report published in August this year by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is apt.

Basically in the way by which our reports are delivered is a colloquial way. There are basic description of the incident, and some comment of the sufferers. And most of the news are based on negative issues. The tendency for mainstream news to focus on problems, crises, and negativity (Galtung and Ruge 1965; Harcup and O'Neill 2001).

Now a days people don't read news frequently because they feel mental trauma or depression by all those negative news (Online, 2018).

There is a new term or format of journalism in media. Which is known as "Constructive Journalism". In this category journalists serve potential solutions along with the problems. To make it more sound to the policy makers along with the survivors. By these solutions it will be easy for the policy makers to reinform new policies.

According to Giselle Green, Editor of Constructive Voices (2019) - News that only conveys doom and gloom isn't actually telling us the entire story. She is among a growing cohort of journalism practitioners calling for more solutions to be featured alongside traditional news stories.

"Basically constructive journalism, sometimes referred to as solutions reporting, is all about how journalism can react to problems" explained a former BBC journalist.

Some of the world's biggest media organizations are already attempting this constructive approach. Like Guardian's Upside series, which aims to seek out answers, solutions, initiative towards the biggest problems of the world.

In our research we will find out the way of reporting in coastal area crisis issues. Whether they are solution based or not. Though the coastline of Bangladesh is really at stake, it's truly necessary for media to come across with this solution approach.

2.2 Theoretical framework:

While conducting this research paper we found similarities with some theories. But one theory named Agenda Setting theory has the most similarities with this research topic. Agenda setting theory has a strong connection with media. This theory influences the consumers to divert their center of attention.

Maxwell McCombs and Donald L. Shaw created the concept of agenda-setting theory during a study of the United States' presidential election in 1968 (McCombs and Shaw,1972).

According to the notion, agenda formation is the result of media effects. The way the news is presented has an effect on people's minds. Reporters write reports in a specific way. People value it more than other news.

Walter Lippman published a book in 1922 named “Public Opinion”. In a chapter of that book he wrote about the effect of media towards the mass people. Later in 1960 McCombs and Shaw researched a lot about it.

Agenda setting is the creation of public awareness and concern of salient issues by the news media.

There are two basic assumptions about the theory:

- Media doesn't reflect reality, they shape it.
- Media focused the concentration of viewers in some particular issues.

Different countries have different kind of potential in agenda setting (Muthaiyan, 2013). This theory plays a significant role of media.

We found similarities with that methodology in our study. Media is delivering only descriptive news and doing its job as a watch dog. There can be an approach named Constructive journalism. Research showed that using constructive journalism in transitional countries is seen as an opportunity to regain audience engagement (McIntyre and Sobel, 2017; Kovacevic and Perisin,2018).

Constructive journalism reports focus on solutions to issues rather than the problems themselves. Rather than just looking into what is wrong, constructive journalism investigates what is correct as well, providing a complete view of our world (Green, 2019). Media didn't introduce the consumers with the term Constructive Journalism. As media focuses attention of the readers. By this kind of solution oriented journalism media can play the role of guide dog And make readers mind focused on solution also.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology and Sampling

3.1 Methodology and Sampling

This research has done using both the quantitative and qualitative approach. One of the most used components named analyzing content used here to find out the research questions. The sampling was selected purposively.

Content analysis:

This method has been used widely as an effective way of sampling the data. The limitations of one technique will be handled by the strength of another technique, as David Michaelson and Toni L. Griffin (2005) stated in their Essay: "A New Model for Media Content Analysis." This was the foundation for developing this methodology.

Kerlinger's definition from 2000 is quite typical: Content analysis is a method for measuring variables through examining and evaluating communication in a systematic, objective, and quantitative manner.

This method will be used to analyze the presentation of news in Bangladeshi newspaper.

According to Robson (1993), researchers choose the contents they analyze based on the study's goal and research topic. Throughout the duration of the analysis, the rules and procedure of analysis serve as the primary guidance.

This research will analyze the content of two mainstream media one is electronic media and one is print media. For electronic media we will study contents of Jamuna Television and for print media we will study Prothom alo and The Daily Star. Those are the most circulated newspaper in Bangladesh. We will study the reports of environmental crisis on coastal area published in the month of May 2021. The presentation is one of the biggest factor in news delivering. By this research we will go through the presentation of reports.

Chapter Four: Analysis of Data

4.1 Content Analysis of News item

4.1.1 Print News Item

4.1.1.1 Treatment of News

Share of environmental related news in coastal area

The daily **Prothom Alo** published 1690 stories in one month, out of these there are 26 stories related to coastal area environmental news. That means 1.5% of total items were related to environmental issues.

Among the news items, 9 (34%), 8 (30%), 9 (34%) had been published on the front, last and inner pages. Of the total 26 news 16, (61%) items had been put on the lower fold and 10, (38%) items were on the upper fold.

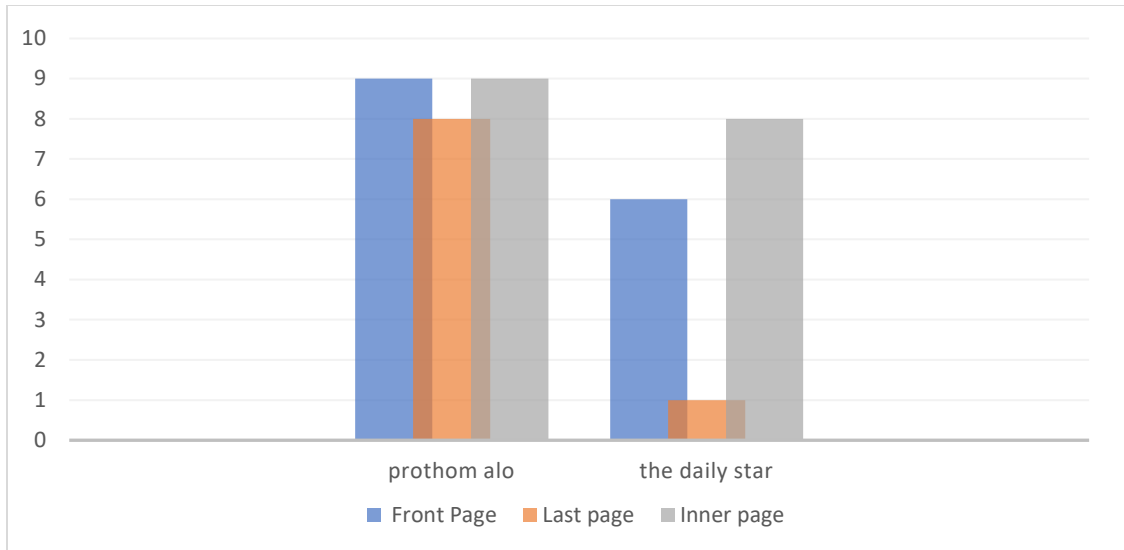
Most of the items published over environmental issues, in Prothom alo got 7 (27%) single column treatment and 14 (57%) got the second column treatment. While 4 (15%) items got 3C treatment and only 1 item got the 6C treatment.

