

# Role of Media in Reducing Social Degradation



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**National Institute of Mass Communication**  
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

# **Role of Media in Reducing Social Degradation**

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## Declaration

I, undersigned, declare that this is an original report of my research work and it has been written by me and has not been submitted for any previous degree or project. Due references have been provided on all supporting literature and resources.



Professor Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam  
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## Preface

The country is fast progressing towards achieving its goal of building a 'Digital Bangladesh' under the able leadership of honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Information Communication Technology (ICT) based communication has reached unprecedented levels. In particular, mass media has become an integral part of life. Therefore, the mass media is playing a vital role in creating awareness about various issues in the country.

The sacred duty of NIMC is to create a work-force of knowledge based, skilled media journalists, capable of rising up to the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It provides training on relevant social issues to promote awareness, disseminate knowledge and bring about national unity and cohesion in society. With this view in mind, the topic 'Role of Media in Reducing Social Degradation' has been selected for research.

I firmly believe, this research document would help in pursuing NIMC's goals of preparing a team of skilled journalists who would play the vital role in creating awareness to reduce social degradation and contribute towards creating an enlightened society and foster national unity.

My sincere appreciation for the researcher, Professor Dr. Md. Shafiul Islam and his team for their diligence. I also appreciate all the relevant NIMC members for their untiring endeavor to make this research a success.

Faizul Haque

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Further, I would like to extend my gratitude to the participants and respondents who took part in this study in different capacities for different activities such as key informant interviews, questionnaire surveys and focus group discussions. Their generous cooperation in providing valuable information has well contributed to making this report a worthy piece.

Finally, I am grateful to the authority of NIMC for accepting my research proposal and providing funds to accomplish this worthy research work.

I am not above error. So, I beg pardon for any error that may be happened unconsciously in this report.

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## Acronym

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
BNNRC	Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication
BTV	Bangladesh Television
CU	Chittagong University
DG	Director General
DU	Dhaka University
FB	Facebook
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGOs	Non-government organization
NIMC	National Institute of Mass Communication
PIB	Press Institute of Bangladesh
PID	Press Information Department
QS	Questionnaire survey
RU	Rajshahi University
SKPA	Skills, Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perception
SM	Social Media
TV	Television

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## Executive Summary

There are some common and core values that are desirable and treasured in every society in all time. The core values include: abiding the country's rules and laws, upholding honesty and integrity, respecting others irrespective of caste, color, profession and occupation, tolerance, upholding human rights, compassionate to others, etc. So, it is very expected to include these values into human being and these should be practised in everyday life. However, it is observed the deterioration of these values in the society. Keeping in mind the issues, the main purpose of this study was to explore the role of media in reducing social degradation in Bangladesh.

Basically it is a qualitative research. Despite qualitative study, it also included the quantitative phenomenon in collecting data from the field level. So, a mixed method research approach was followed to conduct this study. However, a total of 220 respondents were brought under survey while 38 individuals were interviewed to collect data from the field level (Table-1). In addition, two focus group discussions were also conducted to collect data. Moreover, data from secondary sources were also collected for the study.

However, the study finds some major causes for social degradation in the country. These include: influence of social media, life style of celebrities, lack of ethical and religious education and its practice in everyday life, lack of social education, uncontrolled use of internet, influence of electronic media, availability of drug, failure of existing education system, lack of family education, lack of promotion of domestic culture, norms and values, abusing of power, and, the complex legal procedure.

The study also finds some major impacts for social degradation in the country. Among many others, the incidents of drug addiction and lack of respect to elders and others have increased. Intolerance attitude and violence against women have also inflated. Lack of integrity, violation of rule of law, and greediness have amplified for social degradation. Dishonesty and extra marital affairs have further augmented for social degradation in the country.

Based on the findings, the study also provides some recommendations. The study finds that a number of roles the media can play in terms of reducing the social degradation in the country. First of all, the media should promote the publicity of negative roles and effects of social media on social degradation in the country while the media should present women and showbiz celebrities in decent ways. On the other hand, the media should portrait entertainment news, features, events, considering the domestic values and culture. In addition, the media should promote news, features, programmes and different events upholding the negative effects of drug on the society while it can stop promoting ailing culture in the country. Rather, it can publish widely its negative effects on society. Further, the media should promote the ethical and religious practices in daily life. Apart from these roles, the media should come forward to perform their social responsibilities that would contribute to reduce social degradation in the country. On the other hand, NIMC can set up a media monitoring cell or unit to monitor the media activities in the country.

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# Chapter One

## Introduction

### Background of the Study

A model state is appeared when some core values are practised in the society of that State. Despite differences in taste and caste and on so many areas all over the world, there are some common and core values that are desirable and treasured in every society in all time. However, the core values include: abiding the country's rules and laws, upholding honesty and integrity, respecting others irrespective of caste, color, profession and occupation, honouring the elders and caring the youngers, thinking corruption free motive, compassionate to others and so on. So, it is very expected to include these values into human being and these will be practised in daily social life.

However, it is observed the deviation of these values, pushing the society towards grind down. Anxiety prevails everywhere. Parents are concern for their daughter's safety and security either it is in the educational institutions or in the street. They fear that their daughter may be sexually harassed by her teacher, fellow or may be the victim of eve-teasing in the street. Woman with six children is the victim of 'gang rape'. Wife with her husband is not safe in the society. Due to deviation of social values, violence against women (VAW) has been on the rise in the country during the pandemic COVID-19 situation. According to Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK), rape incidents against women and case of violence against women and children rose by about 32 percent in only six months amid the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. Between April and September 2020, as many as 718 women were raped and 872 incidents of VAW and children took place in the country. As many as 107 death cases of women were reported due to domestic abuse, and 103 sexual abuse cases pushed to 9 suicides in the country (ASK, 2020).

On the other side, teachers are killed or humiliated and harassed by law maker (MP), party men, and the students. Violation of the country's rules and laws is a common phenomenon. As Lodhi observes that 'our people take less pride in abiding by the laws of the land. Instead, they feel some sense of social elevation in breaking the rules (Lodhi, 2021). 'Kishore gang' or 'young star gang' has now appeared as a serious concern for the society. The law enforcing agencies cannot stop it. Drug addiction in young generation has massively increased in the society. Newspaper reports reveal that for drug sons kill their parents.

Observing these incidents, everybody articulates it with grave concern that it is the result of 'social degradation'. There is an urgent need to address the issue. Therefore, it is a very important area for research and the National Institute of Mass Communication (NIMC) has rightly identified the issue for conducting research work.

However, it is not possible for the government alone to combat such social degradation. The law enforcing agencies are not enough to stop such social degradation. A concerted effort from every corner of the society is needed to combat such social and moral degradation in the country. Among many other stakeholders, media can play a vital role to reduce social degradation in the country. Therefore, this study intends to explore how media can play its role to reduce social degradation and to promote social values, leading to a peaceful society in Bangladesh.

### **Literature Review and Conceptual Framework**

Social values form the basic foundation of a nation. The values define what is acceptable in a society and determine the behaviour of the people. Social values are however not static and can change over time based on what beliefs and attitudes people embrace as they move on. However, there are certain values such as truthfulness, honest and compassion which are universal and most people would support the necessity of these at any cost. Today, if we look at our society, can we say that we are serious enough to preserve the basic values that we once held in such high esteem? Simply, the answer is 'No'. What is the problem that refrains one to uphold the social values in the society?

However, a huge number of literature are available in the academic world about society, social problems, causes of social problems, social degradation and so on. Among the literature, some related works are presented below.

Observing the deviation of social values, Ahmed asserts that "one would assume the more the deviation from these values, the higher the possibility of a society to accept wrongdoings resulting in frustration, anxiety and psychological trauma. He states that it is regrettable that social values are fast eroding in Bangladeshi society today. Greed and materialistic attitudes are overtaking our traditional values. As a result, chaos, conflict and corruption have taken hold. He urges let's not forget social values (Ahmed, 2018). He observes that moral education of children at a younger age is believed to be a way to strengthen social values. The family, schools and the community leaders have the prime responsibility to bring up children as ideal citizens. He also observes that

alongside academic subjects, moral education is a necessity which has not lost its appeal despite modernization of societies. Moral education can inculcate in the young minds ethical values such as integrity, truthfulness, love, tolerance, wisdom, kindness, respect, sympathy, hospitality, cooperation, compassion, forgiveness and charity. These values are essential in bringing children up to be responsible citizens and be dedicated to one's work, family and community lives. But children today do not get such moral education in many schools, he keenly observes.

Karim (2011) observes that in recent times, Bangladesh has been witnessing a sharp and steep decline in social and moral values. Everyday newspapers carry series of harrowing, gruesome tales that were unheard of a few decades ago. What has happened that the Bangladeshi society is sadly sliding into such a social and moral depravity? He questions and describes that “a homogenous nation as we are with rural root and common culture, the society is now in the process of gradual disintegration into a fragmented, greed oriented, selfish entity. This gradual degradation of values makes our society less humane and we become poorer in social capital,” he observes. Karim further observes that social deviation is the loss of respect and values in the society for the persons who are to be held high in esteem. It is not that only individuals suffer in the society; the society as a whole suffers, resulting in the gradual devaluation of social and moral standards in Bangladesh (Karim, 2011). But Karim has not mentioned the ways out to reduce the degradation of social values or to promote the social values in the country.

Desai (2022) observes that degradation of moral values among the younger generation is an emerging issue. Moral values are the worthy ideals or principles that one follows to distinguish the right from the wrong. These ideals or virtues are considered worthy in building up the character of an individual. Moral values are something that teaches us good virtues, including honesty, truthfulness, kindness, integrity, helpfulness, compassion, love, respect for others, hard-work, cooperation, forgiveness etc. But, now a day's youth is adversely diverted towards different immoral activities. referring to Indian society, he says that

If we want to see India as a well-established and respected country in the eyes of the world, it is crucial to think over this issues affecting our future generation who is responsible for building a brighter future. The factors affecting this degradation could be, influence of nuclear families and

materialistic way of life, breakdown of parental control of children in the families, influence of peer groups, gender bias, attraction of change or modernization, influence of mass media, lacking of learning positive atmosphere at school, lacking of co-curricular activities based on moral values, dirty politics, desire of self-exhibition, lack of academic syllabus related to human values, blind following of western culture, present examples of success in the society lacking moral values etc. (Desai, 2022).

Considering these factors and brainstorming against fighting these affecting factors is the earnest duty of every responsible citizen of the society, he observes.

Referring his England visit in the early 1980s, Lodhi (2021) states that he went to a nearby grocery shop to buy brown bread and a pack of milk for his breakfast. He describes that

I said to the shopkeeper: "Give me bread and milk". In reply, the shopkeeper said: "Young man, listen. I won't give what you need until you say, 'please'." My head went down in shame and I repeated the sentence along with the word 'please'. After getting my stuff, I returned home having learnt a lesson in social etiquette (Lodhi, 2021).

Print media and with the advent of technology, media now encompasses television, movies, radio and internet. In today's world, media becomes as essential as our daily needs. Media of today is playing an outstanding role in creating and shaping of public opinion and strengthening of society. Media acts as watchdog to protect public interest against malpractice and create public awareness. As the fourth pillar of democracy along with judiciary, executive and legislature, media of today has an all embracing role to act against the injustice, oppression, misdeeds and partiality of our society. On the other hand, the World Wide Web and web 2.0 technologies have given rise to electronic media where even a common man can express views through blogs, website posts, Facebook and twitter like social media. Coupled with traditional print media all these audio video and social media caters to a richly diversified media industry in India.

Media has had a bad effect on a generation, mainly because youth is strongly influenced by media teenagers and children are intended to follow their people, who are recognized and follow what they do to get noticed. Sometimes they focus bad part of a media, and influence to do it. However, many did the crime by following media (SSIM, 2022).

However, the media influences on people's behaviour nowadays. Information can be spread after a few clicks of a button, whether it is true, false, speculation or gossip. This can affect relationships in various ways, be it between celebrities and ordinary people. The media can manipulate, influence, persuade and pressurise society, along with even controlling the world

at times in both positive and negative ways; mentally, physically and emotionally (Murtaza, 2022).

Today, the media is everywhere. According to Global Web Index, 54% of daily media time is online. Also, on a typical day, 12% of people watch online TV, 10% listen to online radio, 12% read online press, 28% use social networking sites, 13% are micro-blogging, 9% read or write blogs, and 17% do other things. This means there is constant access to news and the goings on in the world, with the aid of links from social media sites, as you can receive news so quickly, all information whether it's true, false or opinion.

The media can influence the way people are viewed, which means people's careers can change within a flash. The media can also manipulate people in the spotlight to lead their life a particular way, or to rebel against what they 'should' be like.

After reviewing of the abovementioned literatures, it is revealed that there has been much work done on social values and social degradation and also on media and its role in different ways. But no significant work in Bangladesh has been done on the role of media to reduce social degradation in the country. So, it reveals that there is a wide scope to do research on the burning issue in the context of Bangladesh. It is expected that this study would contribute to provide policy implications to reduce social degradation in the country.

### **Problem Statement**

Social Values form an important part of the culture of a society. Bastian (2022) observes that social values, norms and institutions explain the way in which social processes operate in a given society. They are the social sources of patterned interaction (Bastian, 2022). Therefore, values account for the stability of the social order. So, values provide the general guidelines for conduct. In doing so, they facilitate social control. Values are the criteria people use in assessing their daily lives, arranging their priorities, measuring their pleasures and pains, choosing between alternative courses of action. Hence, questions are arisen that is it prevailing in the society of Bangladesh? Refereeing to the country's different phenomenon, Karim (2011) observes that "we are aghast to notice the pervading cruelty and callousness, the deviant behaviour in the society [of Bangladesh]." He raises question that "how can a nation be called happy and peaceful if every day the society experiences gruesome murders, dozens of deaths in a series of accidents, multiple suicides across the country, violence against women, abuse of children, and vicious vendettas (Karim, 2011)." According to the statistics of the Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK, 2020),

during the six months of the pandemic COVID-19, 156 women fell victim to rape attempts, 31 were killed after rape, 141 were murdered by their husbands and 115 other were sexually harassed (ASK, 2020). Police Cyber Support for Women Service (PCSWS) also observes increase of different types of violence against women in the country (Correspondent, 2021).

Countrymen observe the horrible scenario of '*kishor gang*' across the country. The newspaper reports reveal that different social media, political supports, drug and so on are often appeared as the factors of such cruelty in the society, vandalizing the social values in the country. On the other hand, the number of suicides is staggering if one notices the news appearing in the newspapers regularly. Karim quotes that It was the French sociologist Emile Durkheim who observed that the suicides are committed because "some people lose their sense of belongingness, the feeling of participating in a meaningful social whole. Such individuals feel disoriented, frightened and alone." This is a condition of "normlessness in which values and norms have little impact and the culture no longer provides adequate guidelines to behaviour." It is also observed that a section of young men and women are driven to drugs --be it yaba or phensydyl or such other substance. The bane of this scourge is felt at all strata of society. The number of "clinics" mushrooming in the cities for the healing of such sickness is a testimony to that, Karim further observes. Another section of young men and women who go by the name of students bloody each other in their craze to catch hold of tender business, or they fight for leadership with guns and machetes. There is widespread hijacking of helpless men and women on the streets every day (Karim, 2011).

Therefore, it is evident that deterioration of social values is marked everywhere. So, efforts from the government side is not enough to contain such deterioration of social values in the society. It is needed concerted efforts from different groups and agencies. Among many others, the media can play a vital role to reduce the degradation of social values in Bangladesh.

### **Rationale of the Study**

It is known that social values form an important part of the culture of a society. Bastian (2022) observes that social values, norms and institutions explain the way in which social processes operate in a given society. They are the social sources of patterned interaction (Bastian, 2022). Therefore, values account for the stability of the social order. So, values provide the general

guidelines for conduct. In doing so, they facilitate social control. People use social values in assessing their daily lives, arranging their priorities, measuring their pleasures and pains, choosing between alternative courses of action. As also mentioned that social disorders are appeared in every sphere in the society, diminishing the social harmony in the country. The literature already mentioned above reveals that there is deterioration of social values in the society. Media has had a bad effect on a generation, mainly because youth is strongly influenced by media teenagers and children are intended to follow their people, who are recognized and follow what they do to get noticed. Sometimes they focus bad part of a media, and influence to do it. However, many did the crime by following media (SSIM, 2022). The media influences on people's behaviour nowadays. Information can be spread after a few clicks of a button, whether it is true, false, speculation or gossip. This can affect relationships in various ways, be it between celebrities and ordinary people. The media can manipulate, influence, persuade and pressurise society, along with even controlling the world at times in both positive and negative ways; mentally, physically and emotionally (Murtaza, 2022). The factors affecting this degradation could be, influence of nuclear families and materialistic way of life, breakdown of parental control of children in the families, influence of peer groups, gender bias, attraction of change or modernization, influence of mass media, lacking of learning positive atmosphere at school, lacking of co-curricular activities based on moral values, dirty politics, desire of self-exhibition, lack of academic syllabus related to human values, blind following of western culture, present examples of success in the society lacking moral values etc. (Desai, 2022). Based on the media reports, Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK, 2020) reveals that during the six months of the pandemic COVID-19, 156 women fell victim to rape attempts, 31 were killed after rape, 141 were murdered by their husbands and 115 other were sexually harassed (ASK, 2020). Police Cyber Support for Women Service (PCSWS) also observes increase of different types of violence against women in the country (Correspondent, 2021).

The foregoing discussion reveals that although there are many literature on social degradation in the academia, there is few literature or study focusing the role of media to reduce social degradation in the country. This is why, it is very imperative to conduct a research study on the role of the media to reduce social degradation in the country.

So, it is very important to uphold social values for a peaceful and harmonious society. It is expected all over the world. Every government takes initiatives to ensure social peace and harmony. The present Government has also undertaken various steps to ensure social harmony, upholding the social values in the country. However, it is not enough from the government side. Participation of different stakeholders is a must to ensure and uphold social values in the country.

Among many other actors and groups, media can play a leading role to reduce the degradation of social values and to promote social values, upholding social peace and harmony in the country.

### Research Objectives

The main objective of this proposed study was to explore the role of media to reduce the degradation of social values in Bangladesh. However, there are some specific objectives.

Which are:

- To explore the causes of social degradation in the country;
- To explore the impacts of social degradation in the country;
- To explore the strategy followed by the media to uphold the social values in the country;
- To explore the role of media to reduce social degradation in the country;
- To provide some recommendations.

### Research Questions

The proposed study puts some research questions to explore the role of media in reducing the degradation of social values in Bangladesh. The research questions are stated below:

- What has happened that the Bangladeshi society is sadly sliding into social decadence?
- What is causing for this sliding in the society?
- Is there any failure of educational system of the country to promote social values?
- Is it the outcome of the politics of hatred and confrontation?
- Is it the outcome of the intolerance of social and political peers?
- Is it the immoral accumulation of wealth at meteoric speed by some in the society which is spawning the seed of hatred and animosity?

- Is it the oppressive poverty that drives people to the point of utter desperation?
- Is it the impacts of social media or other media for such deterioration of social values in the country?

During the study, the researcher(s) explored the answers of these research questions. Based on the answers, it was investigated how the media can play role in reducing social degradation in Bangladesh.

### **Conceptual Framework**

This section presents the conception and conceptual issues to be studied over the course of action. Clear understanding of conception and conceptual issues provides a plain guideline for the researcher to accomplish the research work. However, the following thematic issues will be taken into consideration during the research study.

### **Social Values**

In sociology it is concern with social values. Social values are cultural standards that indicate the general good deemed desirable for organised social life. These are assumptions of what is right and important for society. They provide the ultimate meaning and legitimacy for social arrangements and social behaviour. They are the abstract sentiments or ideals. An example of an important social value is, “equality of opportunity”. It is widely considered to be a desirable end in itself (Shah, 2022).

The importance of such a value in social life can hardly be exaggerated. A social value differs from individual value. An individual value is enjoyed or sought by the individual which a man seeks for himself. Even though these values are commonly shared, they do not become social values. As distinct from individual values, a social value contains a concern for others’ welfare. Social values are organised within the personality of the individuals. They regulate his thinking and behaving.

Therefore, values are enduring and desirable end-states that shape attitudes and motivate behaviour (Rose et al., 1994). So, social values are very important for a harmonious society.

### **Social Degradation**

Social values form the basic foundation of a nation. The values define what is acceptable in a society and determine the behaviour of the people.

It is regrettable that social values are fast eroding in Bangladeshi society today. Greed and materialistic attitudes are overtaking our social and traditional values. As a result,

chaos, conflict and corruption have taken hold. We need a moment of introspection and look at where we are today (Ahmed, 2018).

The factors affecting this degradation could be, influence of nuclear families and materialistic way of life, breakdown of parental control of children in the families, influence of peer groups, gender bias, attraction of change or modernization, influence of mass media, lacking of learning positive atmosphere.

It is observed that degradation of social values has appeared massively in recent time in the country. Teachers abuse his female students sexually, VAW is increasing day by day, even in Covid-19 period, gang rape is happened in educational institutions (MC College, Sylhet), *kishorgang* has appeared as a serious concern for law enforcing agencies and society as well.

### **Media**

Broadly, two types of media—print media and electronic media—have been dominating all over the world. Now online media has appeared another influential media in the communication world. Moreover, social media has also appeared another dimension of media, connecting people instantly and also influencing more than that of others. However, the print media covers daily newspaper, weekly magazine, fortnightly magazine, and monthly magazine. On the other hand, electronic media covers television and radio. The online media includes online news portal, online version of print and electronic media and also social media. Therefore, media could be a video, a television show, a radio, a newspaper, applications, a blog, a poster and many other formats (Wang, 2022).

However, the media influences on people's behaviour nowadays. Information can be spread after a few clicks of a button, whether it is true, false, speculation or gossip. This can affect relationships in various ways, be it between celebrities and ordinary people. The media can manipulate, influence, persuade and pressurise society, along with even controlling the world at times in both positive and negative ways; mentally, physically and emotionally (Murtaza, 2022).

Today, the media is everywhere. Referring to the Global Web Index, Wang (2022) revealed that 54% of daily media time is online. Also, on a typical day, 12% of people watch online TV, 10% listen to online radio, 12% read online press, 28% use social networking sites, 13% are micro-blogging, 9% read or write blogs, and 17% do other things. This means there is constant access to news and the goings on in the world, with the aid of links from social media sites, as

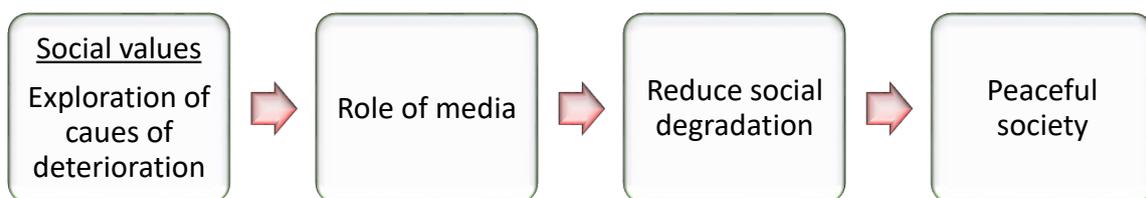
you can receive news so quickly, all information whether it's true, false or opinion (Wang, 2022).

The media can influence the way people are viewed, which means people's careers can change within a flash. The media can also manipulate people in the spotlight to lead their life a particular way, or to rebel against what they 'should' be like.

However, this study is going to explore the role of media irrespective of all types of media in terms of reducing the degradation of social values in Bangladesh. It would also observe and investigate the issues which are covered by the media. The primary respondents—journalists—a wide range from different media would be brought under investigation to know and understand their role in this regard.

After foregoing discussions, the following conceptual framework was followed to conduct the study.

*Figure 1 Conceptual framework of the study*



However, the next chapter presents the methodology of the study.

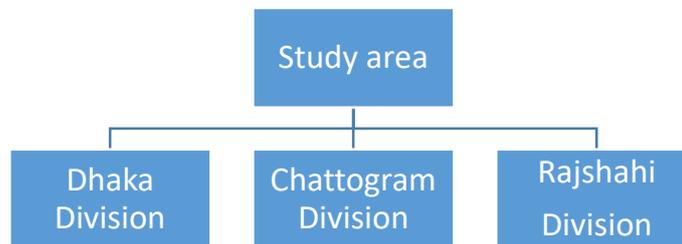
## Chapter Two

### Methodology

#### Study Area

Since the study investigated the role of the media, it was considered logical to select Dhaka city as the main study area. Dhaka is the capital city and most of the media is published or operated from here. Besides, Rajshahi and Chattogram divisions were also selected to know and understand the local perception regarding the role of media to reduce the degradation of social values in the country. It is believed that the selection of the study areas for this study would be representative and can be generalized the findings in the context of Bangladesh.

*Figure 2 Study area*



#### Study Method

Basically it is a qualitative research in nature. The study explored the role of media to halt the gradation of social values or to promote the social values in the context of Bangladesh. Therefore, the study was exploratory and explanatory one. Despite qualitative study, it also touched the quantitative phenomenon in collecting data from the field level to make it more reliable and validated one. So, a mixed method research approach was followed and it was very rationale to conduct this study. The mixed method research approach is more likely to add value by increasing validity in the findings and assisting with knowledge creation (McKim, 2017).

#### Study Population

As the proposed study would explore the role of media to halt the gradation of social values, the media houses would be brought under investigation. So, the media houses would be the unit of analysis. On the other hand, the media houses itself cannot speak and hence, journalists would be the study population of this research work.

## **Sampling and Sample size**

As the study explored the role of media in reducing social degradation and promoting the social values in the context of Bangladesh, different sampling techniques were followed. In some cases, the purposive sampling technique was followed and in some cases, respondents were selected simply randomly and, again, in some cases, respondents were selected purposively to meet the requirements of the study.

However, about 50 journalists representing print, electronic and online media were selected following the simple random technique. They were brought under a questionnaire survey. A total of 120 individuals representing different age groups such students (college and university), and teachers (school, college and university) were brought under this study. Moreover, 50 political/social leaders were also included for the survey. So, the total respondents for survey was 220. Initially the number was fixed at 200 but later during the data collection, the number has been increased to 220. It may be mentioned here that survey data was collected separately about the media which include: print, electronic, online, etc. and about radio. As a result, it was very time consuming to collect survey data. However, in addition to survey, a total of 20 senior journalists were interviewed as the key informant interviewees (KIIs). Besides, some experts were also interviewed as the KII. The experts include (i) a university faculty from sociology department, (ii) a university faculty from psychology department, (iii) local ward councilor/mayor, (iv) political leaders, and, (v) religious leaders.

However, in addition to the newspaper and TV channels, the role of radio was also explored. For this, Bangladesh Betar was selected from five regions of the country, including Dhaka while two popular FM radio (Radio Foorti and Radio Today) were selected purposively and three community radio—one from Dhaka division (Radio Bikrampur, Monshiganj), one from Chottogram division (Radio Saikat), and one from Rajshahi division (Radio Padma) were selected purposively to explore their role in reducing social degradation in the country.

Moreover, two focus group discussion (FGD) sessions were conducted for this study. Seven individuals were invited in each FGD. The following table-1 shows the sample size and its technique at a glance.

Table 1 Sample size & sampling technique

Category of respondents		Nos	Methods	Tools
Journalist (print/electronic/online)		50	Simple random	Survey
Individuals (students-60, teachers-60 political/social leaders-50)		170	Purposive & simple random	Survey
Senior journalist ( Print-10 & TV-10)		20	Purposive	KII
Bangladesh Betar representative		5	Do	KII
Community radio representative		3	Do	KII
FM radio		2	Do	KII
Elected people's representative		2	Do	KII
Religious leaders/representative		2	Do	KII
Political leaders		2	Do	KII
Experts	Professor/Sociologist	1	KII	KII
	Professor/Psychologist	1	KII	KII
FGD	Two	14	Do	FGD
Total respondents		Survey-220; KII-38; Two FGDs-14		

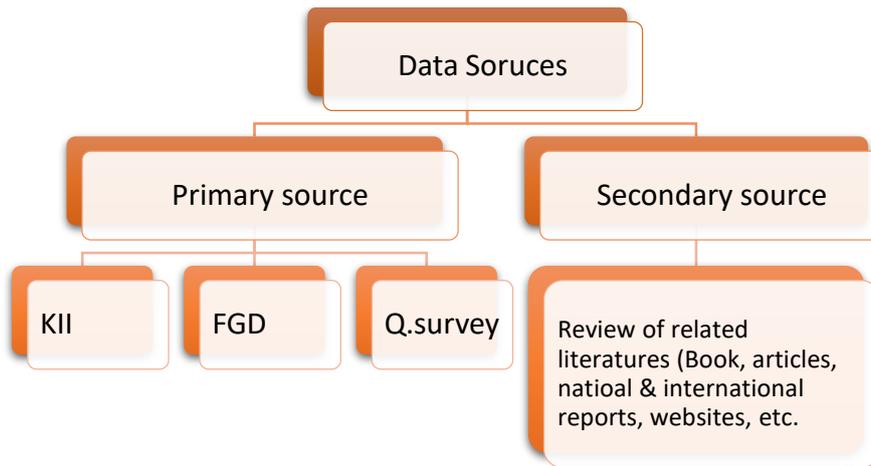
#### Data collection method

As data was collected from different sources, a number of data collection methods which were suitable with qualitative research approach, i.e. Key Informant Interview (KII), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), structured and unstructured questionnaire survey were followed. Both primary and secondary sources were considered for data collection. Journalists are considered as the main source of data. Primary data from the journalists were collected by administering questionnaires from the field level. A structured and unstructured questionnaire with scale variables measurement items were designed and administered among the respondents for primary data collection. Besides, KII and FGD were conducted for collecting data from primary sources. Secondary data were gathered from different sources such as books, reports, national and international documents, journal articles, newspaper reports, website reports, and so forth. Policies of the Government of Bangladesh were also reviewed for secondary data.

As this study is an explanatory and confirmatory in nature, a major portion of primary data were collected through the questionnaire survey. According to the study conceptual framework and literature review, a number of questionnaire items were used.

The following figure provides the data collection methods and sources at a glance.

Figure 3 At a glance: Data collection methods and sources



### Data Analysis

As a means of thematic analysis, questionnaire survey, interviews and FGD data were categorized into different sub-themes under the main theme and then analyzed for meaning. For data processing and analyzing, thematic and conversational analysis are adopted. Themes are abstract constructs identified by researchers before, during and after data collection. Many themes are identified during the literature review, as well as while conducting the fieldwork and collecting the field data. Themes were constructed with general themes arising from reading the literature and sub-themes arising through the progression of the study (Lincoln & Denzin 2005).

However, different types of computer software such as MS Word, MS Excel, SPSS were used for processing and analyzing data and where applicable, these are presented in different forms like a pie chart, bar chart, table, figure and so on.

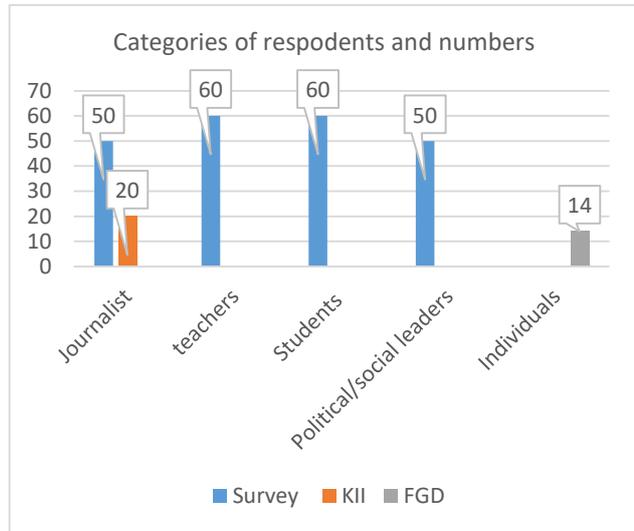
# Chapter Three

## Data Presentation and Discussion

This chapter is dedicated to present data and its discussion accordingly. However, data has been collected from various sources and from a range of categories of respondents. The following figures-4, 5 & 6 shows a details of the respondents and its different categories. Survey data was collected separately for two categories of media. The first category of the media includes print media, electronic

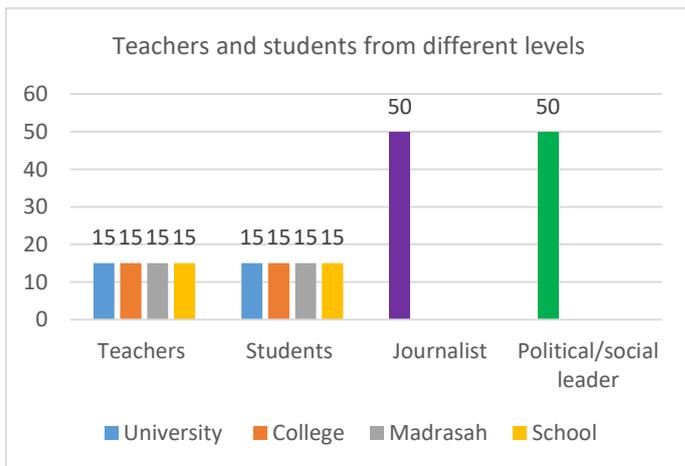
media (TV, online version of print media, online news agency, online news portal, social media, and the other category of media Radio (Bangladesh Betar, FM Radio and Community Radio). For each category, a total of 220 respondents were brought under the survey. However, the grand total of the survey respondents was 440. Among them, 50 were journalists from different media categories, 50 were

Figure 5 Respondents from different categories



political/social leaders, 60 were teachers selected following the simple random technique from different university, college, madrasah and school, and 60 were students who were also

Figure 4 Number of survey respondents from different categories



selected following the simple random technique

from same university, college, madrasah and school for this study.

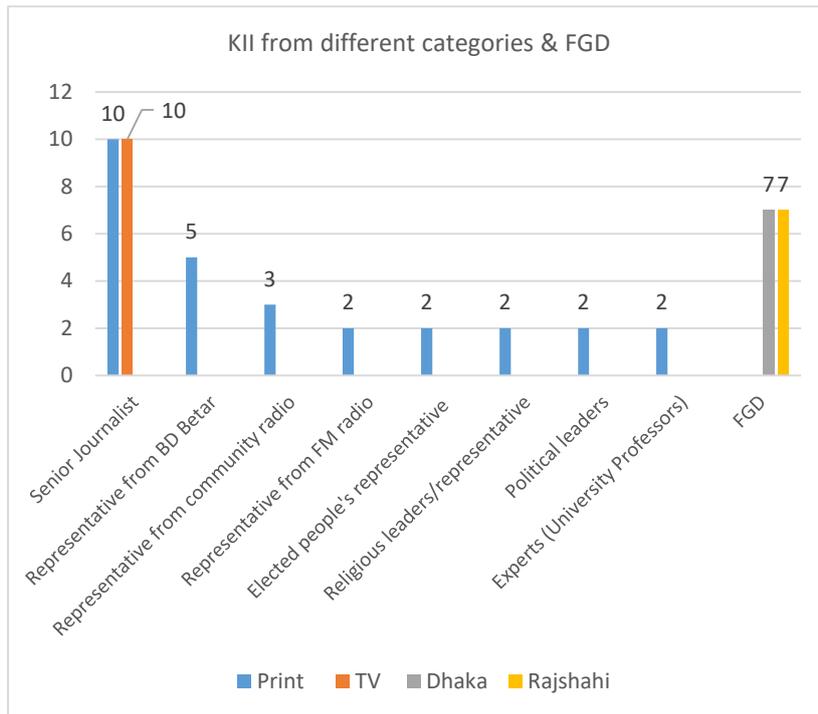
The same numbers from the same categories were also brought under the survey for the radio part. It is presented separately later in this chapter (radio part).

Besides, data was also collected through conducting key informant

interviews (KII) and focus group discussion (FGD). The data collected through KII and FGD is deemed as qualitative data. After presentation of survey data, the qualitative data has been

presented and discussed accordingly. However, the key informants include senior journalist

Figure 6 Presents KII categories FGD



both from print and TV/electronic media, representatives of Bangladesh Betar, FM Radio and Community Radio. Representatives from elected people's leaders, religious leaders, political leaders and experts from university were also included.

However, the survey data of the first category of media is presented below

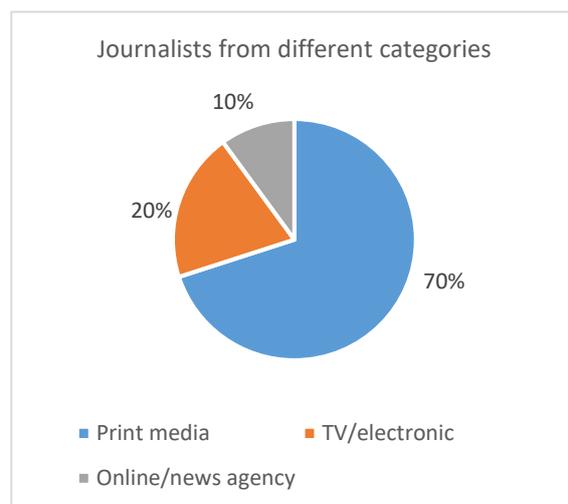
and in most of the cases multiple responses and number of respondents rather than percentage were counted for the better understanding of the respondents' behaviour in terms of following up contents, events and programmes on different media.

### Survey Data Presentation for the First Category Media

#### Journalists from Different Media Brought under the Study

A total of 50 journalists were brought under the survey in the study. The figure-7 shows the categories of media and the number of the respondents who were brought under the study. It shows that 70% of the respondents were from the print media while it was 20% from the electronic media including TV channels. However, 10% of the respondents were from other meadia which included online newsportal and online news agency.

Figure 7 Journalists from different categories of media



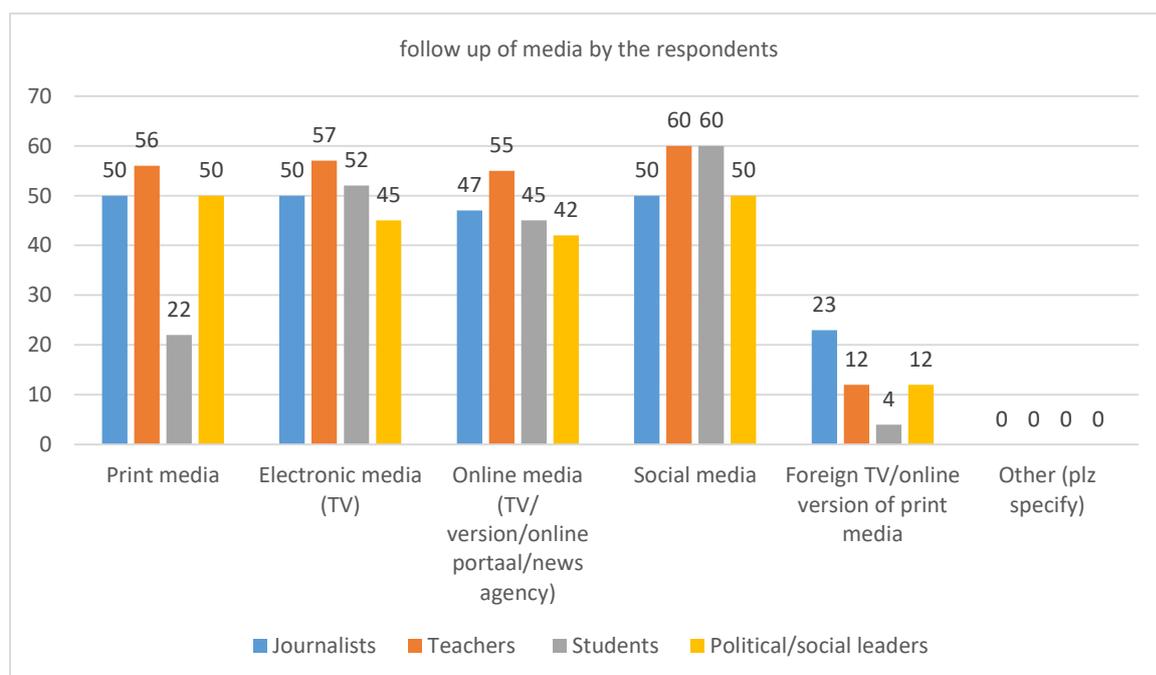
### Following up the Media by the Respondents

To know the media behaviour in terms of following in daily life, the respondents were asked about their daily media follow up. For this response, multiple answers were counted. The following figure-08 shows the behaviour of the respondents in terms of media follow up. However, the respondents were asked to rate the following media chart (table-2) which reflects in the figure-08. It shows that all the journalists brought under the survey follow print media, electronic media and social media. Besides, the journalists are dominant figure to follow up foreign media. On the other hand, teachers' community also follows print media, electronic media, social media but it shows that all respondents from student category follow social media followed by TV and other online media. However, all political and social leaders mostly follow print media, social media and TV media.

Table 2 Different categories of media

(1) Print media	1	2	3	4	5
(2) Electronic media (TV)	1	2	3	4	5
(3) Online media (TV/ online/online portal/electronic version of print media)	1	2	3	4	5
(4) Social media	1	2	3	4	5
(5) Foreign TV/online version of print media	1	2	3	4	5
(6) Others (pls specify)	1	2	3	4	5

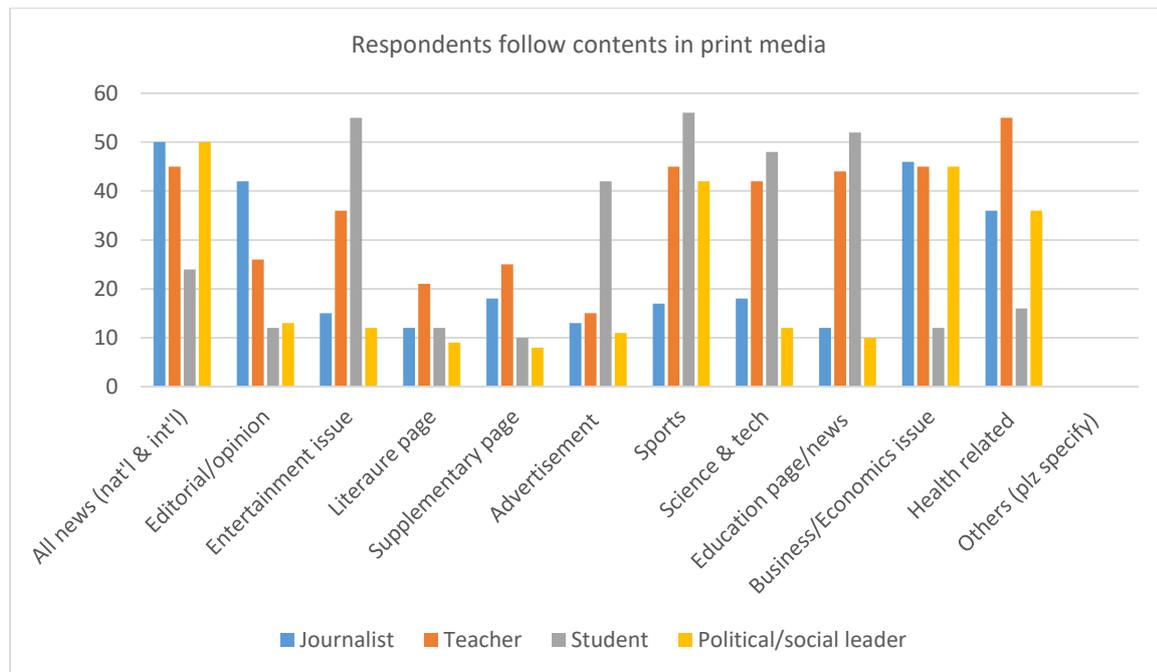
Figure 8 Opinion of the respondents in media follow up



### Follow up of Contents in the Print Media by the Respondents

The respondents were asked what types of contents they follow in their preference media. For this, they reply multiple response and it was accepted for better understanding of their taste and choice. However, with regard to print media, most of the journalists habitually follow all types of news, editorial or opinion page, business or economics related issues, health related issues and then other issues like entertainment, supplementary page, advertisement, sports, and so on. On the other hand, political and social leaders as well as teachers also prefer to follow news, business or economics related issues, health issues, sports, and then other issues. But the students prefer entertainment, sports, education page, science and technology, and advertisement issues, and then other issues including daily news. The figure-09 portrays the content following status of the respondents.