Newspaper	Total items	Environmental issues in coastal area news	%of total
Prothom alo	1690	26	1.5
Daily star	1540	14	1.1

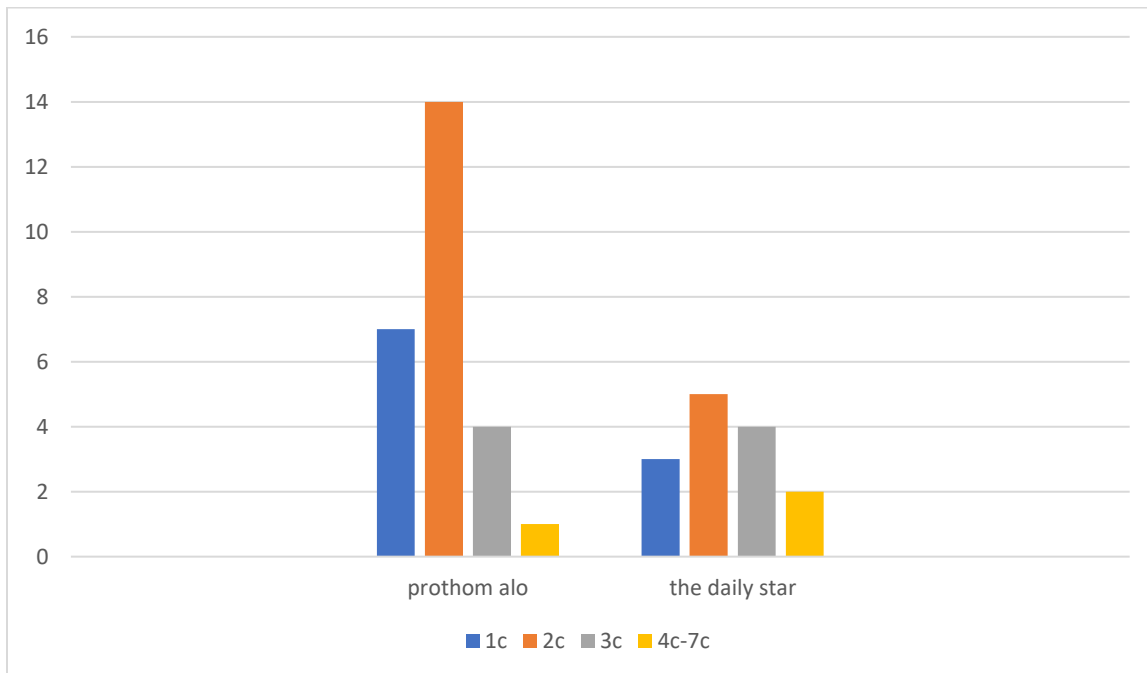
The **Daily Star** published 1540 stories in one month, out of these there are 14 stories related to coastal area environmental news. That means 1.1% of total items were related to environmental issues.

Among the news items, 6 (42.85%), 8 (57.13%) had been published on the front and inner pages. Of the total 14 news 13, (92.85%) items had been put on the lower fold and 1, (7.14%) items were on the upper fold.

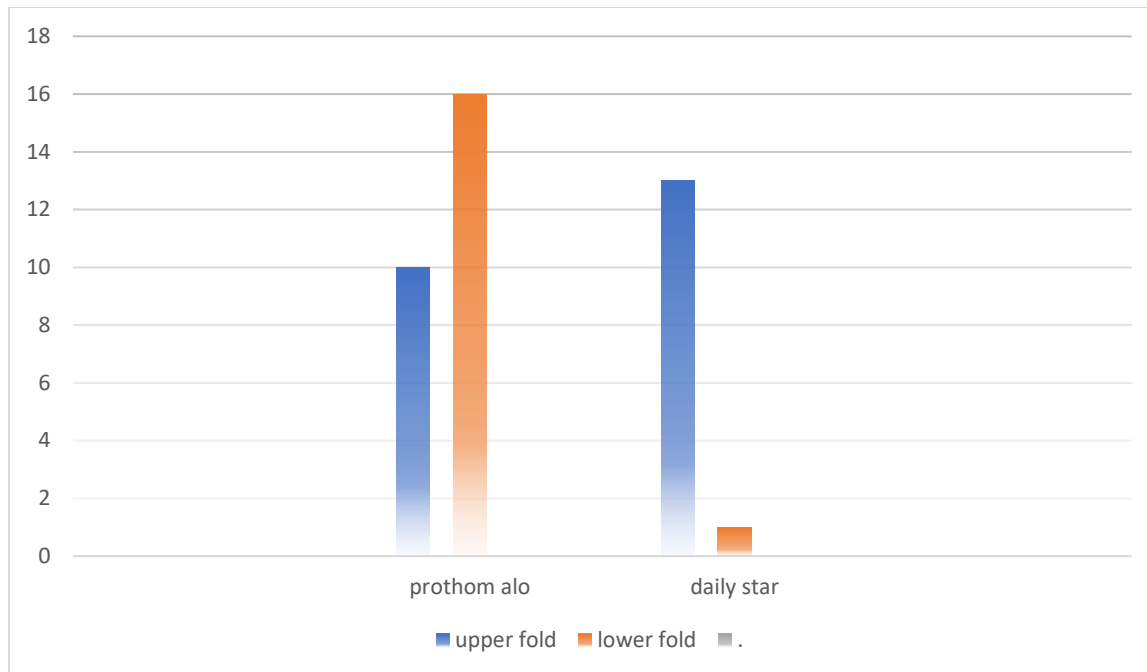
Most of the items published over environmental issues, in Daily Star got 3 (21.42%) single column treatment and 5 (35.71%) got the second column treatment. While 4 (28.57%) got the 3C treatment and 2 (14.28%) items got 5C treatment.