Figure 9 Respondents follow contents in print media



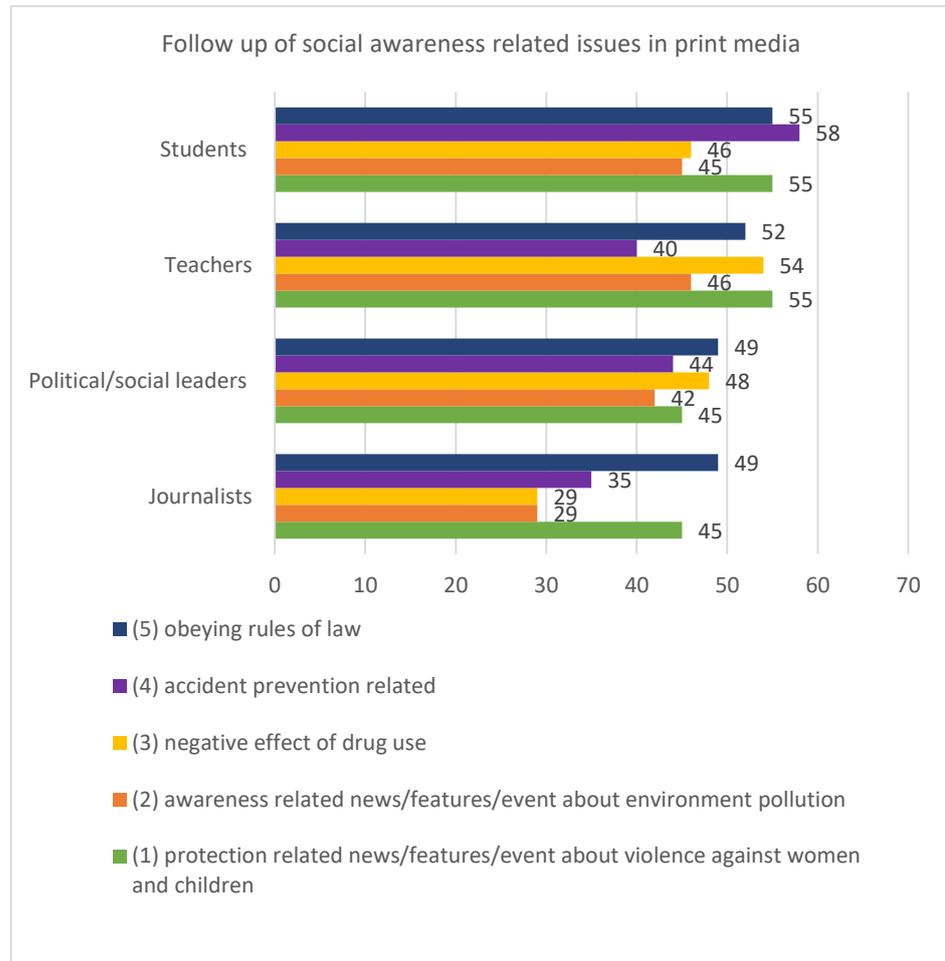
### Follow up of Subject Specific Feature/Awareness related News/Views

Beyond regular follow up of contents in the print media, the respondents were also asked with regard to follow up subject specific contents which are related to social awareness that contribute to reduce or prevent social degradation in the country. However, the subject specific issues were (1) protection related news/features/event about violence against women and children (2) awareness related news/features/event about environment pollution (3) negative effect of drug use (4) accident prevention related and (5) obeying rules of law. The following figure-10 shows the results. Here also multiple responses were

accounted. The figure portraits that the political and social leaders mostly follow obeying rule of law and negative effect of drug and protection about violence against women (VAW) and children related issues and then accident and environment awareness related issues. On the other hand, the

journalists mostly follow the rule of law related issues followed by protection about VAW and children, accident, environment and negative effect of drug related issues. However, teachers and students mostly follow about VAW and children, negative effect of drug and

Figure 10 Opinion of follow up about social awareness related issues



environment pollution and prevention related issues. Besides, students follow accident related issues. In addition, they also follow obeying rule of law related news, views and features in the print media.

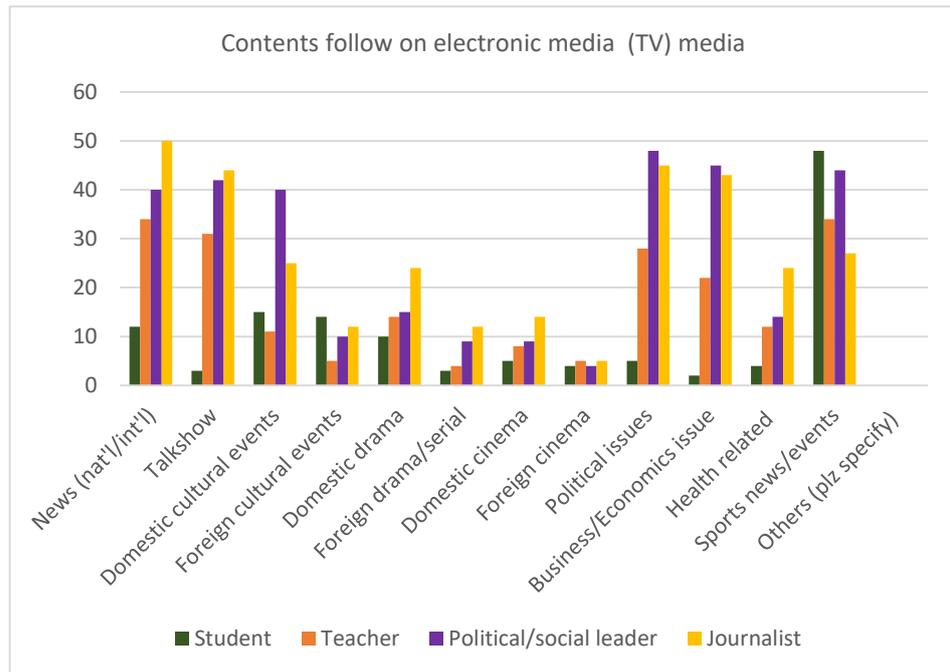
#### Follow up of Contents on the Electronic Media (TV) by the Respondents

Like the print media, there is also variation in terms of following contents and programmes on electronic (TV) media. The figure-11 shows that the journalists habitually follow national and international news, talk show, political issues, business and economics related issues. Then, they follow other issues. Political and social leaders also follow mostly news, talk show, political issues, business and economics related issues and sport news. On the other hand,

although teachers mostly follow news but students do not prefer it and they prefer sports news and events.

Figure 11 Contents follow on electronic media (TV) media

However, teachers also follow talk show, political issues, sports and business related issues on the TV media.



### Follow up of Subject Specific Feature/Awareness Related News/Views on Electronic Media (TV)

The respondents, however, also asked about specific subject related programmes aired by TV

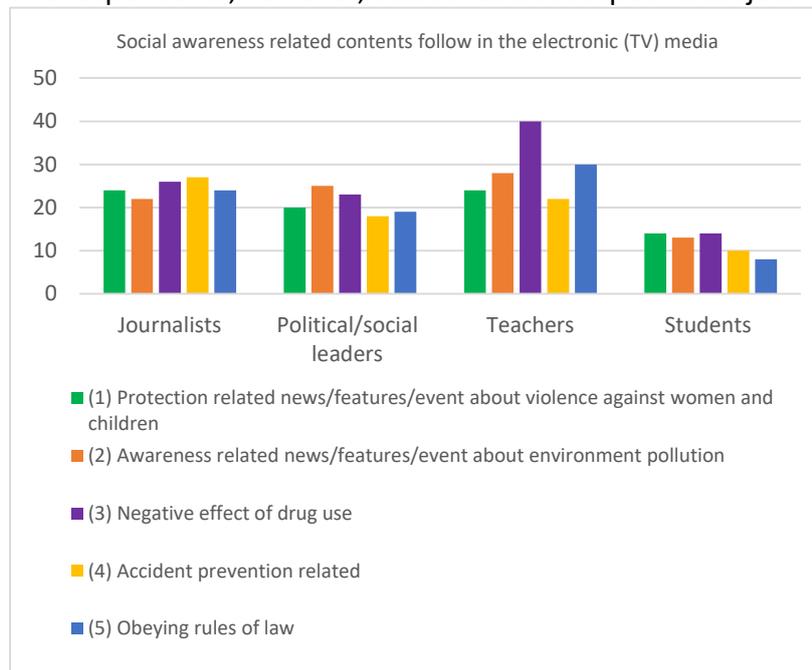


Figure 12 Social awareness related contents follow in the electronic (TV) media

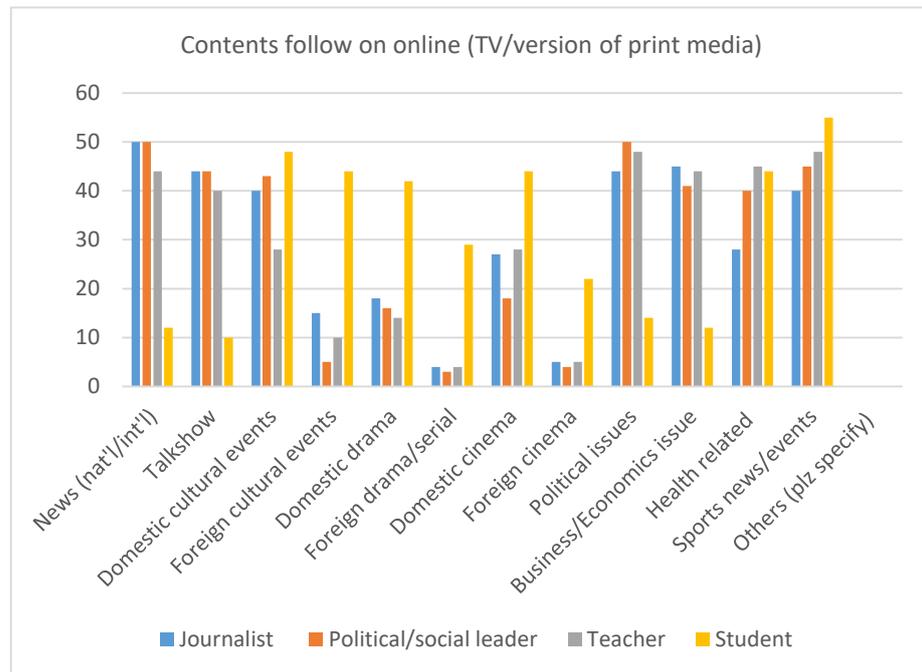
media. These programmes are related to social awareness in the country against the social degradation. The figure-12 shows that except the respondents of the student category, all other respondents mostly follow protect about VAW and children, negative effect of drug, obeying rule of law,

and accident prevention and awareness related news and issue. It reveals that the respondents from the student category have less preference about such subject specific issues on the TV media.

### Follow up of Contents on the Online Media (TV/version of Print Media) by the Respondents

The figure-13 shows that most of the respondents prefer online version or online media to follow up contents and programmes. It contrasts a little bit with the figure-12 and similar with the figure-11.

Figure 13 Contents follow on online (TV/version of print media)



However, most of the respondents except student category follow national and international

news, talk show, domestic cultural events, political issues, business and economics related issues, health and sports event on online media. But the respondents from the student category prefer mostly sports events, domestic and foreign cultural events, domestic cinema, health related issues and foreign serial/drama. It reveals that online media is portable and have easy access from everywhere with smartphone. Several studies reveal that most of the mobile users have smart mobile handsets for their usages. So, it makes them comfortable to use and follow contents and programmes of online media.

### Follow up of Subject Specific Feature/Awareness Related News/Views

The respondents were asked whether they follow social awareness related specific news, views and programmes on online version of TV and print media. The figure-14 is shown the following up status of different subject specific social awareness related contents by the respondents. Majority of the respondents from journalist, political and social leader and teachers' and student categories follow obeying rule of law, VAW and children awareness

issues, negative effect of drug, environment protection and accident awareness related

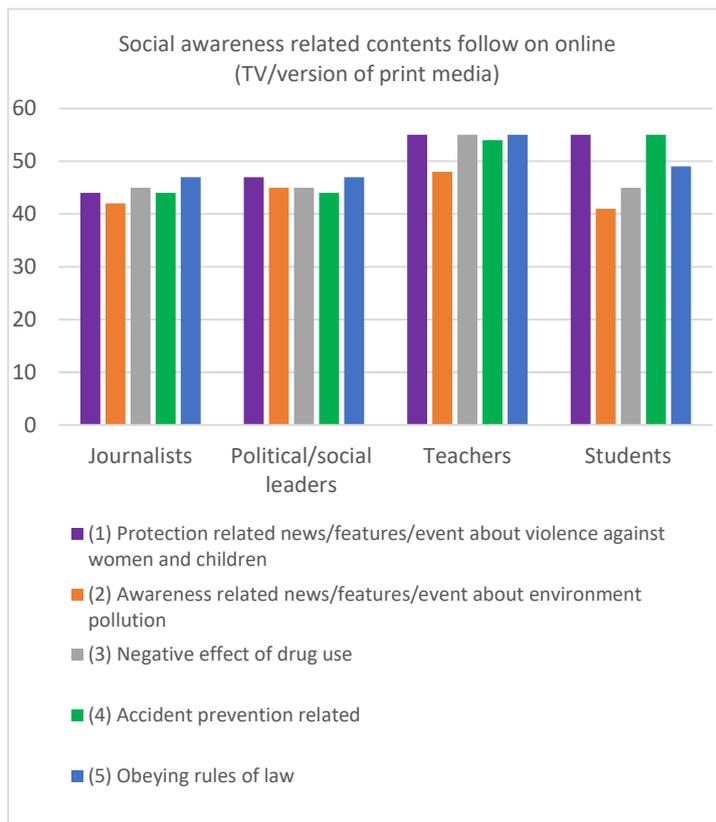


Figure 15 Social awareness related contents follow on online (TV/version of print media)

contents on the online media.

### Follow up of Contents on the Social Media by the Respondents

Although there is a debate on credibility about information, news, views and so on, social media has appeared as one of the powerful media in the present world. For this, almost every mainstream media has a link of social media for their contents to enjoy anytime from anywhere. Thus, it validates the legitimacy of credibility of social media

continuously all over the world.

However, it is revealed that all the respondents have access to social media and they use

follow different contents of different media. The figure-15 shows that almost all the journalists and political and social leaders follow up national and international news, sports events, different domestic cinema, funny events, web series, domestic cultural events, and domestic drama on the social media.

On the other hand, almost all the teachers also follow news,

sports events, talk show, funny events, different web series, and domestic drama on the social

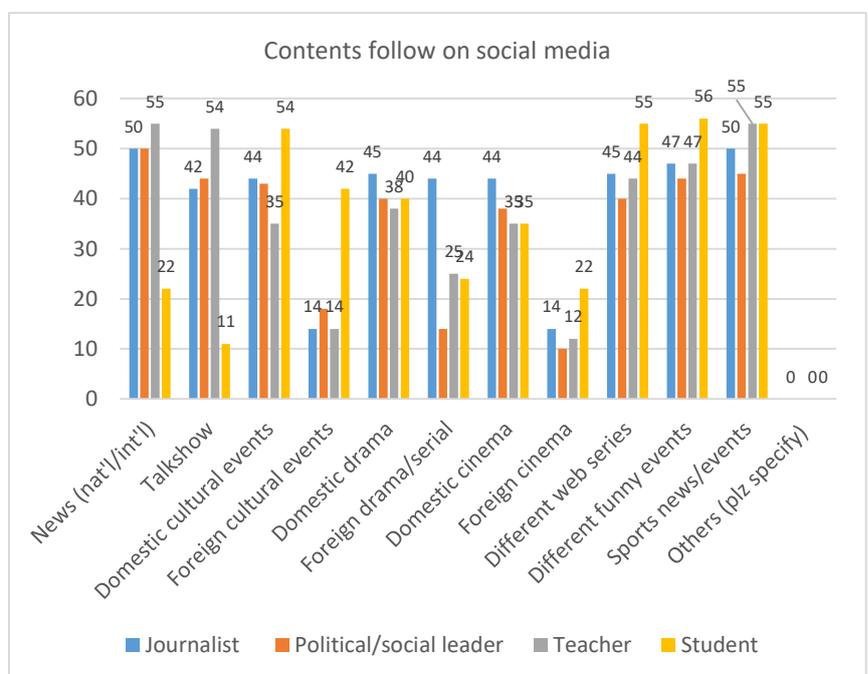


Figure 14 Contents follow on social media

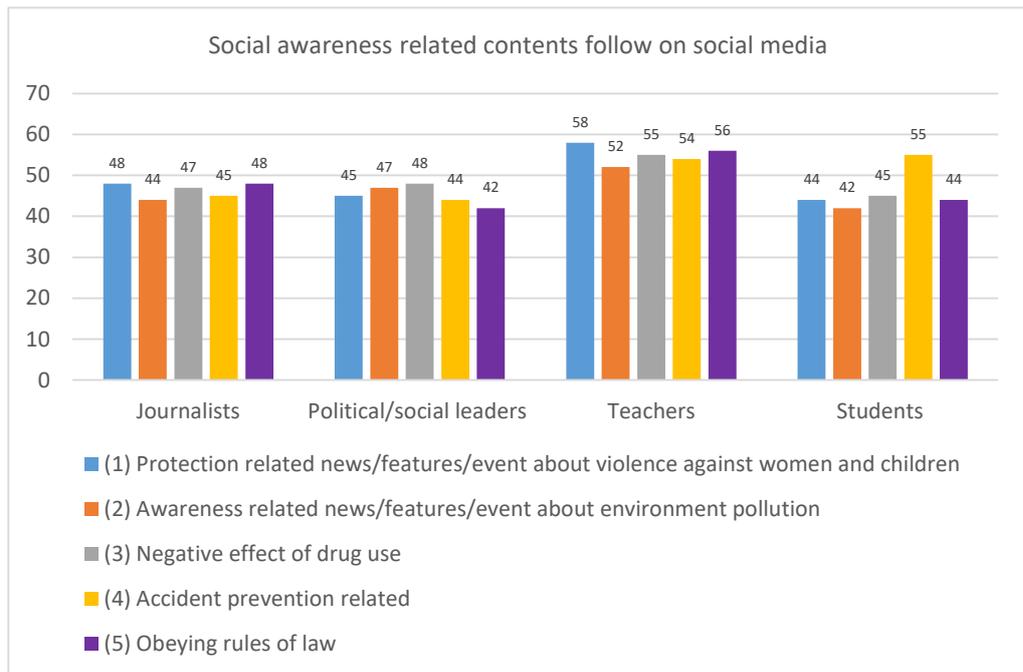
media in the country. But most of the students prefer funny events, web series, sports, and domestic cultural events. Then, they prefer other contents on the social media. It reflects the choice and taste of the respondents. It also reveals that social media presents mostly entertainment related issues that attract the viewers and users.

### Follow up of Subject Specific Feature/Awareness Related News/Views on Social Media

The respondents also asked about

Figure 16 Social awareness related contents follow on social media

following up the specific subject related contents on the social media. In replying to the question, almost all the respondents' responses were positive with regard to



following up the social awareness related contents on the social media. The figure-16 reveals the positive multiple responses. It is revealed that protection about VAW and children, obeying rule of law, negative effect of drug are got the priority in terms of following the social awareness related contents on the social media.

### Degree of Influence of Different Media on Personal, Family and Social Life

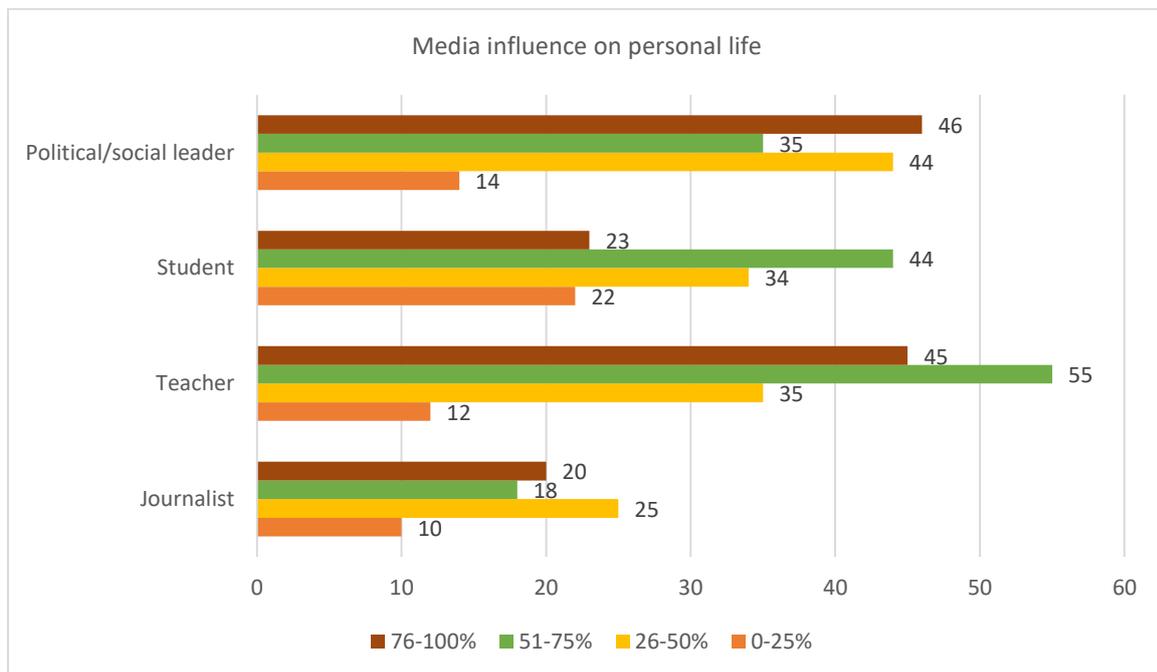
The media has different types of impact on personal, family and social life. It depends on the types of media and its usages. It also depends on the behaviour of the users. Besides, contents of media have also impacts on behaviour of the users and followers. Therefore, there are different dimension of influence of media on personal, family and social life. The following figures-17, 18 and 19 reveal the degree of influence of media on personal, family and social life.

### *Influence on Personal Life*

The respondents were asked to rate the degree of influence of media on their personal life. In reply to the question, the respondents rated and it is revealed in the figure-17. It depicts that the journalists are of opinion of less influence compared with other respondents on personal life of the media. Majority of the journalist respondents opine that at best 26-50% has an impact of media influence on personal life. Less than half of the journalists observes that there is 76-100% influence of media on personal life. But majority respondents from the political and social leaders as well as teachers observe that media has an impact of 76-100% on personal life. However, the political and social leaders also observe that it has an impact of 26-50% on personal life. On the other hand, majority respondents of the students observe that it has an impact of 51-75% on personal life. However, it reveals that impact of media depends on its usages and user's pattern and behaviour.

(0-25%= very little; 26-50%= moderate; 51-75%= much; 76-100%=very much)

Figure 17 Media influence on personal life

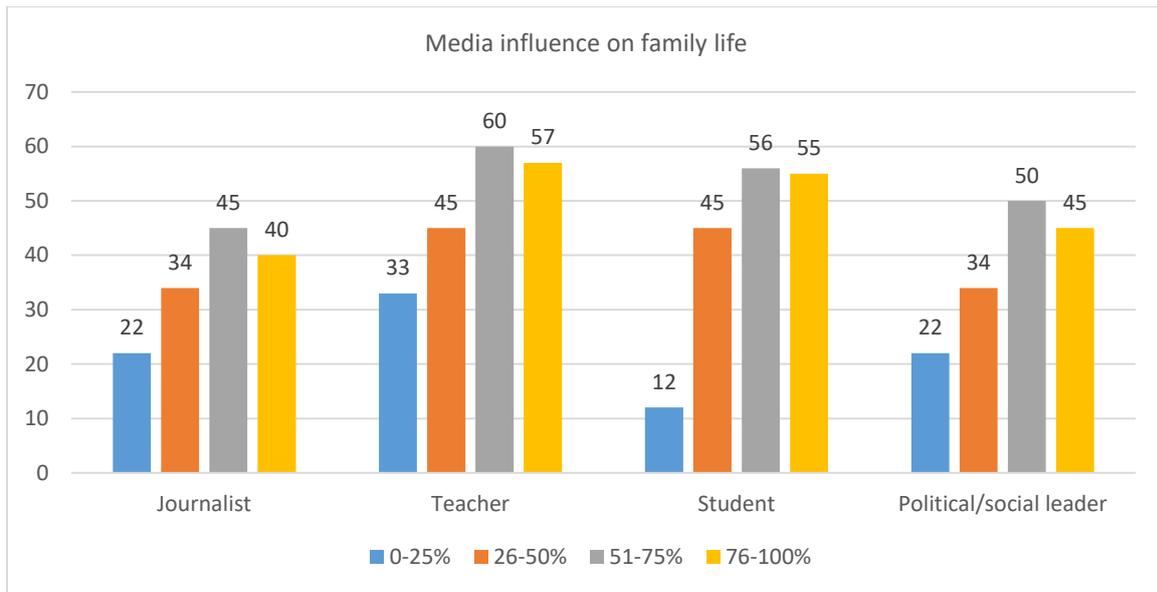


### *Influence on Family Life*

The figure-18 shows that media has an impact of 51-100% social life. Majority of the respondents are in favour of this opinion. The figure-19 shows more and more impacts of media on social life. It covers from 26-100%.

(0-25%= very little; 26-50%= moderate; 51-75%= much; 76-100%=very much)

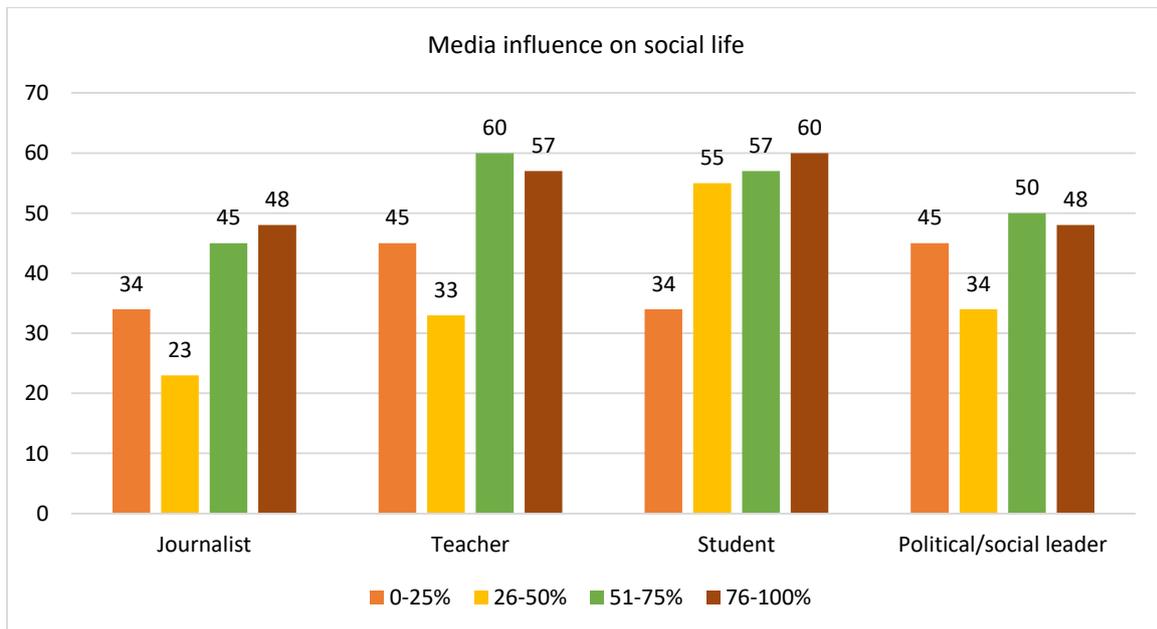
Figure 18 Media influence on family life



**Influence on Social Life**

(0-25%= very little; 26-50%= moderate; 51-75%= much; 76-100%=very much)

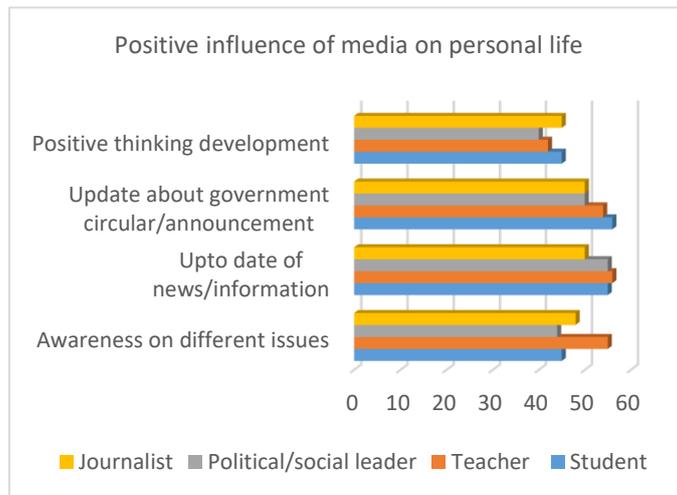
Figure 19 Media influence on social life



### Positive Influence of Media on Personal Life

Media has a lot of positive effects on personal life. Among many others, the major issues are revealed in the figure-20. The respondents observe that media makes aware of different issues which have positive impacts of their personal life.

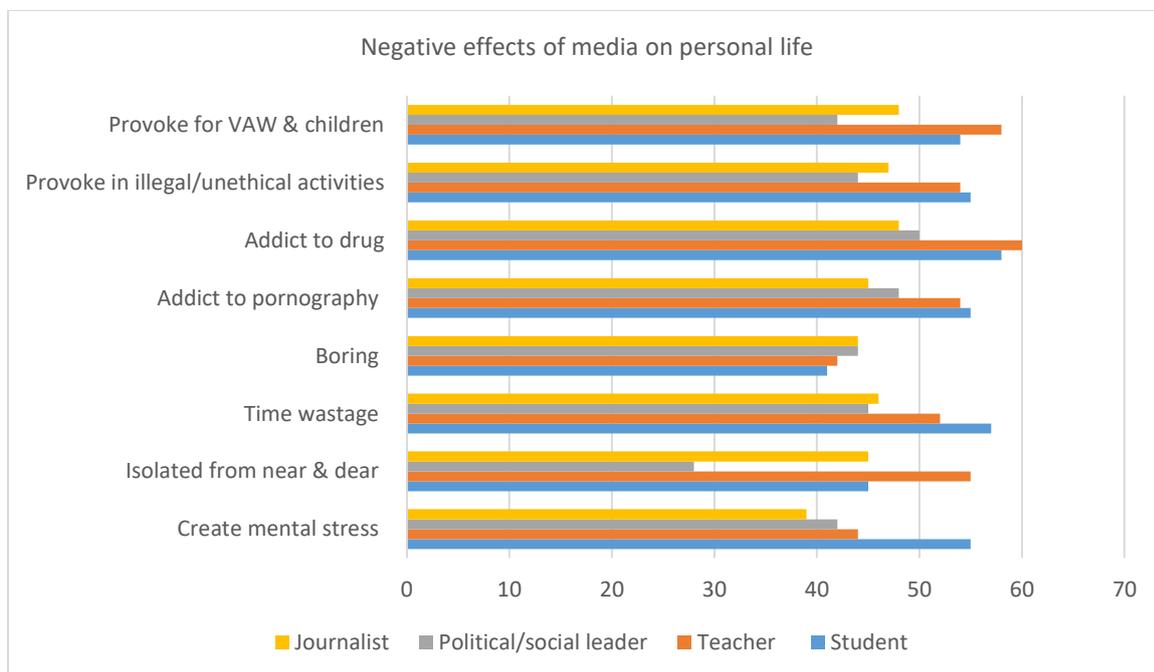
Figure 20 Positive influence of media on personal life



### Negative Influence of Media on Personal Life

Despite have many positive effects of media on personal life, it has also some negative impacts on personal life. The figure-21 reveals the negative influence of media on personal life.

Figure 21 Negative effects of media on personal life

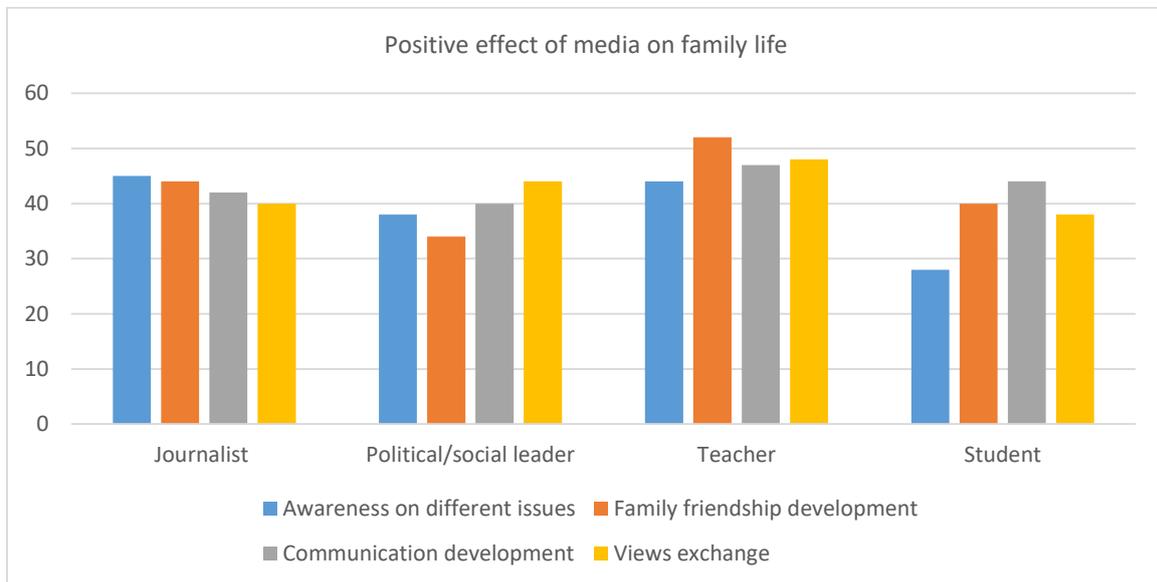


### Positive Influence of Media on Family Life

The study also explores the positive and negative effects of media on family life. The figure-22 and 23 reveals the results. The positive effects include: family friendship development, communication development, awareness creation on different issues and view exchange. On

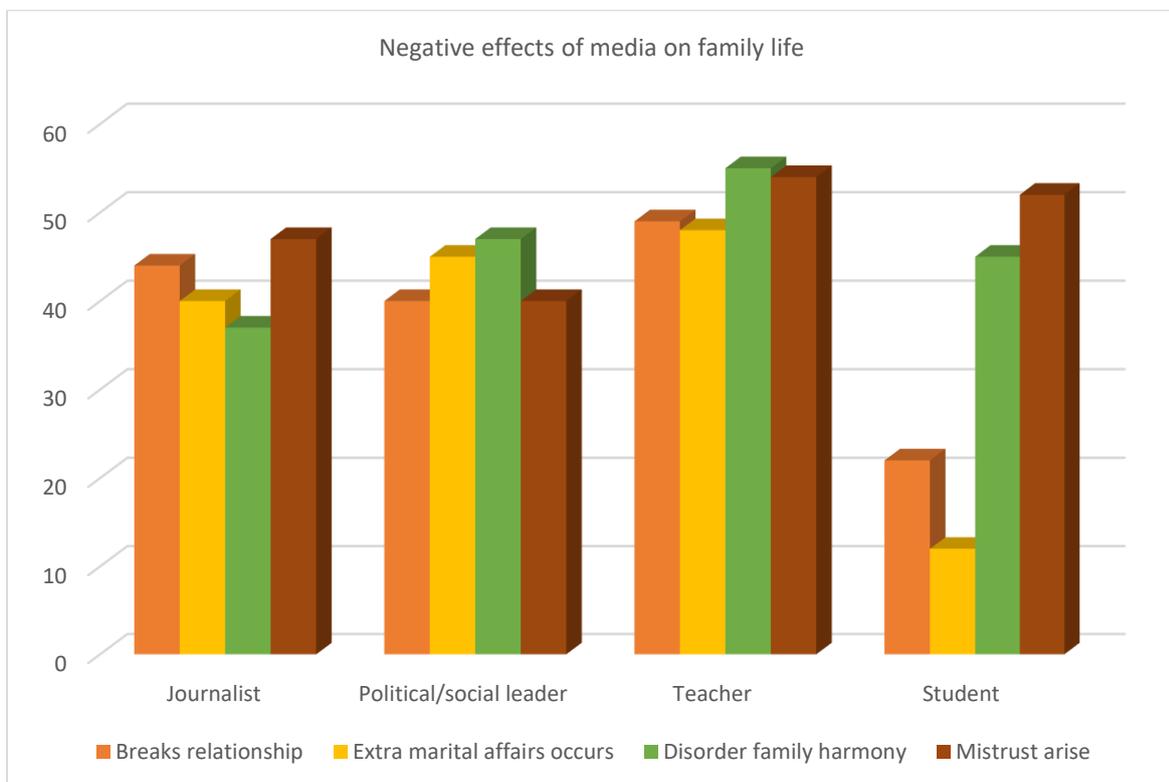
the other hand, the negative effects include: Creating mistrust, bringing disorder in family harmony, increasing extra marital affairs and breaking up relationship.

Figure 22 Positive effect of media on family life



### Negative Influence of Media on Family Life

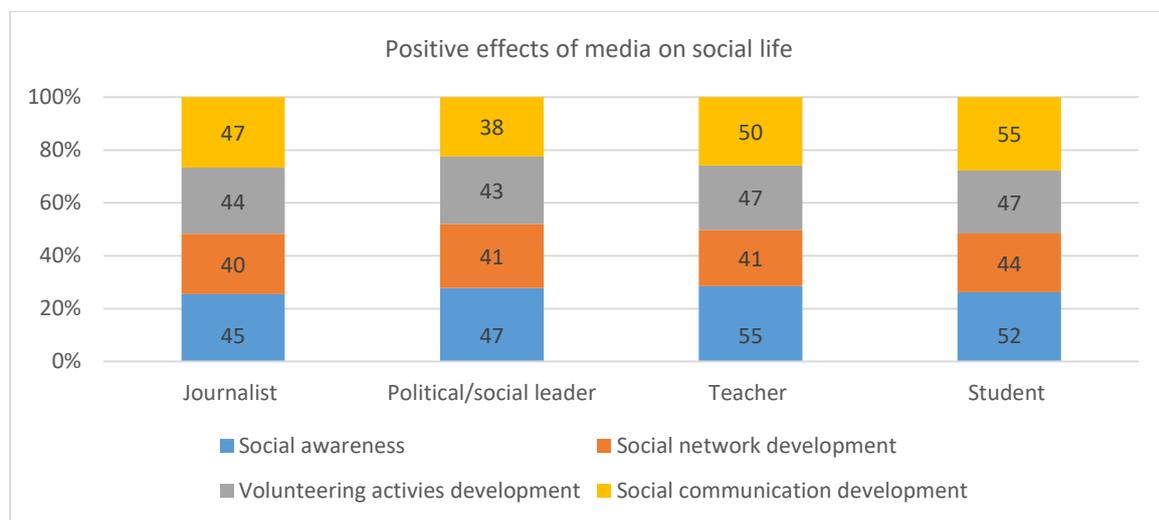
Figure 23 Negative effects of media on family life



### Positive Influence of Media on Social Life

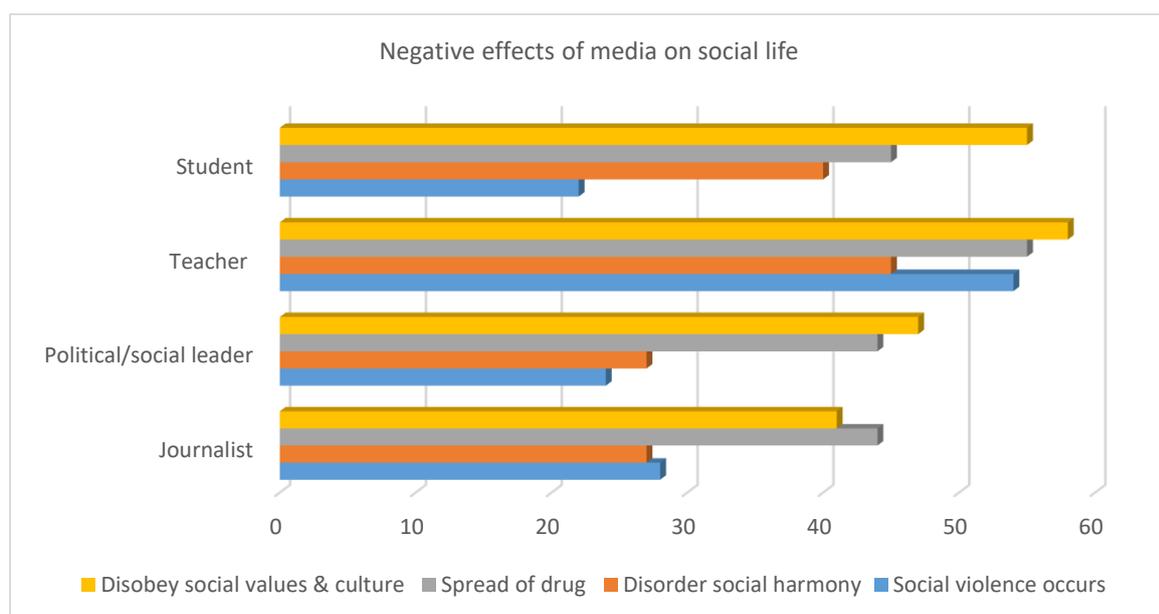
The study further explores the influence of media on social life. It explores its positive and negative impacts on social life. The figure-24 shows the positive impacts and the figure-25 shows the negative impacts of media on social life in the country. The positive impacts include: social awareness, volunteering activities development, social communication development and social network development. On the other hand, the negative impacts include: Disobeying social values and culture, spreading of drug, disordering social harmony and creating social violence, including eve-teasing.