Graph: Page wise distribution



Graph: Column wise distribution



Graph: Fold wise distribution

Both the dailies The daily star and the Prothom alo treated the environmental issues on coastal area with the utmost care. The news items related to the coastal area of environmental issues 6 items were given 3C-6C treatment. Where the Prothom alo published 4 news over this topic with 3C-6C treatment.

Among the newspaper, Prothom alo published most 7 (27%) environmental issues in single column while the daily star covers 3 (28.57%) news over this issue in single column. Both of the paper mainly published news with 2C column with the percentage of 57% and 35.71% in Prothom alo and daily star respectively.

The daily star published most of the news on upper fold with 12 (92.85%) news item where the Prothom alo had given the lower fold treatment mostly 16 (61%) in the case of environmental issues in the coastal area.

4.1.1.2 Items with photograph:

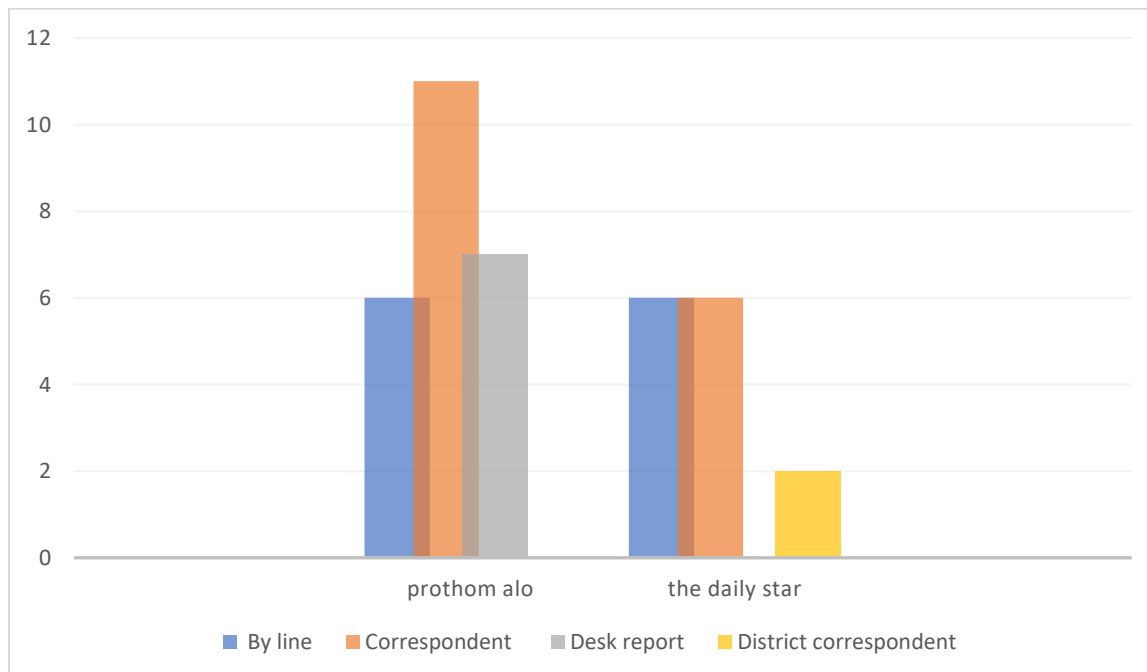
Photographs can describe the situation in more long lasting manner. The news attached with photographs attracted the readers attention more (Grayson, 2019). The Prothom alo used higher proportion in publishing news with photographs 14 (65.38%) where the daily star published least amount of news with picture. 6 (42.85%).

Newspaper	Total news item over the issue	Items with picture	% of the items	Items without picture	% of the items
Prothom Alo	26	14	65.38%	10	38.46%
The Daily Star	14	6	42.85%	8	57.14%

Graphs: Items with Photographs

4.1.1.3 Who is taking the credit:

Prothom Alo manufactured 27% (7) environmental related items by its desk. English dailies showed a tendency of writing no reports by their desks. Dependency on district correspondent to produce environmental issues was more in English dailies, than the Bengali ones. *The Daily Star* and *Prothom alo* produced almost equal amount of by line news in number but in the sense of percentage the figure is 42.85% and 23%.