Figure 24 Positive effects of media on social life



### Negative Influence of Media on Social Life

Figure 25 Negative effects of media on social life



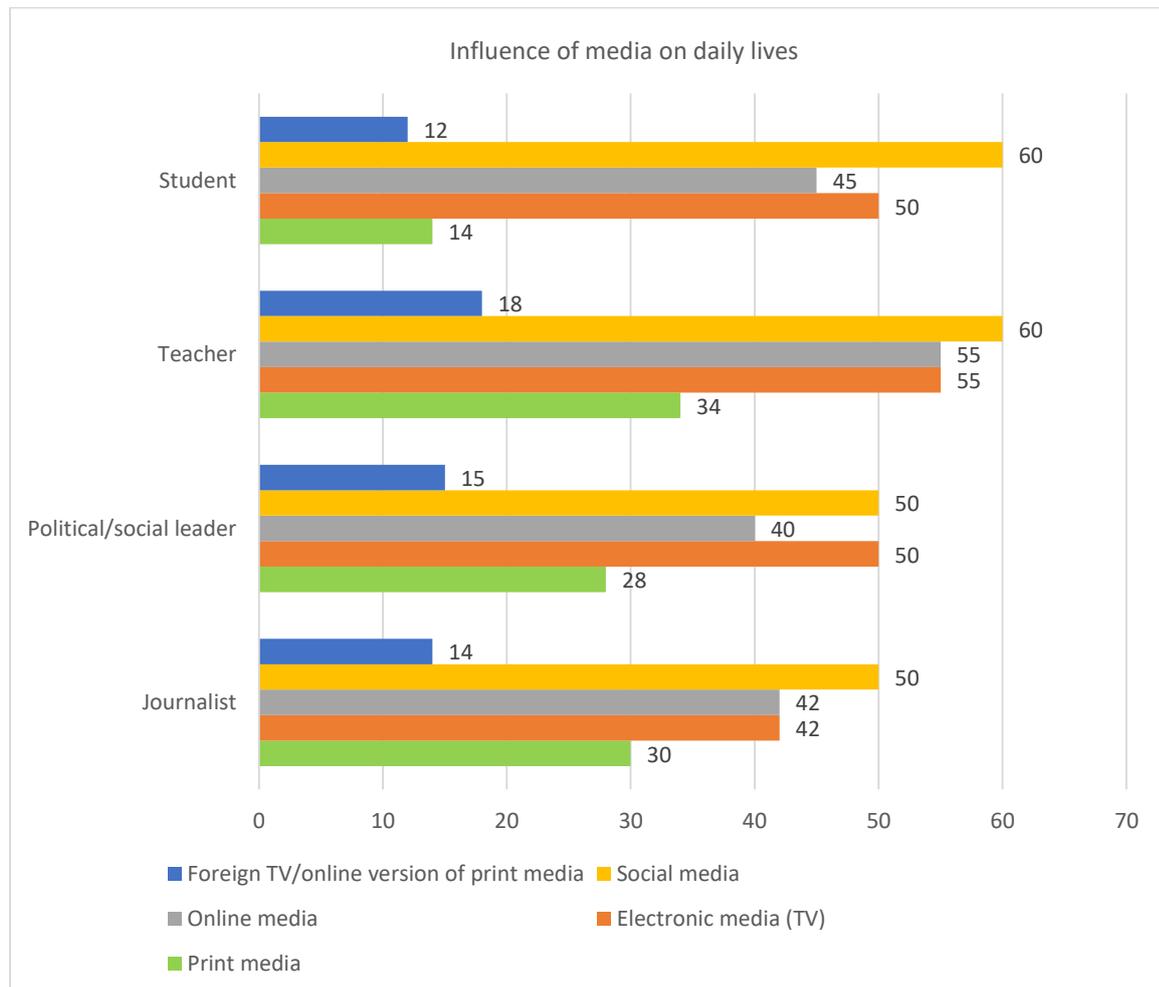
**Media Plays the Most Influence on the Lives (above mentioned—personal, family and social life)**

The study has already revealed that media has both impacts—positive and negative on daily lives. But what types of media plays most influence? In reply to this query, almost all the respondents replied `social media.' The figure-26 reveals the opinion of the respondents. Then, they replied `electronic media/TV and online media' respectively followed by the print media.

(1=very much; 2=much; 3=moderate; 4=partial; 5=very little)

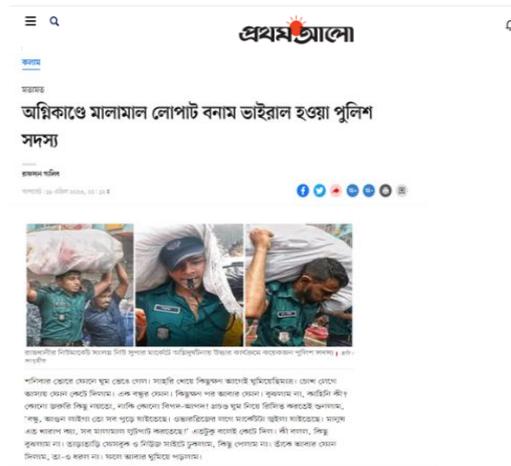
(1) Print media	1	2	3	4	5
(2) Electronic media (TV)	1	2	3	4	5
(3) Online media (TV/ online/online portal/electronic version of print media)	1	2	3	4	5
(4) Social media	1	2	3	4	5
(5) Foreign TV/online version of print media	1	2	3	4	5
(6) Others (pls specify)	1	2	3	4	5

Figure 26 Influence of media on daily lives



The response reflects in the views published on April 18, 2023 in a national daily (Galib, 2023). In an opinion column, the writer searched a news to justify the phone call of his friend in the social media in the Facebook first and then online version of print media. It proves that social media and online version of print/electronic media have an enormous influence on daily lives. The figure-27 is a newspaper clipped taken as a screenshot for

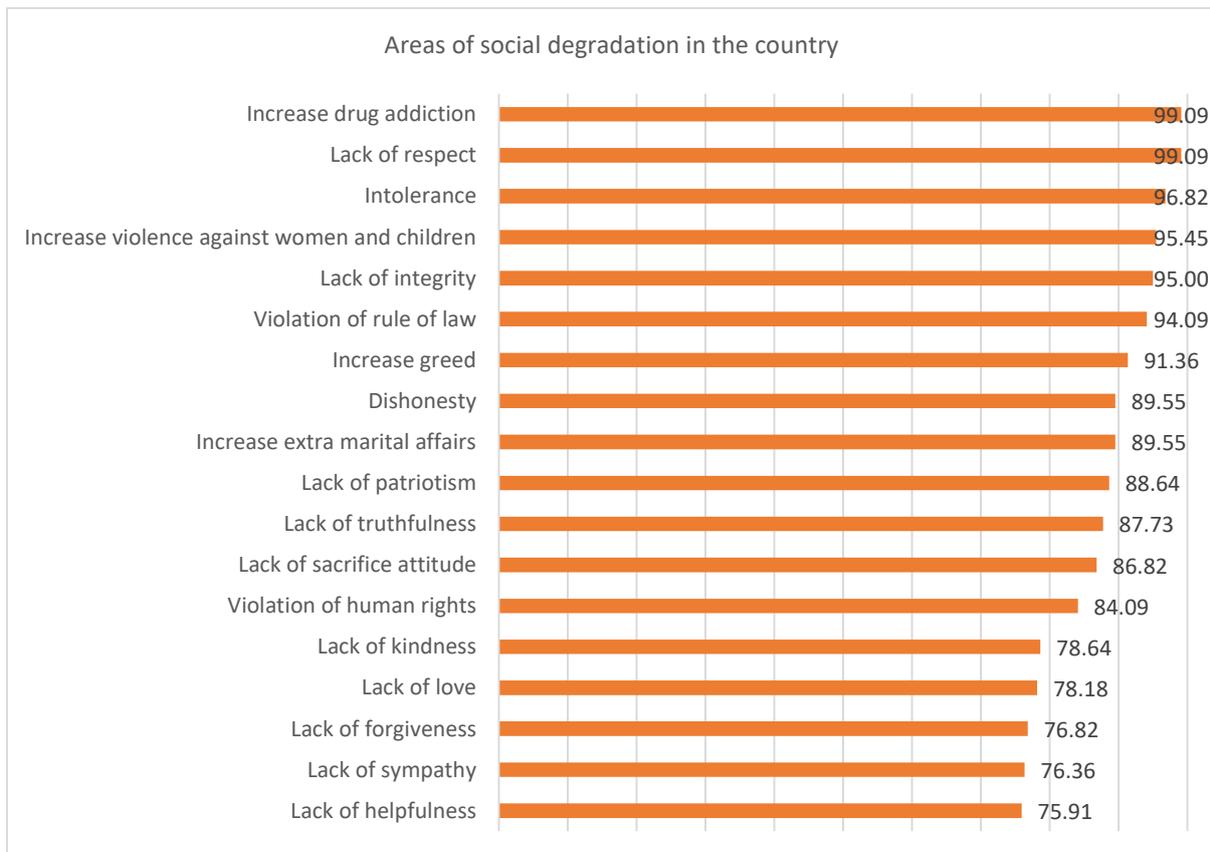
Figure 27 Media influence on daily life



better understanding of influence of media on daily life of people in the country. The media opinion reveals the dependency of people on media in daily life.

### Social Degradation in the Country

Figure 28 Areas of social degradation in the country

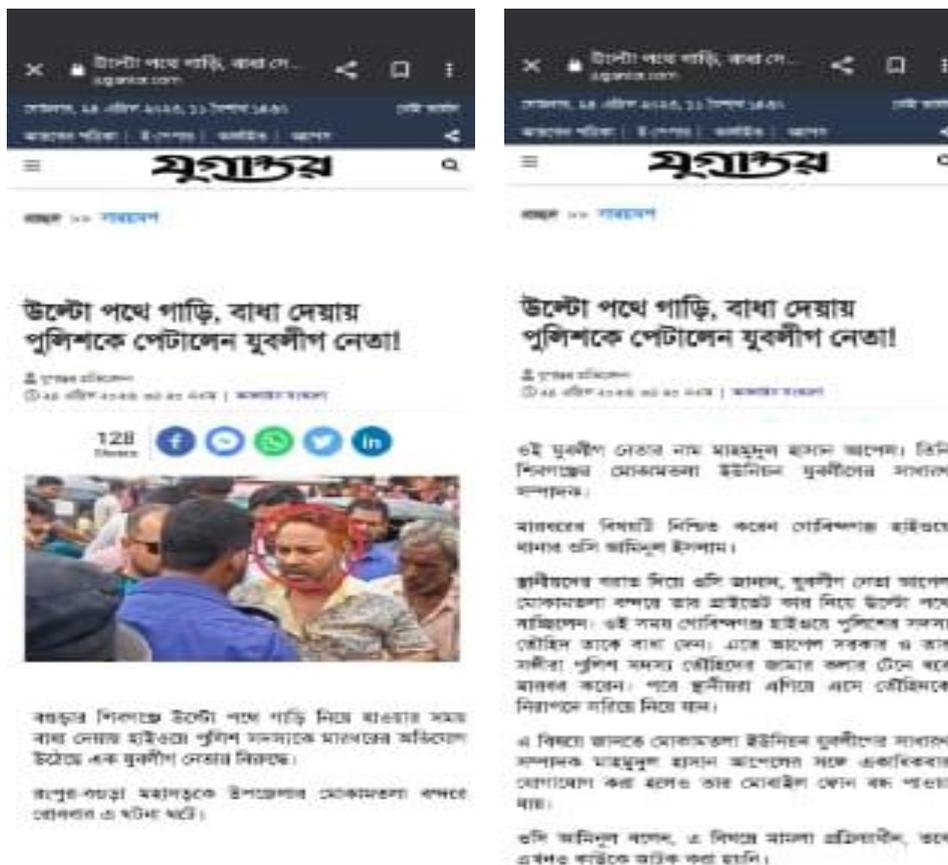


Social degradation is increasing day by day in the country. It is already revealed in different previous studies. The present study also validates the previous studies already discussed in

the literature review part. However, the above figure-28 reveals a number of areas of social degradation in the country. Dishonesty, intolerance, increase drug addiction, increase extra marital affairs, increase VAW and children, violation of law are the dominants areas of the social degradation in the country. The study data is also validated by the following newspaper clippings (figure-29 and figure-30).

One the leading national daily newspapers, Jugantor, published a news item regarding violation of law using political power. The figure-29 shows the paper clip published on April 24, 2023 on the daily (Jugantor, 2023, April 24). It is the screenshot of the news item taken from the daily. It depicts two things—one is the media publishes awareness related news item about the violation of law and another issue is social degradation is increasing using political power.

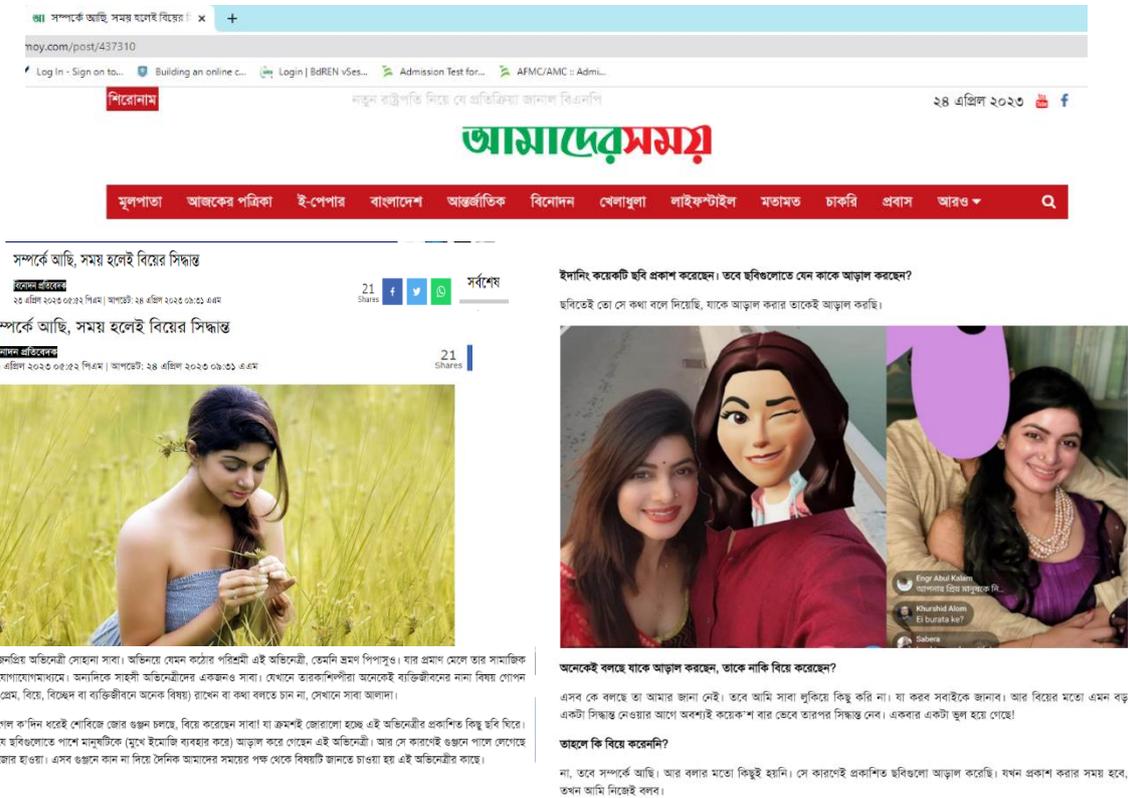
Figure 29 Violation of law using political power



The figure-30 reveals the life style showbiz star in the country. It is revealed in a national daily newspaper on April 24, 2023 (Dainik Amader Shomoy, 2023, April 23). It is just a symbolic feature. It is presented for research purpose only not for other intension including humiliation and degradation of any individual. It is used for better understanding of behaviour of media

in terms of its news items presentation. However, news items presentation on media is very important to follow it and their impacts on daily life.

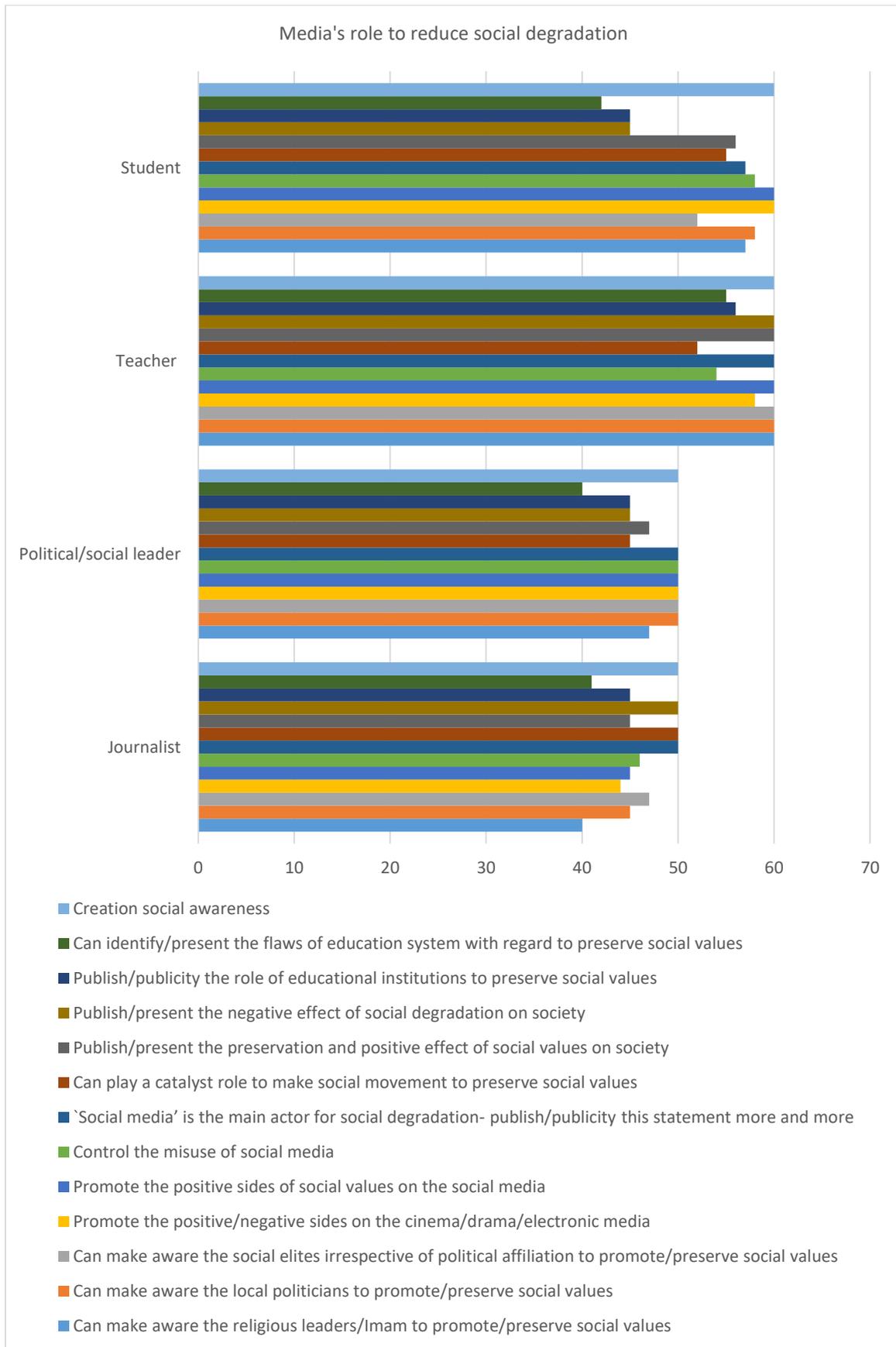
Figure 30 Life style of celebrities



### Media Role to Reduce Social Degradation

Media has enormous roles to play to reduce social degradation and to uphold social values. For this, the different media can play different roles in this regard. However, the respondents identify a number of roles that the media can play to reduce social degradation in the country. The dominant roles include: awareness creation on different issues including control misuse of social media, negative effect of drug use, social values, ethical and religious practice, promote local political, social, and religious leaders to uphold social values, promote positive and negative effects of social values and so on. The respondents also observe that media can play role as catalyst for social awareness movement to reduce social degradation in the country. However, the figure-31 depicts the roles of media to reduce social degradation in the country.

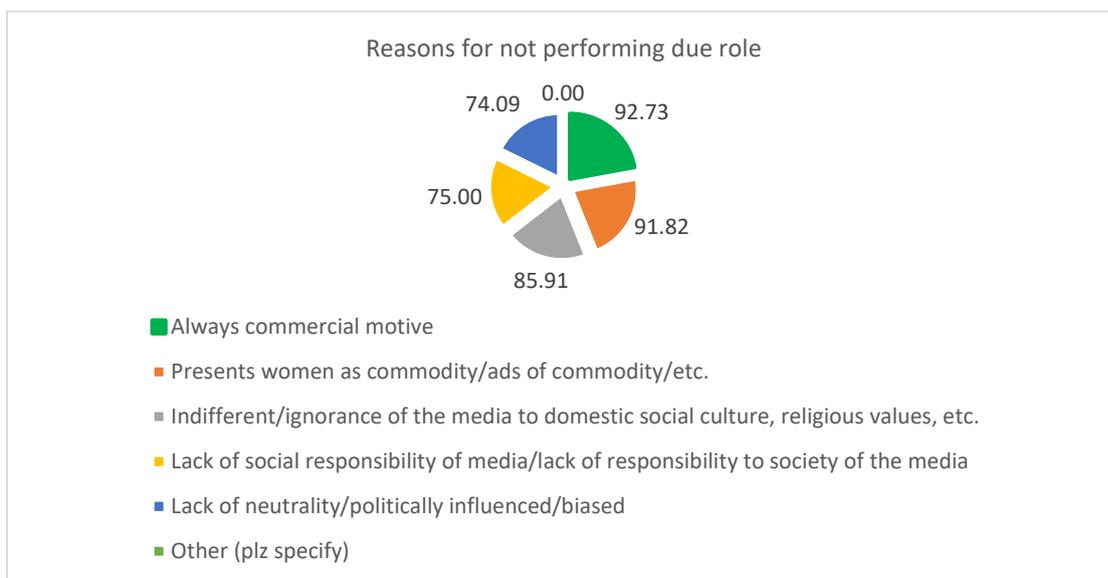
Figure 31 Media's role to reduce social degradation



### If These (mentioned earlier) Are not Performed by the Media, What Is the Reasons?

The media can play a lot of roles to reduce social degradation in the country. It is presented in the figure-31. Whether the media is playing such roles duly, in replying to this query, the respondents shared different opinions in this regard. The figure-32 shows the reflection of the respondents' opinions. Majority of the respondents observe that the media presents women as commodity or use for ads for commodities. Besides, the media is indifferent or overlook the domestic social culture and religious values. A numbers of respondents observe that the media uphold the corporate interest/commercial interest and motive rather than social responsibilities. A good number of respondents further observe that the media has a lack of neutrality or politically biased or influenced.

Figure 32 Reason for not performing due roles to reduce social degradation



### Media Coverage to Reduce Social Degradation (for Journalist Only)

The media personalities were asked what types of role does his/her media play in terms of reducing social degradation. In replying to this query, they respond multiple responses. The figure-33 depicts their opinions. They replied that they cover social awareness related news, features, special page, occasional page, arrange talk show, special bulletin, drama or series events and so on. But the dominant is the coverage of news items. features, special page, occasional page, arrange talk show, special bulletin, drama or series events and so on. But the dominant is the coverage of news items.

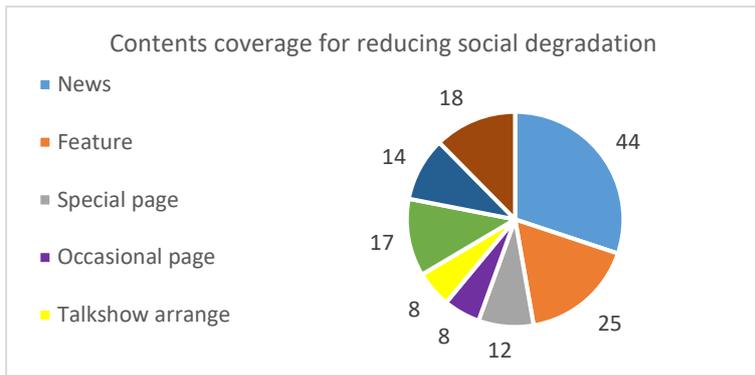


Figure 33 Contents coverage for reducing social degradation

### Contribution of Media to Reduce Social Degradation

The media personalities were also asked about the impacts of such initiatives taken by the media. For this they were asked to rate against the appropriate range of impacts on society. The

figure-34 portrays the contribution of media in terms of reducing social degradation in the country. However, 29 percent of the respondents observe that the media contributes 51-75% in reducing social degradation in the country which is followed by 26-50% while 24 percent of the respondents claim that it contributes 76-100%.

(0-25%= very little; 26-50%= moderate; 51-75%= much; 76-100%=very much)

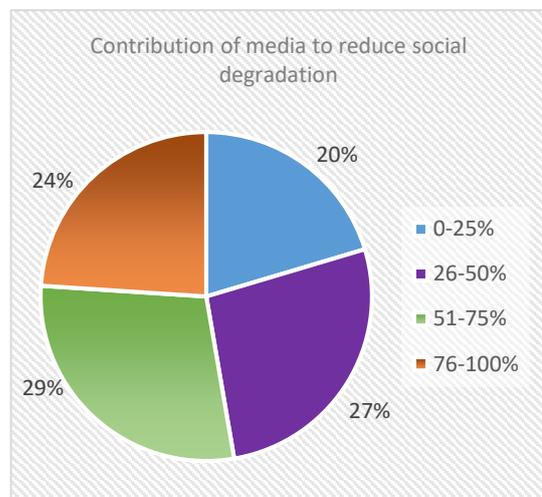


Figure 34 Contribution of media to reduce social degradation

### The Weak Sides of the Media to Reduce Social Degradation

The study also explores the weak sides of the media. The respondents with this regard shared their opinions. The figure-35 presents their opinions. They observe that the media is politically affiliated which leads them to be biased. However, the media always upholds corporate interest, commercial interest and lack of continuous follow up of events.

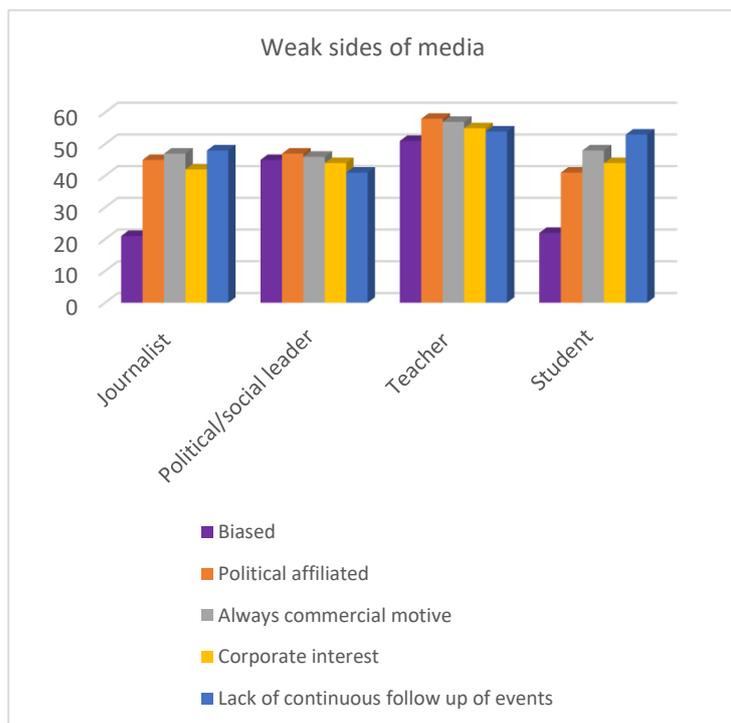


Figure 35 Weak sides of media

### The Strong Sides of the Media to Reduce Social Degradation

But the media has some strong aspects to promote social values that would contribute to reduce social degradation in the country. The figure-36 presents the strength of media. The respondents observe that the media can be neutral in terms of providing information, coverage of news and views that promote to social values. The media can be a catalyst of social change. Moreover, the media enjoys freedom to cover social awareness related news, views, programmes, events and so on. Therefore, the media can play a strong role to reduce social degradation in the country. Journalists, political and social leaders, teachers and students observe that neutrality is the major one strength of the media followed by to be a catalyst of social change, upholding social values, promoting local and domestic culture, practice and values.

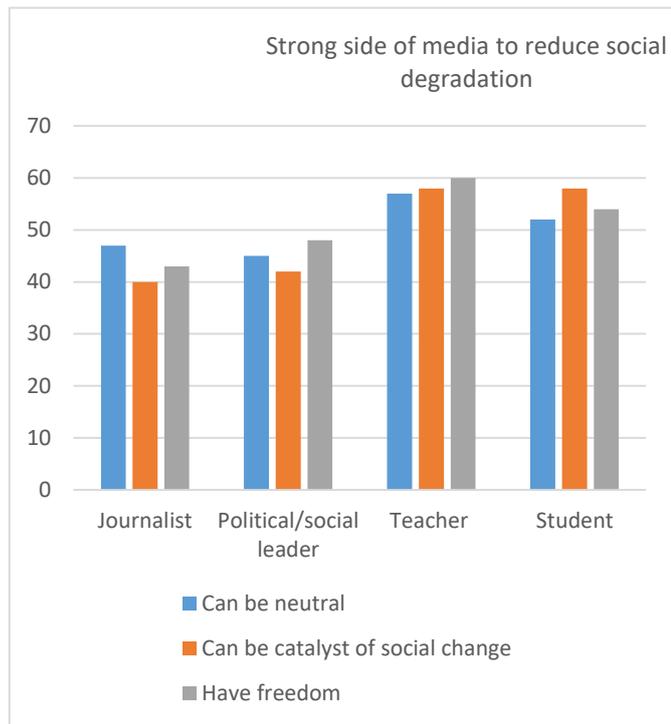


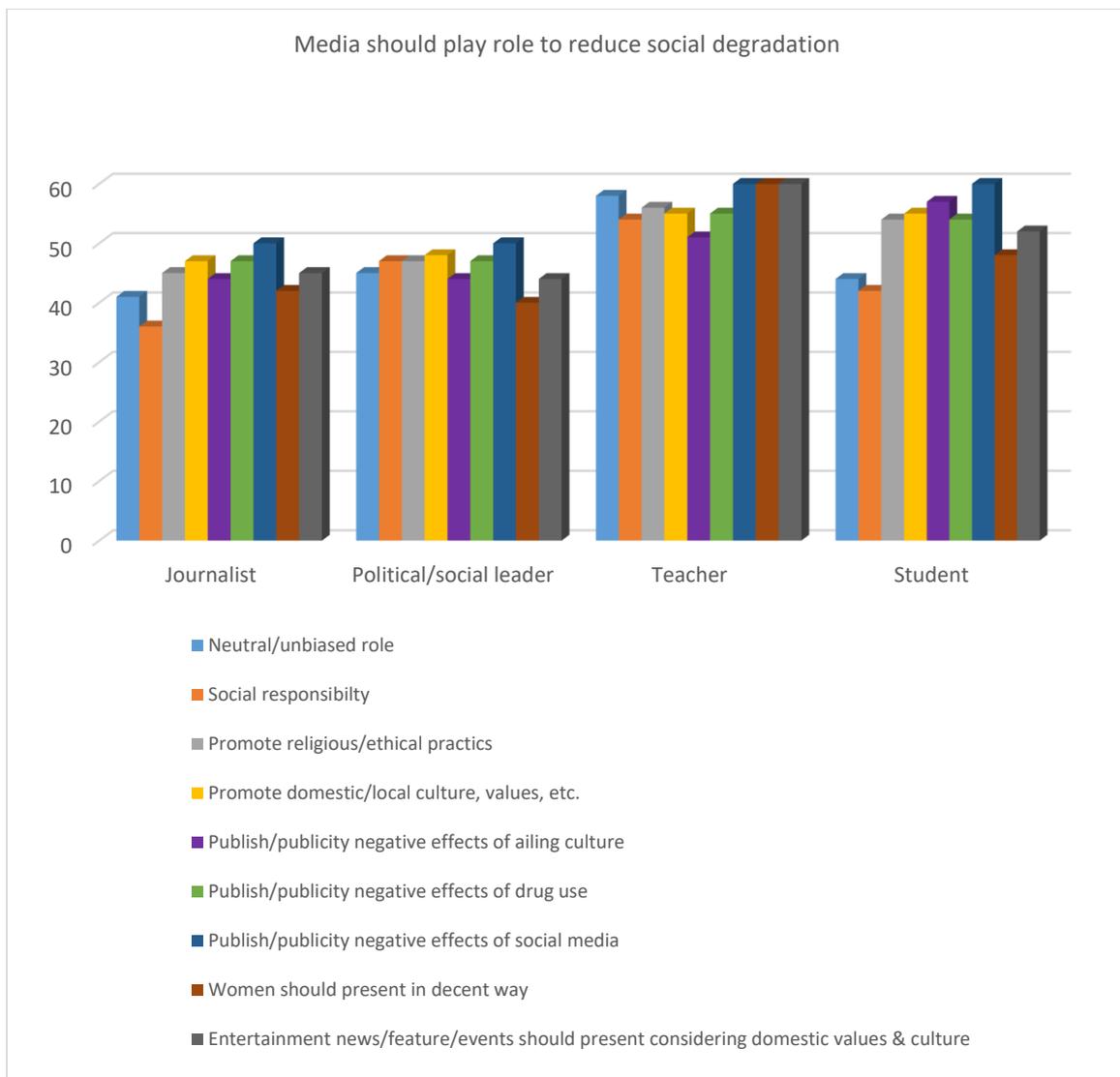
Figure 36 Strong side of media to reduce social degradation

### The Media Should Play Roles to Reduce Social Degradation in the Country

As the media plays different roles—positive and negative, promote and demote social values, the respondents were asked what types of role the media should play to reduce social degradation in the country. Therefore, the respondents identify a number of roles that the media should play in terms of reducing the social degradation in the country (figure-37). Majority of the respondents observe that the media should promote the publicity of negative roles and effects of social media on social degradation in the country. Women should be presented in decent ways. Entertainment news, features, events should be presented considering the domestic values and culture. Drug is considered as one the major factors for social degradation in the country. So, the media should promote news, features, programmes and different events upholding the negative effects of drug on the society. There is a tendency to follow foreign culture which can be locally branded as ailing culture, considering the culture and values of locality. So, the

tendency should be stopped and its negative effects should be published widely that would make aware of and contribute to reduce social degradation in the country. Ethical and religious practices are very important to reduce social degradation in the country. Therefore, the media should promote the behaviour of ethical and religious practices in daily life. The media has some social responsibilities in addition to its commercial interest. For this, the media should come forward to perform their social responsibilities that would contribute to reduce social degradation in the country. Finally, it can be said that the media has a strong and effective role to reduce social degradation in the country. For this, they should come forward in this regard.

Figure 37 Media should play role to reduce social degradation



In the forthcoming sections, data of the second category media, Radio, will be presented.

## Radio Part

### Role of Radio to Reduce Social Degradation in the Country

The study explores the role of radio in terms of its contribution and role to reduce social degradation. For this, programs of the radio were explored. However, five centers of Bangladesh Betar, two FM radio and three community radio were brought under this study.

#### Bangladesh Betar

Bangladesh Betar (hereafter BD Betar) is the State-owned radio station. It covers all over the country with its programmes. BD Betar presents a variety of events and programmes round the year. All the regional stations air the central programmes simultaneously. But every regional station airs some own programmes considering its location and demand. However, the study explored five specific areas related to social awareness which are considered to contribute in reducing social degradation in the country. The areas include: (1) protection related news/features/event about violence against women and children (2) awareness related news/features/event about environment pollution (3) negative effect of drug use (4) accident prevention related and (5) obeying rules of law.

*Table 3 Social awareness programmes on BD Betar*

Name of Five regional centers	Major programs (social awareness related)
Bangladesh Betar, Dhaka	VAW, Law & Order, Effect of drug, Environment, Road accident awareness, Health, etc
Bangladesh Betar, Rajshahi	VAW, Law & Order, Effect of drug, Environment, Road accident awareness, Health, etc
Bangladesh Betar, Chottogram	VAW, Law & Order, Effect of drug, Environment, Road accident awareness, Health, etc
Bangladesh Betar, Cumilla	VAW, Law & Order, Effect of drug, Environment, Road accident awareness, Health, etc
Bangladesh Betar, Cox's Bazar	VAW, Law & Order, Effect of drug, Environment, Road accident awareness, Health, etc

#### FM Radio

Although FM radio runs for the commercial interest and focuses on music events, they also play roles on some social awareness related issues. They do these separately as well as during the different events such as musical events. For example, before going to start a song, some social awareness related issues like negative effect of drug, environment pollution, etc. are

shared. However, some major social awareness related issues are presented at a glance in the table-4.

*Table 4 Social awareness programmes on FM Radio*

Name of FM Radio	Major programs (social awareness related)
Radio Today, Dhaka	Traffic awareness, weather awareness, social awareness, drug awareness, environment awareness (Green Radio), VAW awareness, news
Radio Foorti	Traffic awareness, weather awareness, social awareness, drug awareness, VAW awareness

### Community Radio

Community Radio is dedicated to serve the community interest in the country. Considering the community interest, the non-government organizations are allowed to run such types of radio at the community level. It is not like the FM Radio which is run commercial motive. One of the major and remarkable areas of the Community Radio is that engagement of community people at their programmes and events. As a result, Community Radio presents a variety of programmes. However, some social awareness related programmes aired by the Community Radio are shown at a glance in the table-5.

*Table 5 Social awareness programmes on community radio*

Name of community radio	Major programs (social awareness related)
Radio Padma, Rajshahi	VAW, Law & Order, Effect of drug, Environment, Road accident awareness, Health, etc
Radio Bikrampur, Monshiganj, Dhaka	VAW, Law & Order, Effect of drug, Environment, Road accident awareness, Health, etc
Radio Saikat, Cox's Bazar	VAW, Law & Order, Effect of drug, Environment, Road accident awareness, Health, etc

### Survey Data of Radio Part

A total of 220 respondents were also brought under the survey for the radio part. Among them, 50 were journalists from different media categories, 50 were political/social leaders, 60 were teachers selected following the simple random technique from different university, college, madrasah and school, and 60 were students who were also selected following the simple random technique from same university, college, madrasah and school for this study. The following figures-38, 39 & 40 shows a details of the respondents and its different categories.

Figure 38 Total numbers of respondents from different categories

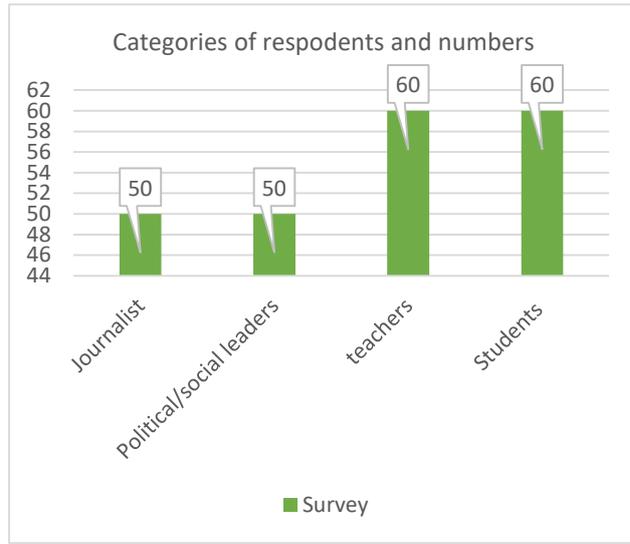
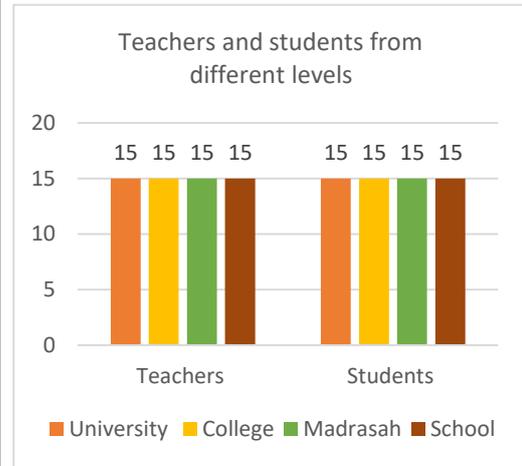


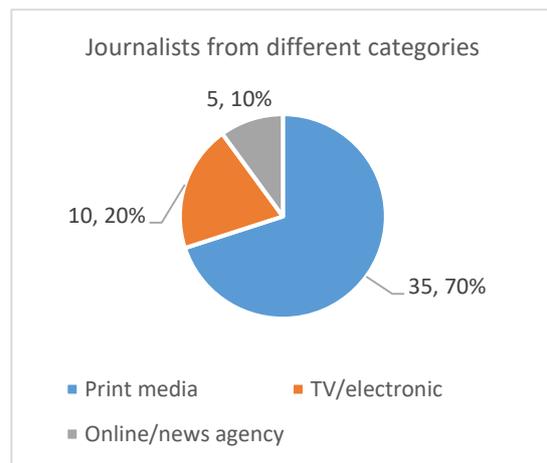
Figure 39 Number of respondents from educational institutions



### Journalists from Different Media Brought under the Study

A total of 50 journalists were brought under survey in the study. The following figure-40 shows the categories of media and the number of the respondents who were brought under the study. They were brought under the survey with regard to the radio media. Broadly there are three categories of radio media in the country— State-owned Bangladesh Betar, Commercial FM Radio and Community Radio.