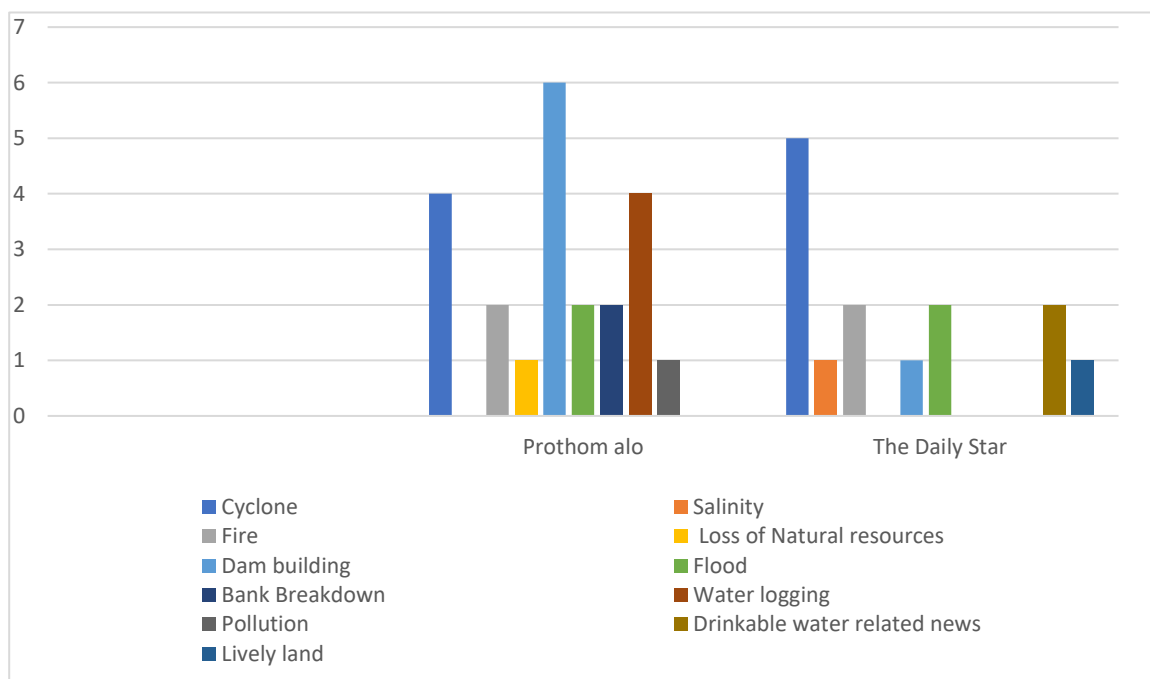


Graph: Who is taking the credit

4.1.1.4 Coastal area related news they covered:

Among the sampled 26 items Prothom Alo covered dam building and floods news the most. Prothom alo covered 23.07% news on each of the area. 6 (15.38%) of the news item was about the cyclone Yaas. Stories over loss of natural resources is about 3% in number. News of fire works was about 2 (7.69%) of the whole. News about bank breakdown got 2 (7.19%) of coverage in number.

On the other hand, the daily star reported most 5 (35.71%) news about the cyclone Yaas issue. The daily published 2 (14.28%) news over the topics named flood, drinkable water and fire individually. The lively land and bank breakdown got the single coverage (7.14%) of the whole.



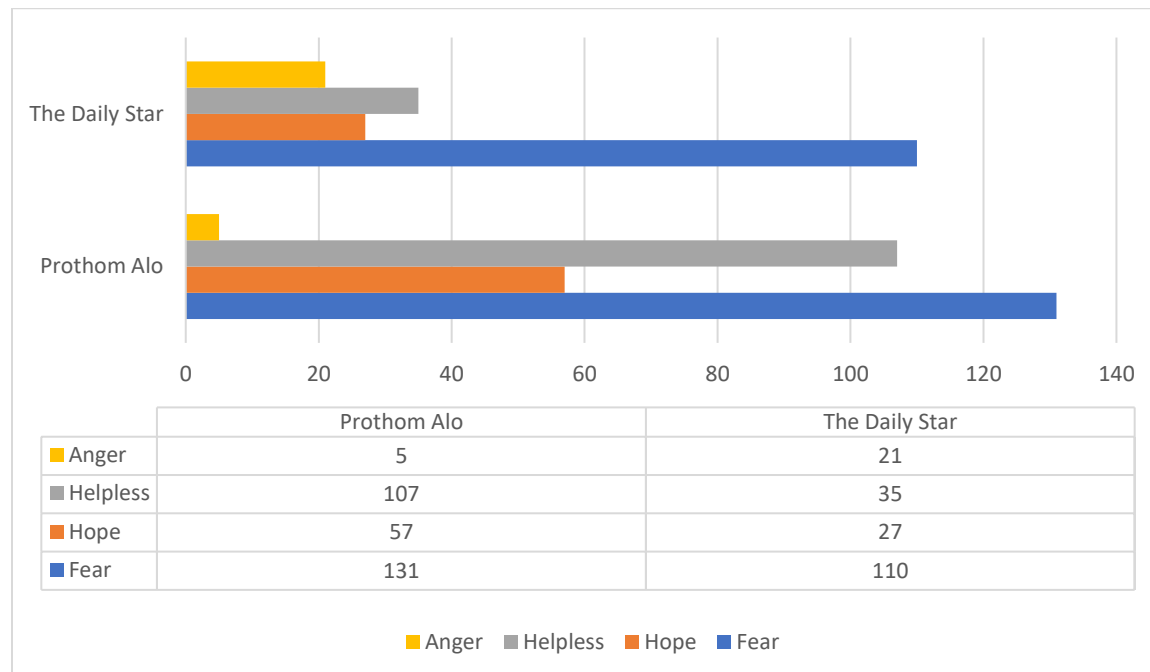
Graph: The covered news area

4.1.1.5 Frequency of major keywords and expected emotions of readers:

Keywords	Prothom Alo	Daily star	Expected emotions of Readers
Ghurnijhor (Cyclone)	32	28	Fear
Joyar (Tide)	57	17	Fear
Mara geche (died)	18	00	Fear
Plabito (flooded)	56	20	Fear
Lobonaktota (salinity)	4	12	Helpless
Khotigrosto(damaged)	55	26	Fear
Vanga(broked)	45	00	Helpless
Chal,taka, tran bitoron (rice,money and rescue giving)	18	05	Hope
Tekshoi badh(sustainable dum)	16	06	Hope
Dum building	17	04	Hope
Ponno noshto hbena (safety of foods)	4	00	Hope
Week dum	58	08	Helpless
Dried up	00	15	Helpless
Campaigning	02	12	Hope
Climate change	12	7	Fear
Salinity	08	12	Fear
Lack of drinking water	05	21	Anger

The expected emotions of the readers have been counted once the principal term has been considered. So, the emotion, named ‘fear’ created by *Prothom alo* was 131 points and *The daily star* expectedly feared the readers for 110 points with keywords about climate change, salinity, damaged, died, flooded, cyclone and tide.

On the other side, the term “Helpless”, used 107 times in *Prothom Alo* and 35 times in *The daily star* by using keywords like dried up, week dum, salinity and broken dum situation.



Graph: Frequency of major keywords and expected emotions of readers.

In term of making people hopeful, *Prothom alo* and *daily star* used the term campaigning, dum building, safety of foods, rescue giving for 57 times in *Prothom alo* and for 27 times in the *Daily star*. Lack of drinking water make the readers angry for 5 times in *Prothom alo* and for 21 times in the *Daily star*.