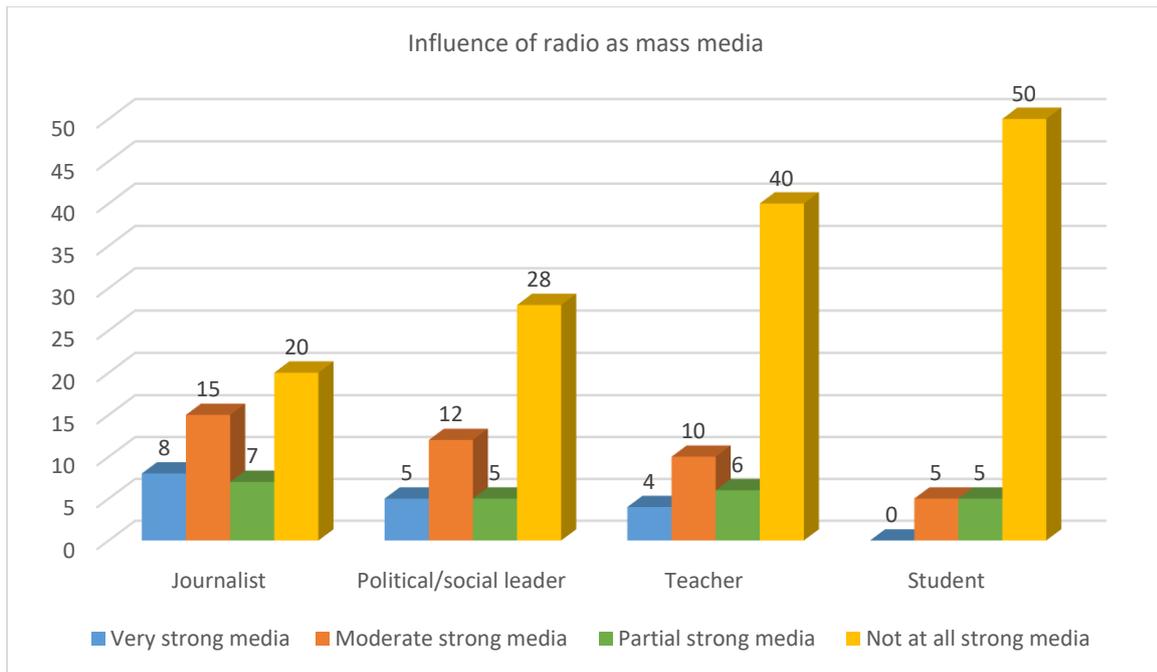
Figure 40 Journalists from different categories of media



### Opinion about Radio as Mass Media

There are different types of media and they have different type of influence or strength on daily life. To understand the strength and influence of radio as mass media, the respondents were asked to identify its strength or influence. The figure-41 presents the opinions of the respondents. It shows that almost all the respondents observe that now it is not at all a strong media in the country. Only 17 respondents out of 220 respondents observe that it is a very strong media in the country while a total of 42 respondents observe that it has a moderate strength in the media world in the country. On the other hand, only 23 respondents observe that it is partially a strong media in the country. But a total of 138 out of 220 respondents (63%) think that radio is not a strong media at present day in the country.

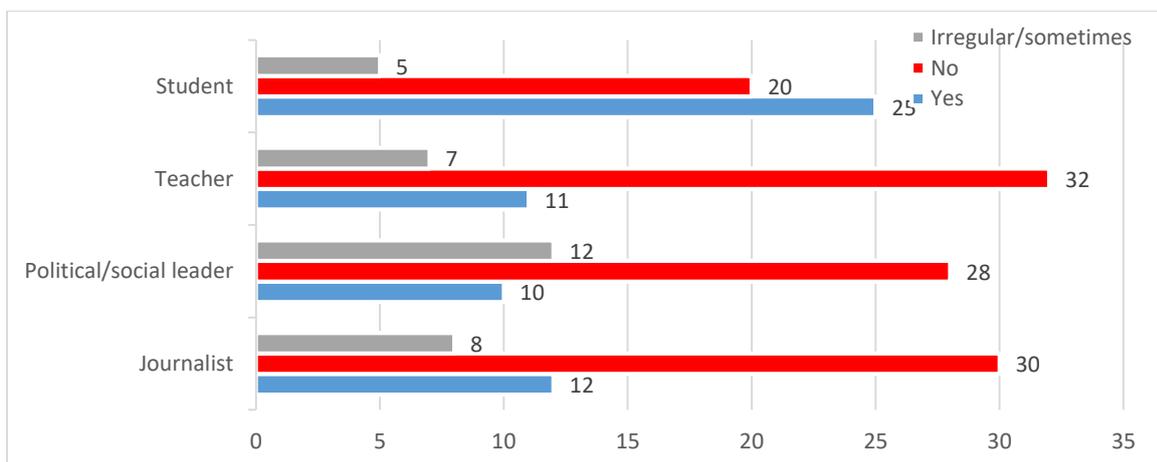
Figure 41 Influence of radio as mass media



### Opinion about Listening Radio

However, the respondents were asked whether they listen radio. The result is not sound which is reflected with the red color bar in the figure-42. It depicts that most of the respondents do not listen radio.

Figure 42 Status of listening radio

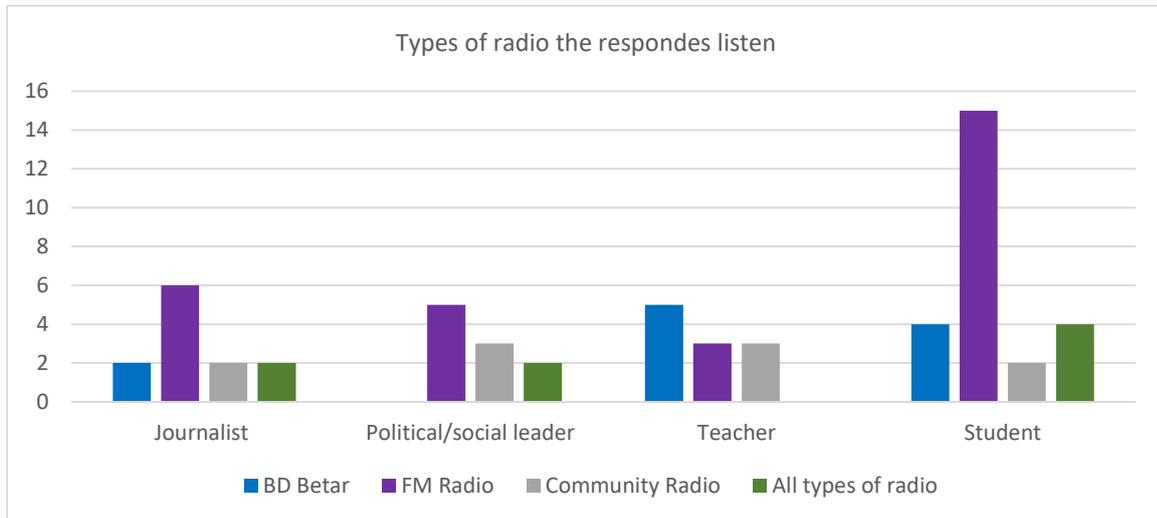


### If Yes, What Type of Radio They Listen

The previous data shows that some the respondents listen radio. Consequently, the respondents were asked that what types of radio they listen, and, most of them replied that they typically listen FM radio. It shows in the figure-43. The purple colour of the following

figure reflect the opinions of the respondents. Then, they listen Bangladesh Betar which reflects in the blue colour in the figure.

Figure 43 Respondents listening status of different radio



#### Degree of Influence of Radio as a Mass Media on Personal/Family/Social Life

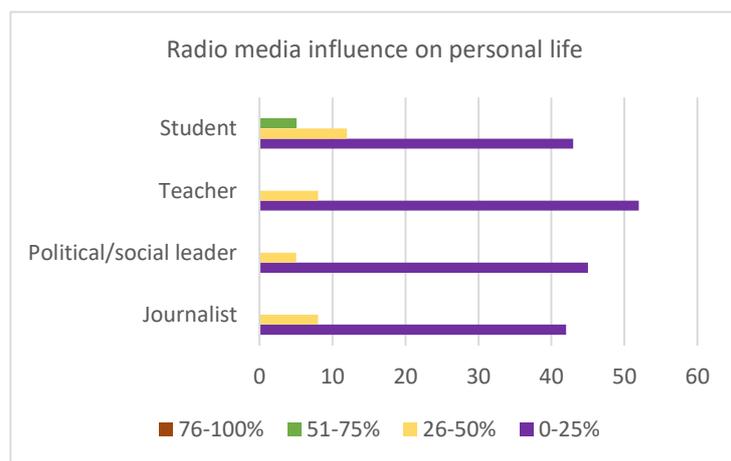
Like other media, the respondents also asked about the influence of radio on their daily life— personal, family and social life. For this, they were asked to rate as percentage as the appropriate range using this (0-25%= very little; 26-50%= moderate; 51-75%= much; 76-100%=very much) range. However, the data, the degree of influence of radio on personal life, family life and social life is presented in

Figure 44 Degree of influence of radio on personal life

the following figure-44, 45 and 46.

#### *Influence on Personal Life*

The respondents were asked to rate against the range of influence of radio on their personal life. Replying to this query, almost all the



respondents replied it has a little impact or influence on their personal life. It is reflected in the figure-44 with purple colour. It denotes that it has a 0-25% influence on personal life.

### *Influence on Family Life*

The respondents also asked the degree of influence of radio on family life, it is also similar opinions like personal life influence of radio. The blue colour of the figure-45 shows that there is little influence of radio on family life. Almost all the respondents of all categories observe that radio has a little influence on social life. It is also validated the data of radio listening.

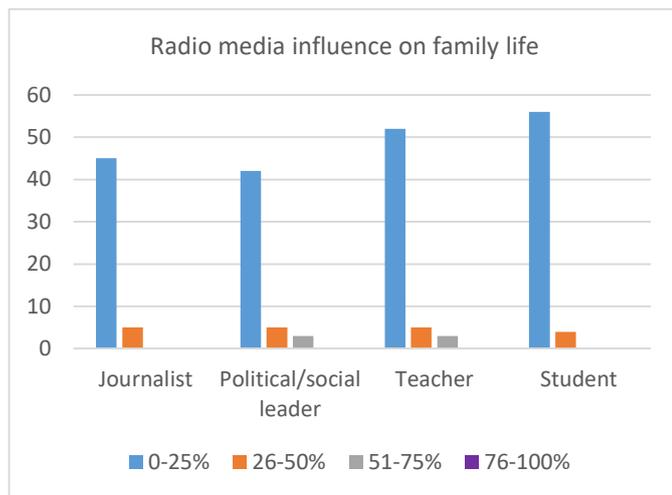


Figure 45 Influence of radio on family life

### *Influence on Social Life*

Like personal and family life, the study also explores the influence of radio on social life. It has already published that there is a little influence of radio on personal and family life. The data, however, also shows that there is also a little influence or impact of radio on social life. The green colour of the figure-46 presents the opinions of the respondents with regard to the influence of radio on social life in the country. It denotes that as most of the respondents do not listen radio, so it cannot bring any major impacts on social life.

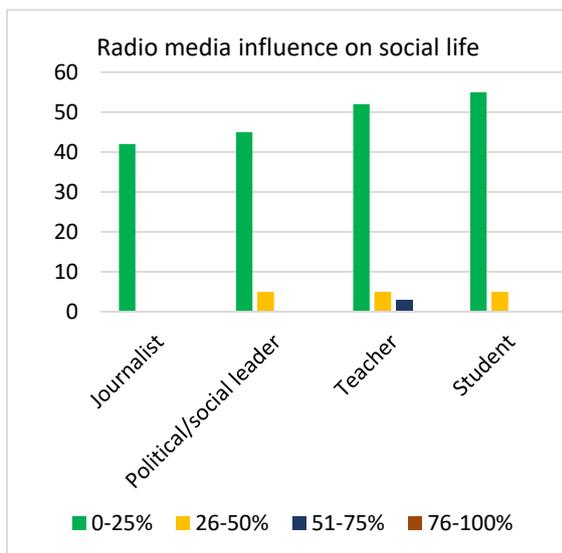
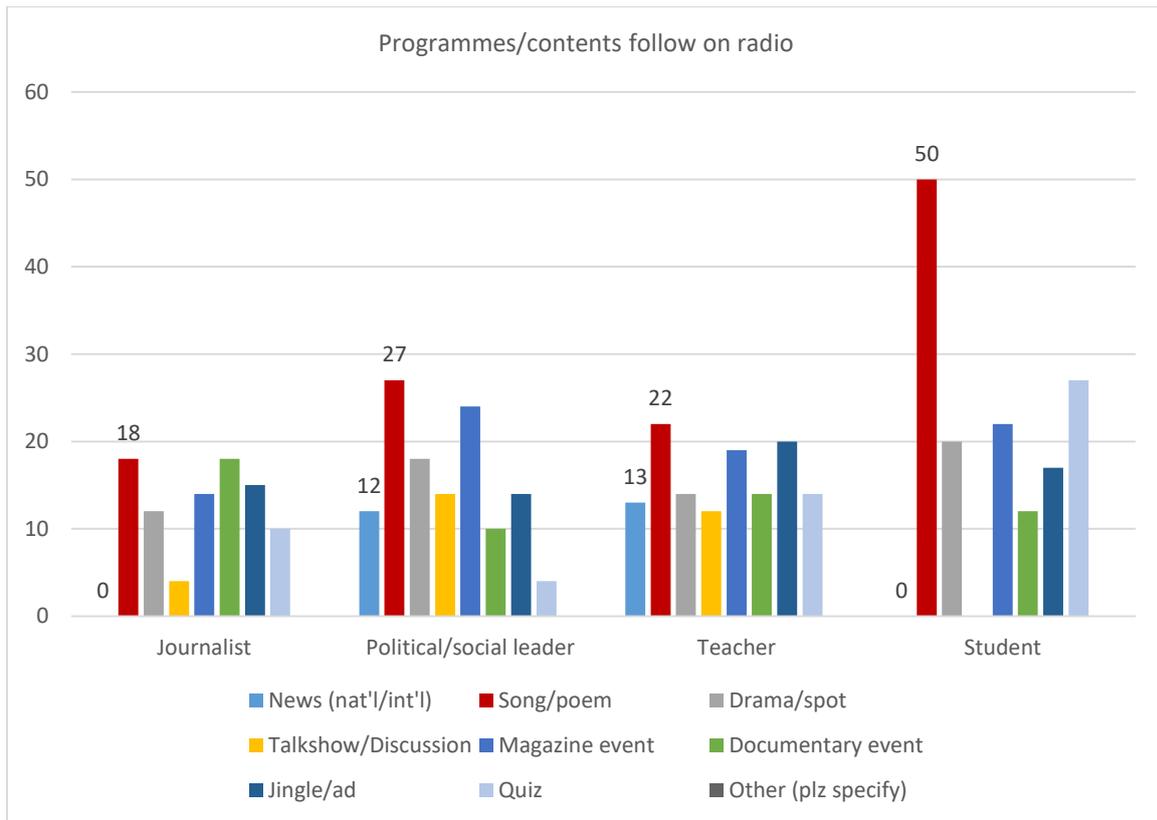


Figure 46 Influence of radio on social life

### **Follow up of Contents/Programmes on the Radio by the Respondents**

The respondents were asked in terms of following contents or programmes on radio. It reveals that majority of the respondents follow musical event. Then, they follow drama or spot event. Some respondents also follow jingle and ad. However, most of the respondents from the student category follow quiz event followed by magazine and drama respectively. Some also follow jingle and documentary programmes. The following figure-47 presents the status of following items of the respondents.

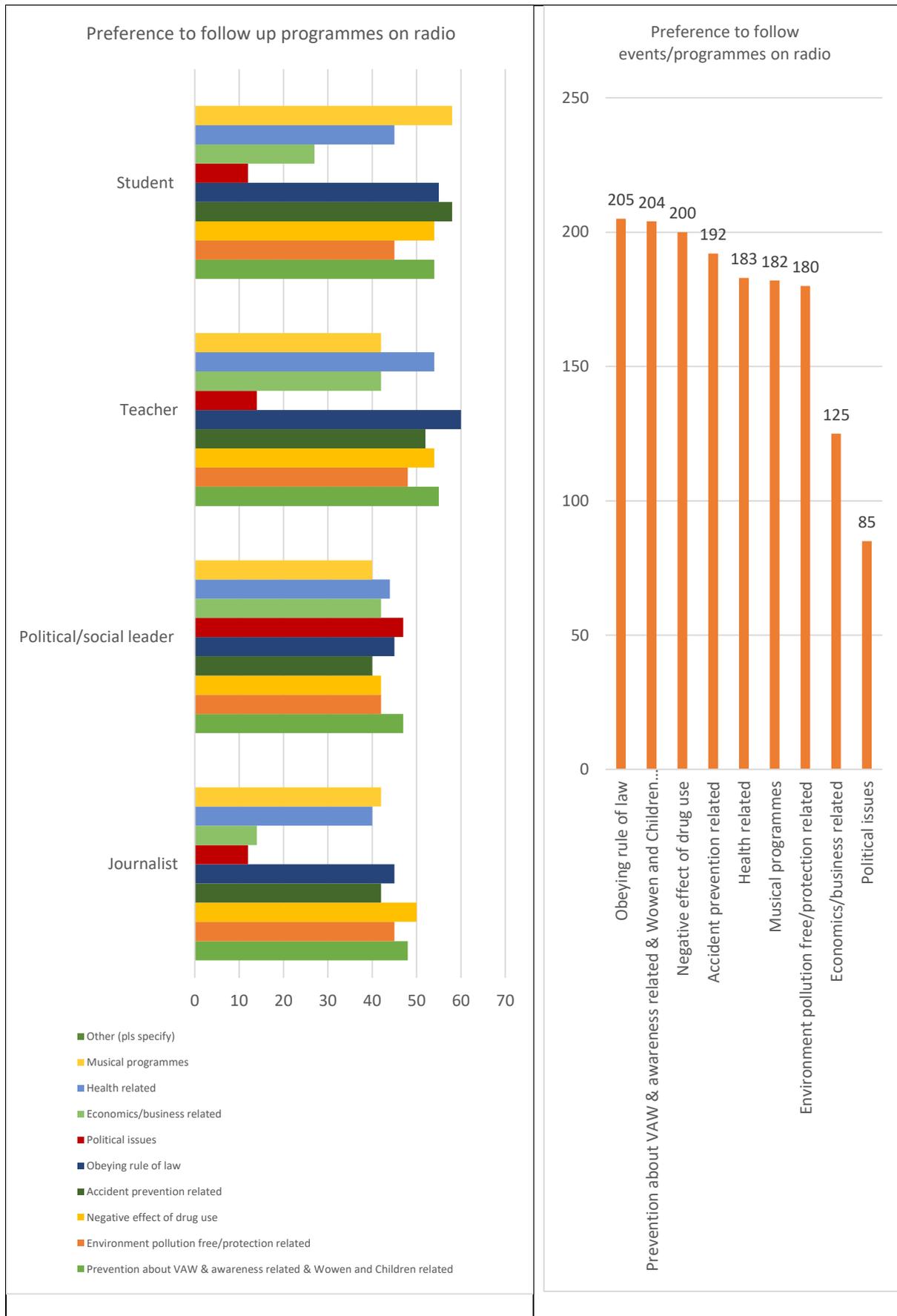
Figure 47 Programmes/contents follow on radio



### Preference to Follow up Programmes on Radio

The respondents were asked about their preference to follow up programmes on radio. For this they were asked to mark tick against the appropriate subject. Multiple responses were counted. The following figure-48 shows the results. However, majority of the respondents prefer to listen programmes related to obeying rule of law followed by prevention about VAW and awareness related and women and children related issues on radio. Then, the respondents prefer to listen events or programmes related to awareness or negative effects of drug on society. Then, awareness related to prevent accident related events are preferred. The respondents, then, prefer health related programmes followed by musical programmes or song on radio. They also prefer environment related programmes on radio. Preference about business and economics related issues is not very interested to the respondents. They also do not prefer political issues related programmes on radio.

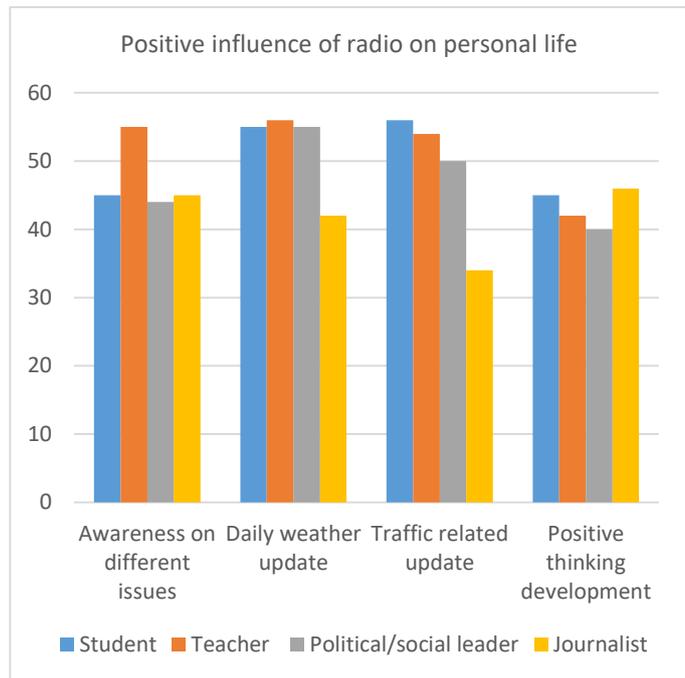
Figure 48 Preference to follow up programmes on radio



### Positive Influence of Radio on Personal Life

although the respondents follow less radio compared to other media, they think radio media has some positive effect on personal life. Among many others, the major issues are revealed in the figure-49. The respondents observe that media makes aware of different issues which have positive impacts of their personal life. They observe that it can bring impacts on positive thinking attitudes, also create awareness on different social issues. The listeners can be updated about daily weather and traffic related issue.