Analysis:

Prothom alo expectedly used more fear with 131 points regarding road related news while *the Daily star* feared the readers less with 110 points. But *Prothom Alo* expectedly created more helplessness with 107 points where *The Daily Star’s* point is 35. In terms of expectedly creating anger among the readers *The Daily Star’s* point was highest 21 while *Prothom Alo* was close with 05 points.

Same case was found in terms of using hope creating keywords. 57 points achieved by *Prothom alo* where the *daily star* pointed only 27.

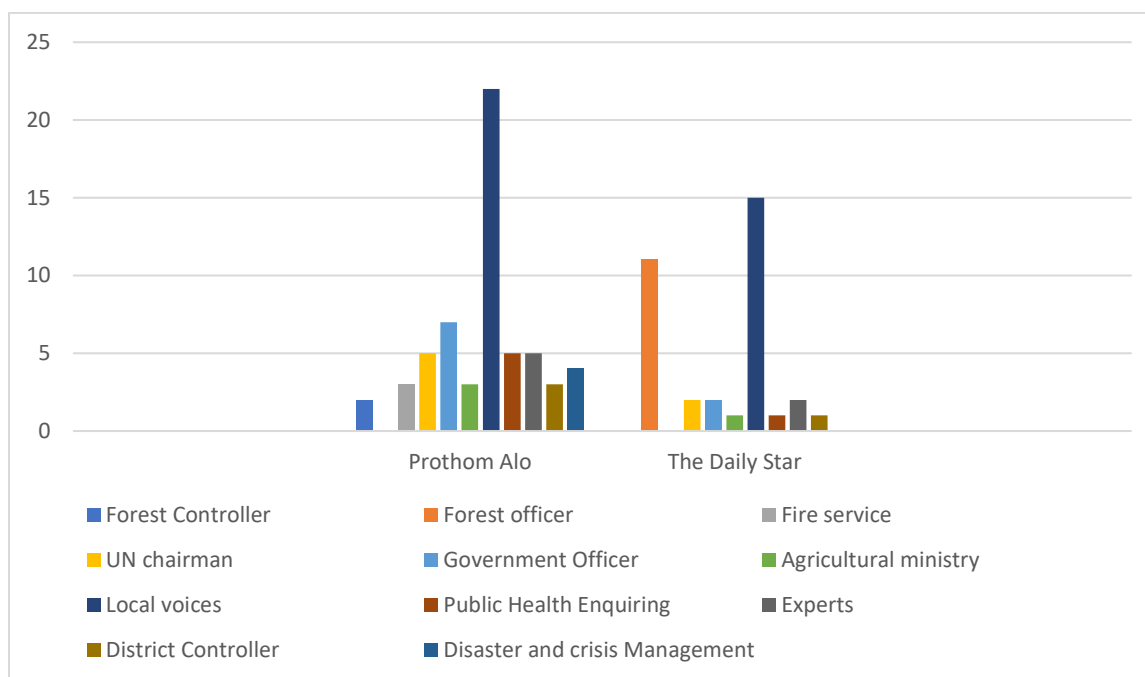
4.1.1.6 Who is talking from inside, do they give solutions?

Prothom Alo used 10 types of sources in their reports. The sources are forest controller, fire service, UN chairman, government officer, agricultural ministry, local voice, experts, district controller and disaster management administration.

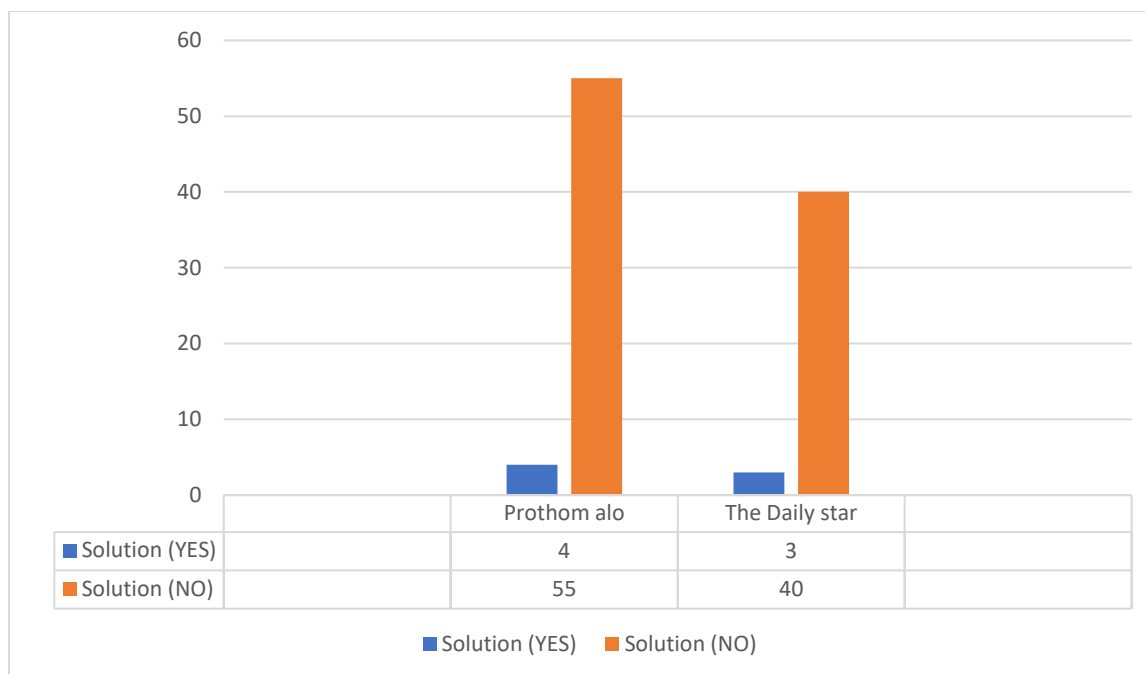
But The Daily Star used 7 types of sources where forest controller, agricultural ministry and disaster management administration is missing. The study counts the number of times each source type is stated, as well as the total number of times each source type is mentioned to see if there was a remedy or not.

Source type	Daily Prothom alo	The Daily star	Tone of comment	Solutions (YES)
Forest controller	02	00	Describe situation	0
Forest officer	00	11	Gives solution	1 (DS)
Fire service	03	00	Describe problems	0
Un chairman	05	02	Describe situation	0
Government officers	07	02	Information confirmation/ gives hope	1(PA)
Agricultural ministry	03	00	Provide solutions	1(PA)
Local voices	22	15	Describe problems	0
Department of public health enquiry	05	07	Provide solution	1 (DS)
Experts	05	02	Provide solutions	2 (PA), 1 (DS)

District controller	03	01	Gives hope	0
Disaster management administration	04	00	Describe problems	0



Graph: Presentation of the voice of sources



Graph: Presentation of the voices of the sources with solution and without solution

In term of using the voices of different types of sources the *Prothom Alo* was highest with 10 types while *The Daily Star* engaged the voices of 7 different sources. The source segmentation local voices were used highly. *Prothom alo* used the source local voices for 22 times and *The Daily Star* used the term for 15 times.

The second highest using term is Government officers. Prothom alo used this source in 7 sampled items where the daily star only sourced it for 2 times.

On the other hand the daily star used the forest officer as their source for 11 times where Prothom alo didn't used this source for even once. There are some other sources like the forest officer, disaster management administration or agricultural administration was not sourced in Daily Star reports. Sources like dept of public health enquiring have similarities in both of the dailies.

4.1.2 Electronic Media News Item

4.1.2.1 Treatment of News

Jamuna tv had been broadcasted 3600 news on may 2021. Among those news there were 82 items which were related to environmental issues in coastal area. That means 2.27% of total items were related to environmental issues.

Among the 82 news around 17 (20.73%) news has one line constructive element in it.

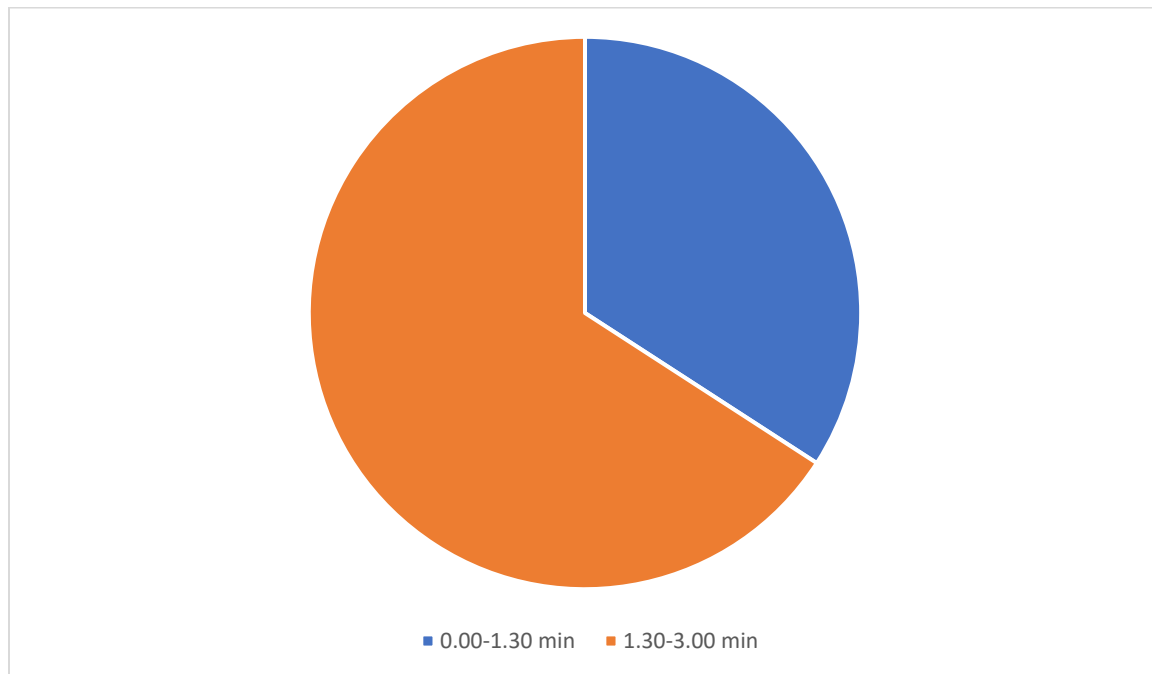
In the basis of time limit 54 items were aired in the limit of (1.30-3.00) min where just 28 items were broadcasted in the time limit of (0.00-1.30) min. which was in percentage 65% and 35%.

Share of environmental issues in coastal area.

Media house	Total items	Environmental issues in coastal area news	% of total
Jamuna Television	3600	82	2.27

4.1.2.2 Time limit of presenting news:

Total items	Time Limit	Published news items	Percentage
82	0.00-1.30 min	28	35
82	1.31-3.00 min	54	65

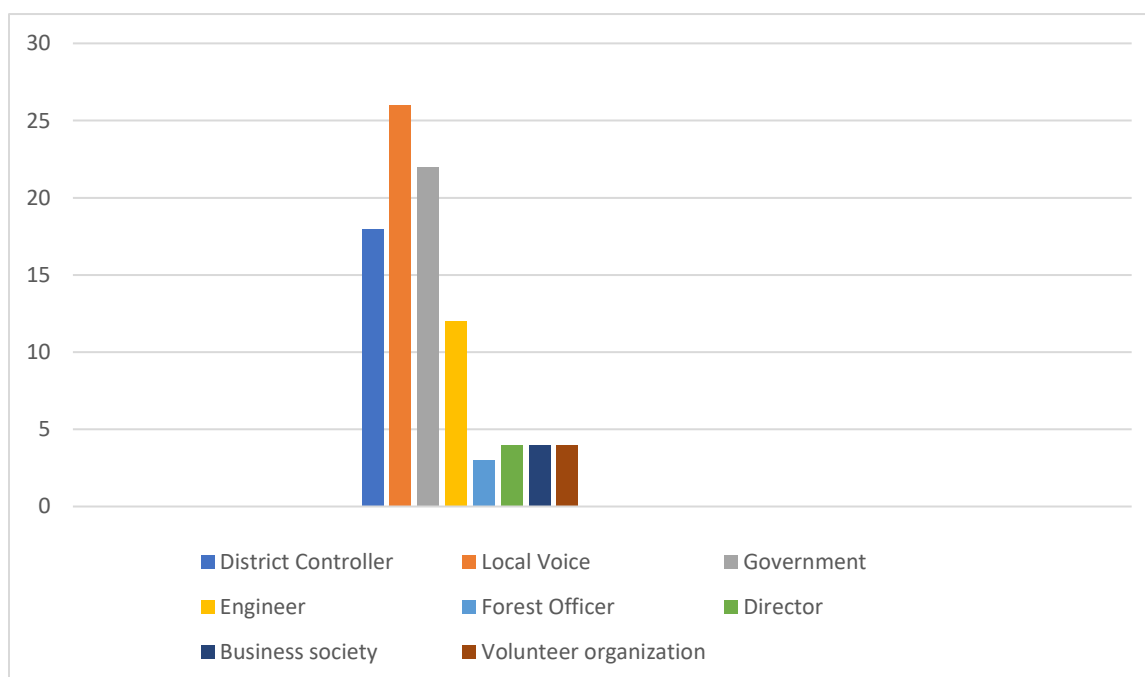


Graph: Presenting time limit

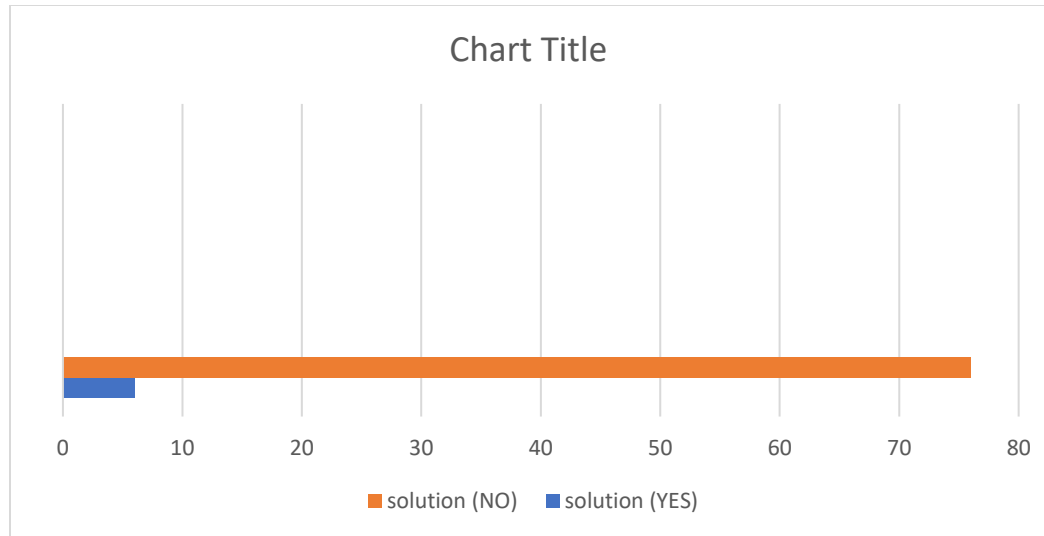
4.1.2.3 Who is talking from inside? Do they give any solution?

Jamuna television used 8 items as their source. It used district controller, local voices, government, engineer, forest officer, director, business association and volunteer organizations as their source.

Source type	Times of use	Tone of voices	Solution (YES)
District controller	18	Describing situation	0
Local voices	26	Describing problems Giving solutions	1
Government	22	Describing problems giving solutions	1
Engineer	12	Describing situations Provide solutions	2
Forest officer	03	Giving hope	0
Director	04	Provide solutions	1
Business association	04	Provide solutions	1
Volunteer Organizations	04	Describe situation	0



Graph: Presentation of the voice of sources



Graph: Presentation of the voices of the sources with solution and without solution

Jamuna Television used 8 types of sources to cover environmental crisis in the coastal area. It used local voice (26 times) as their sources the most. In the second highest (22) rank, they use government as their source. They used this source mainly to get confirmation about the information. They also used the source like business society, volunteer organizations to get the information.

From 82 reports published in May 2021 there was only 6 reports over the environmental crisis of coastal area in Bangladesh which had a solution over it.

Chapter Five: Findings and Conclusion

The study's main goal was to learn how to report environmental hazards in coastal area. This research aims to discover how environmental issues are reported, whether constructively or as a problem. The quality of constructive reports in Bangladesh was also investigated in this study.

The study began by formulating several research questions in order to achieve these goals. To do so, I had to first understand about the theories around media content and framing. Related literatures on Bangladeshi environmental difficulties required to be thoroughly examined.

After laying the groundwork for the study, I conducted a content analysis of 40 news items from two of the most widely circulated newspapers, as well as 82 pieces from one of the most widely circulated media outlets. All of the data and information gathered through these methods has found great agreement with the ideas. The results of these methodologies have been proven to be extremely complimentary.

5.1 Findings:

Environment is one of the tempting issues in Bangladesh. So that, this is important to identify how media presented the news of environmental issues in coastal area.

But the matter of alas is that the news over the environmental issues in the dailies are very much less in number. This beat only got attention when any natural disaster hit its bank. Most of the news were published on the first page and gets attention with double and single column treatment with jump stories.

But the news over the environmental issues aren't solution oriented. Those reports basically mentioned problems and gives information about the happening. There are reports over the tidal surge, cyclone, flood, embankment beaching, climate change and how many people were disturbed and destroyed by the disaster. In those news item there are hardly any indication towards the solution.

Pictures are very suitable to make understand people about the situation. In this study we found that in most of the issues both dailies published news with the photographs. This is actually great for the readers to conceptualize the whole things by visualizing.

By analyzing the most used keywords in the sampled reports, those basically generates fear and hopelessness towards its readers.

The intentness over the voice of sources just described the problems and provide hopeful statements. There are no scenario about the implement of those hopeful statements. They just described the situation and give confirmation about the information. There are hardly any solutions from the sources but experts and some government sources surprisingly provide a tiny solution. Which are not enough in number.

In the television news stories we also found the same fruit. There were very few reports about the environmental issues in coastal area. They only covered this beat when any natural disaster hit over the coastal areas. Basically they made stories which are aired for (1.30-3.00) minutes.

Maximum stories just describe the situation and provide information. In sense of the voice of sources, most of the source just provide some information. In that study, we find out some tiny solution based reports which came out from the locals, engineers and experts.

By the above analyzing we get to know that, the medias of Bangladesh doesn't report in a constructive manner. The media houses just serve the information and describe the problems. But there are literally a few elements of solutions in their content. They just provide one word solutions to the problems. And there are hardly any implementation of the suggested solutions.

From the tiny amount of solution oriented reports, the dailies are one step advanced from the electronic media. The dailies reported somehow more constructive reports than the electronic media.

We basically found two stories in The Prothom Alo, one story in The Daily Star and one story in Jamuna Television which are fully solution based or else constructive reports.

5.2 Conclusion:

In the last decade, media in Bangladesh has undergone remarkable growth and changes in terms of expansion and increase in many more young journalists (Monty,2011).

But there are still many more terms to be improved. Though environment is an important issue for all over the world. The way of reporting of this issue should be more enhanced.

In the way media presents the news is far more away from solutions. The reports are mainly problem based. Most of the items planted fear and helplessness among the readers. The accomplishment for the issues were hardly found. It seems the reports aren't constructive enough.

Media persons should be trained on this manner. The media wouldn't just report with the description of the problematic situation but also bring the solution elements from the stakeholders.

It has become evident that the media's skewed coverage of the environmental crisis in coastal area is due to a lack of sufficient training and experience, as well as a lack of some form of conflict coverage code of ethics, and even a lack of understanding of conflict reporting. Proper training and the development of a fair code of ethics for conflict coverage may aid the media in playing a more effective role in the current conflicts in various parts of society.

5.3 References

A Review of Media Coverage of Climate Change and Global Warming in 2019", Media and Climate Change Observatory, Special issue, 2019, Online.

https://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/icecaps/research/media_coverage/summaries/special_issue_2019.html

A global World Bank report reveals. The Daily Star. Retrieved from

<https://www.thedailystar.net/environment/climate-change/news/climate-impact-bangladesh-133-million-risk-displacement-2050-2176031>

"Bangladesh is one of the innocent victim of climate change: Hasan Mahmud" Prothom alo, Dhaka, Thursday, December 12, 2019, Online.

<http://surl.li/busck>

DMC (2018), No matter of choice: displacement in a changing climate. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Geneva, Switzerland, 9 pp.

<https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/20181213-slowonset-intro.pdf>

Ferdous, S., & Khatun, M.(2020). News Coverage on Environmental Issues: A Study on Print Media of Bangladesh. IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science, 25(4), 53-59

Hoque, Saika, Sarder & Biswas (2013). Environmental and Socio-economic Impacts of Salinity Intrusion in the costal Area: A case study on Munshiganj Union, Shyamnagar, Shatkhira. Jahangirnagar University Environmental Bulletin, Vol.2, 41-49, 2013

Hoffman, R., Dimitrova, A., Muttarak, R., Crespo Cuaresma, J., & Peisker, J. (2020) A meta-analysis of country-level studies on environmental change and migration. Nature Climate Change, vol. 10, pp. 904–912.

Jalarajan, R.S., Sreekumar, R. (2011). The commercial misrepresentation of environmental issues: comparing environmental media coverage in the first world and the developing nations. *Amity Journal of Media and Communication Studies*, 1(2), 1-11

IPCC, 2001a. Climate Change 2001: Mitigation, Contribution of Working Group III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Cambridge University Press, UK.

Marisa Pettit (2018, June 5). What is Constructive Journalism (and Why Do We Need It). Reset. Retrieved from <https://en.reset.org/what-constructive-journalism-02062018/>

McCombs, Maxwell. E. & Shaw, Donald. L. (1972). The Agenda-Setting Function of Mass Media. Research Gate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317122086_The_Agenda-Setting_function_of_mass_media

R. Grayson (2019). How to use photographs to attract readers. Medium.com, 10 October, 2019 <https://medium.com/citizen-journalism/how-to-use-photographs-to-attract-readers-d311c6472132>

Rahmatullah.MD, Prodhan T.R, Islam.N & Hossain.S (May 2021) Coverage of Environmental Issues in Local Newspaper: An analysis on two dailies in Rangpur, *International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 2021, 11: 1-6 doi: 10.25081/imrj.2021.v11.7030 <http://updatepublishing.com/journal/index.php/imr>

Rebecca Lake(n.d). CONSTRUCTIVE NEWS: CAN SOLUTIONS JOURNALISM SAVE OUR FORESTS? Page. Retrieved from <https://www.un-page.org/constructive-news-can-solutions-journalism-save-our-forest>

Report over climate displacement:

<https://ejfoundation.org/reports/climate-displacement-in-bangladesh>

Sarwar, G.(2005). Impacts of Sea Level Rise on the Coastal Zone of Bangladesh. Lund University International Masters Programme in Environmental Science. See [http://static. weadapt. org/placemarks/files/225/golam_sarwar. pdf](http://static.weadapt.org/placemarks/files/225/golam_sarwar.pdf), 2005

Unknown. (2021, September 15). Climate Impact on Country's Coastal Region: 13.3 million at risk of displacement by 2050.

U. Olausson, "Global warming—global responsibility? Media frames of collective action and scientific certainty", 2009, Public Understanding of Science, p. 421-436.

Unknown. (n.d). What is 'the environment'?. Retrieved from

https://www.soas.ac.uk/cedep-demos/000_P500_ESM_K3736-Demo/unit1/page_08.htm

Warrick, R.A., Bhuiya, A.H., Mirza, M.Q., 1993. Climate Change and Sea-level Rise: the Case of the Coast. Briefing Document No. 6, Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP), Dhaka

World Bank (2018) Rigaud, K.K. et al. Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration. World Bank, Washington, DC, 256 pp.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29461>

World Bank (2021) Clement, V. et al. Groundswell Part 2: Acting on Internal Climate Migration. World Bank, Washington, DC, 362 pp.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/36248>