Figure 49 Positive influence of radio on personal life



### Negative Influence of Radio on Personal Life

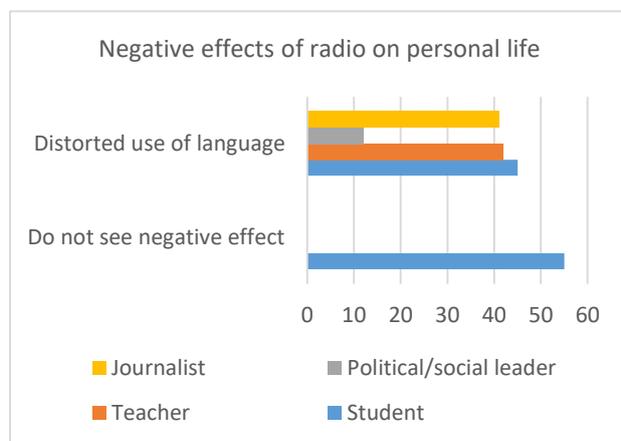


Figure 50 Negative effects of radio on personal life

In replying to the negative effects of radio on personal life, the opinions are very less compared with other media. It seems that there is a little impacts of radio on personal life. However, the figure-50 shows that most of the respondents of student category replied do not see any major negative effects of radio on personal life. However, the respondents who replied to this query observe that there is a distorted use of language that leads the

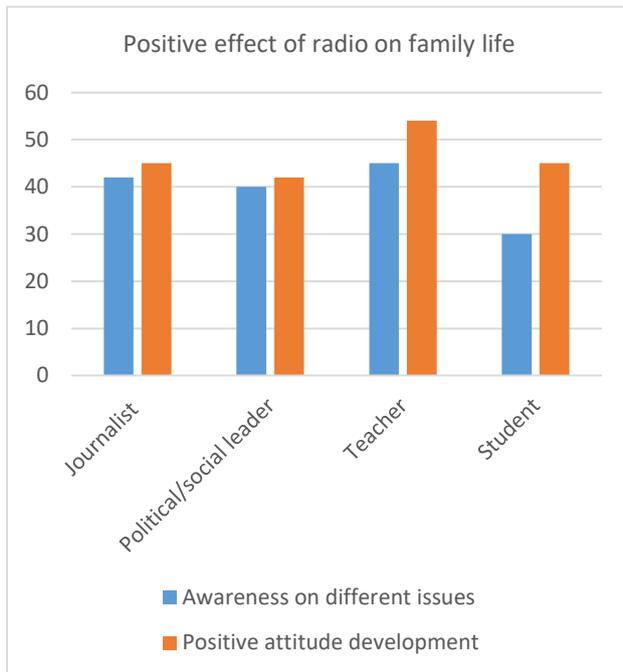
individual to use in daily life. It is observed that it is happened in the case of RM radio.

### Positive Influence of Radio on Family Life

The respondents observe that radio can bring some positive effects on family life. Radio broadcasts various types of programmes. These programmes can contribute to create awareness on different issues that can bring positive effect on family life. These programmes

can also contribute to develop positive attitudes that can also bring positive effects on family life. The figure-51 shows the opinions of the respondents.

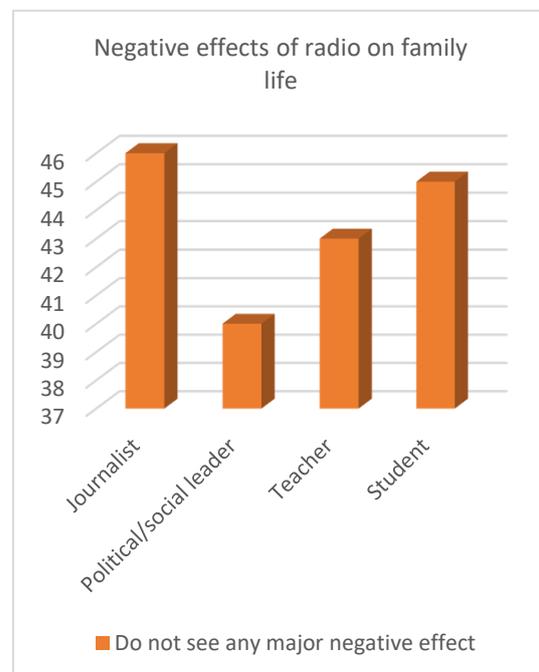
Figure 51 Positive effect of radio on family life



### Negative Influence of Radio on Family Life

In replying to the query of negative effects or influence of radio on family life, the respondents do not see any major negative effects or influence of radio on social life. It reveals that this media is not so strong to bring any major negative effect on family life.

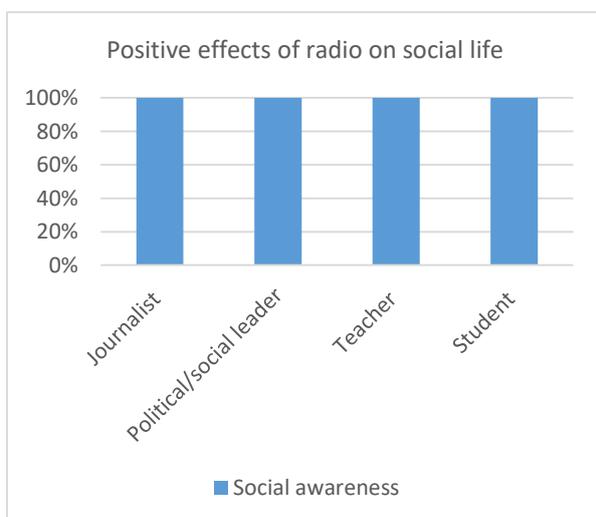
Figure 52 Negative effects of radio on family life



### Positive Influence of Radio on Social Life

The respondents observe that radio can bring positive influence on social life, creating social awareness. The figure-53 shows the opinions of the respondents.

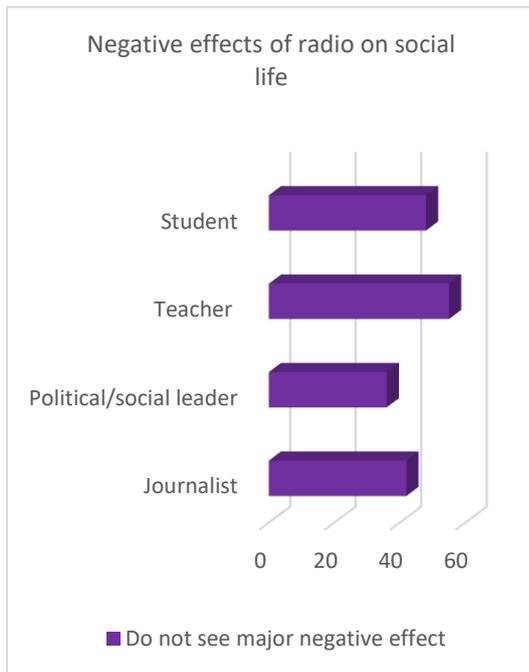
Figure 53 Positive effects of radio on social life



### Negative Influence of Radio on Social Life

Although the respondents observe that there is positive influence of radio on social life, they do not find any major negative effect or influence of radio on social life. The figure-54 shows the opinions of the respondents. It seems that radio media is a passive media in the country.

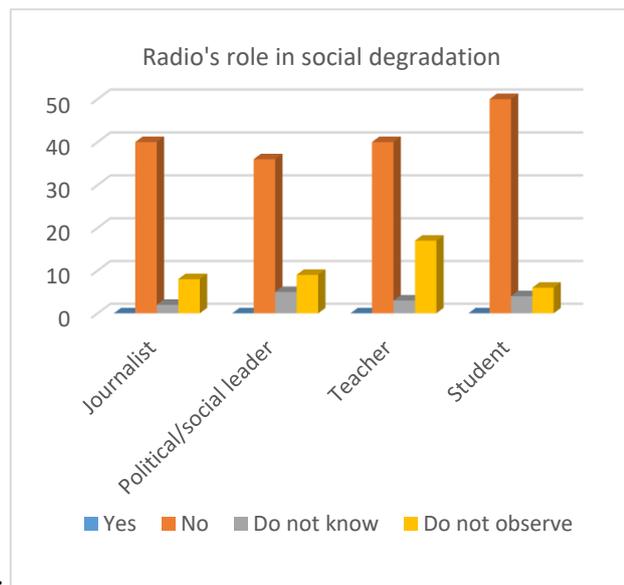
Figure 54 Negative effects of radio on social life



### Opinion of the Respondents about 'Whether Radio Plays Role to Deteriorate Social Degradation'

In replying to this query, almost all the respondents replied radio has no role in social degradation. But some respondents do not know anything about deterioration of social values caused by radio.

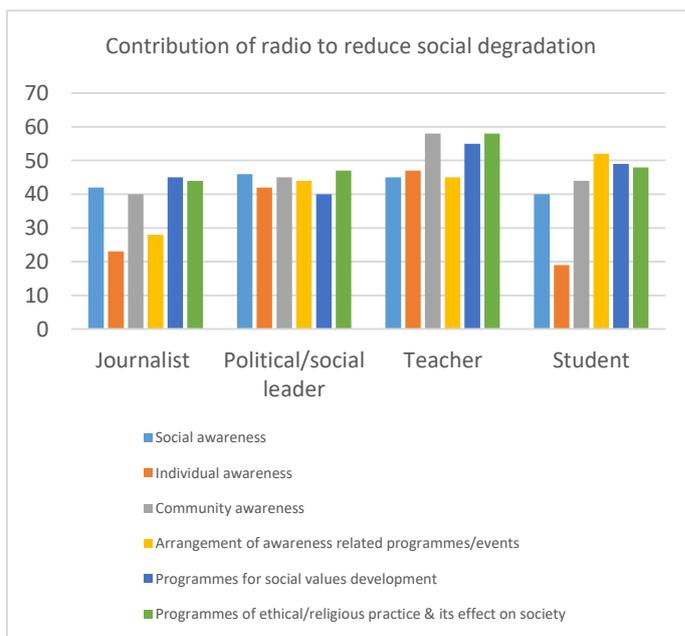
Figure 55 Radio's role in social degradation



### Opinion of the Respondents about the Role of Radio to Reduce/Prevent Social Degradation

The respondents observe that radio can contribute to reduce social degradation through its different types of programmes.

Figure 56 Contribution of radio to reduce social degradation



Radio can run programmes that would create social awareness, individual awareness and community awareness. Radio can also present programmes that would contribute to develop social values among the listeners that would ultimately impact on reducing social degradation. Moreover, radio can present programmes that would also contribute to ethical and religious

practice in daily life. It would bring a positive impact on society, reducing social degradation in the country.

### Opinion of the Respondents about the Execution of the Role (mentioned above) by Radio

The respondents were asked whether the mentioned above programmes or events are presented by radio. In replying to this query, most the respondents replied that they do not know about it. It is reflected in the figure-57 with blue colour bar.

However, some respondents observe radio performs these programmes while some other respondents observe that radio does it. But some respondents reflected with purple colour in the figure observe that radio does well.

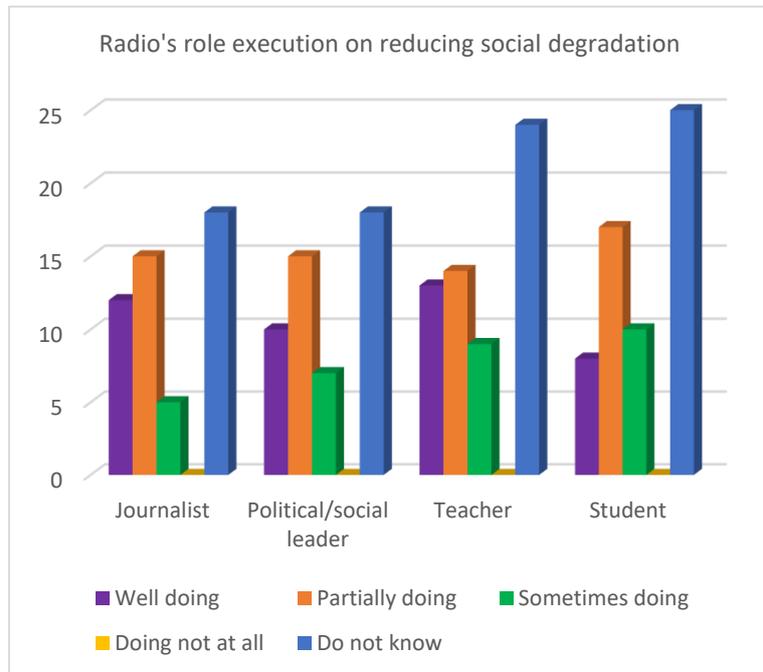


Figure 57 Radio's role of execution of programmes for reducing social degradation

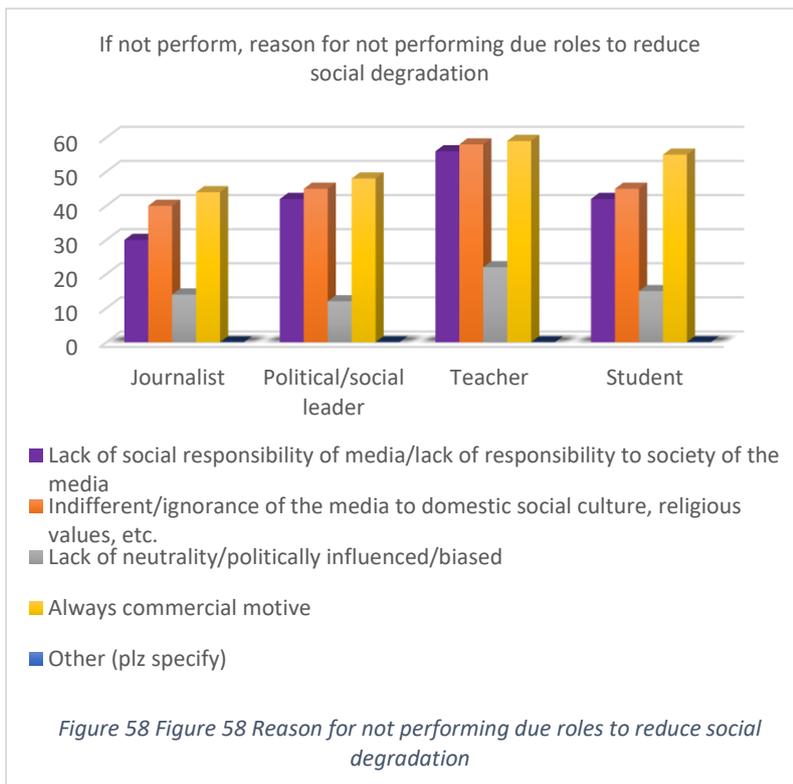


Figure 58 Reason for not performing due roles to reduce social degradation

### If These (mentioned earlier) Are not Performed by Radio, What Are the Reasons?

If the programmes supposed to be presented by radio are not aired or broadcast, the respondents identify some dominant factors for this. The factors include: always commercial motivation, lack of social responsibility or lack of responsibility to society, indifferent to domestic social

culture, religious values and practice. The figure-58 reflects the opinions of the respondents.

### Media Coverage to Reduce/Prevent Social Degradation (for Journalist Only)

To get data with regard to this query, ten individuals who were engaged in radio were brought under survey separately. The following figure-59 shows the opinions of the respondents. It shows that Bangladesh Betar covers almost all events related to social awareness that would contribute to reduce social degradation in the country. On

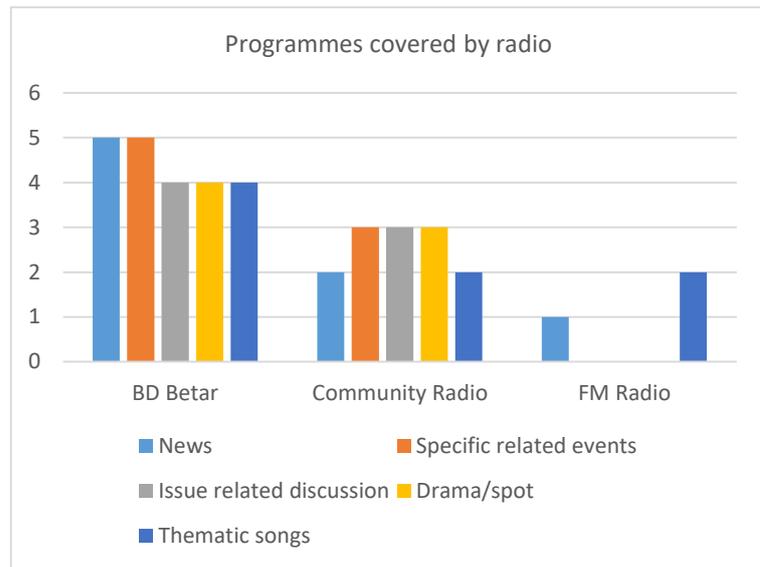


Figure 59 Contents coverage for reducing social degradation

the other hand, other could not cover all events due to their mode of operation.

### Media Contribution to Reduce/Prevent Social Degradation

The respondents also asked to rate the degree of contribution of such programmes in reducing social degradation in the country. For this, they were asked to mark the range interval (0-25%= very little; 26-50%= moderate; 51-75%= much; 76-100%=very much) as they deem appropriate. The figure-60 reflects the opinions of the respondents.

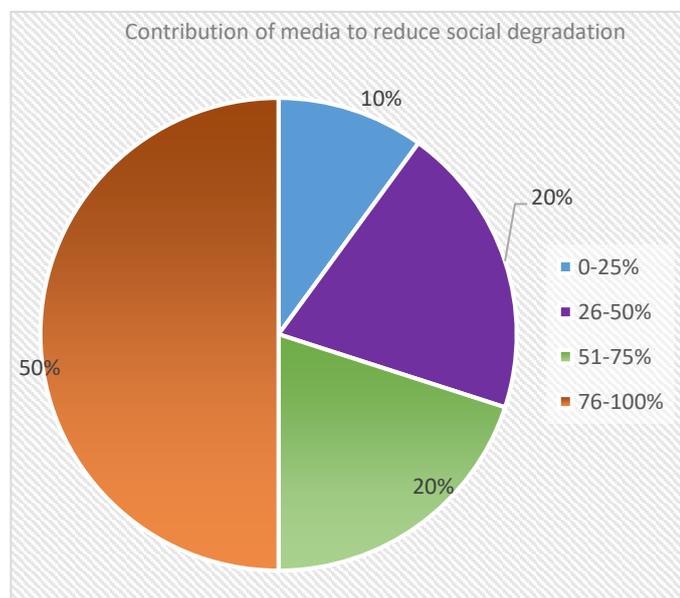


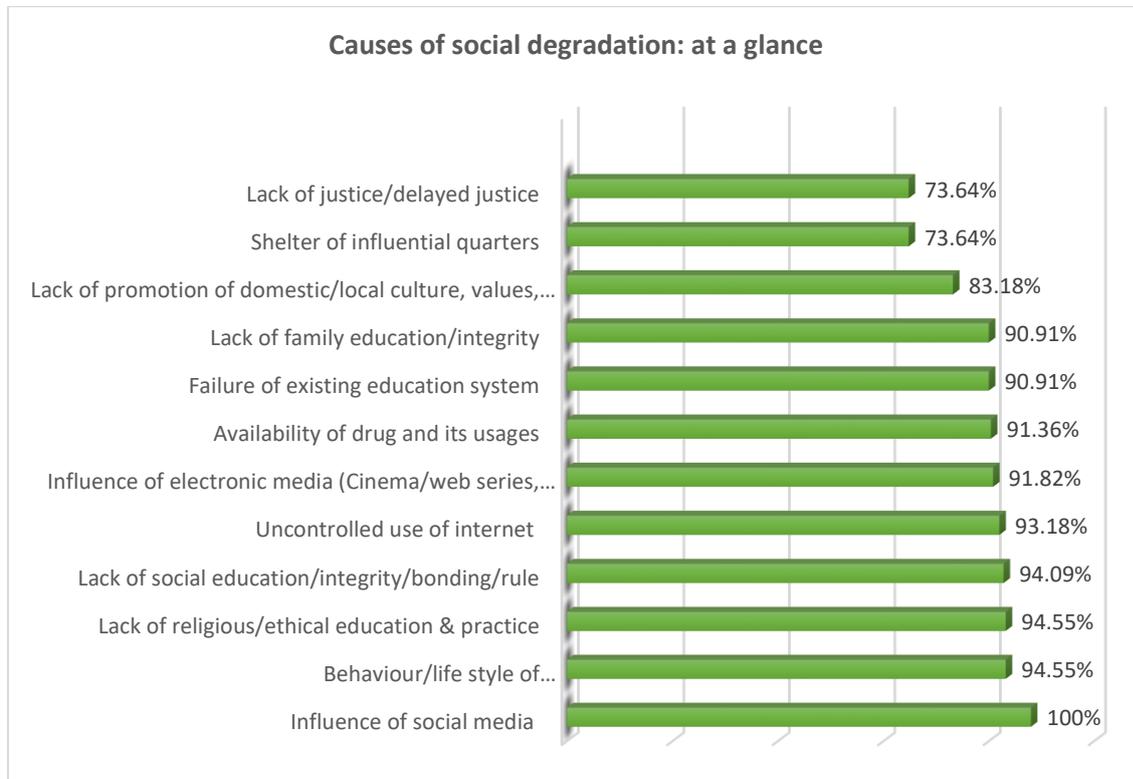
Figure 60 Contribution of media to reduce social degradation

### Reasons for Increasing Social Degradation

The figure-61 reveals a list of reasons for social degradation in the country. Among the list of factors, the social media and behaviour or life style of actors, actress, models, idols, social leaders are dominants. Then, lack of religious, ethical education and practice as well as lack

of social education, integrity, bonding, rules are appeared as causes of social degradation in the country.

Figure 61 Causes for social degradation



Though internet is very important in the present day, it is appeared as it is used without control one of the reasons for social degradation. There is also influence of electronic media for social degradation in the country. Availability of drug is also another reasons for social degradation. Failure of existing education system to promote social values and lack of family education and integrity are also identified as the causes of social degradation in the country. Though it is said that there is a glorious tradition of culture, values, etc. in the country, these domestic and local culture and values are not promoted accordingly. So, lack of promotion of domestic culture and values is appeared as one of the reasons for social degradation. The data shows that shelter of influential quarters of society and delayed of justice run hand in hand. They are identified as the causes of social degradation in the country.

#### Radio Role to Reduce Social Degradation

As a mass media, radio can play and contribute various role to reduce and prevent social degradation in the country. The respondents observe that radio can broadcast many social awareness related programmes and events. The programmes include: programmes for child rearing, religious and ethical practice, awareness of drug's effect, social media's effect,

promotional programmes for domestic culture and values, social education and so on. Their opinions are reflected in the figure-62.

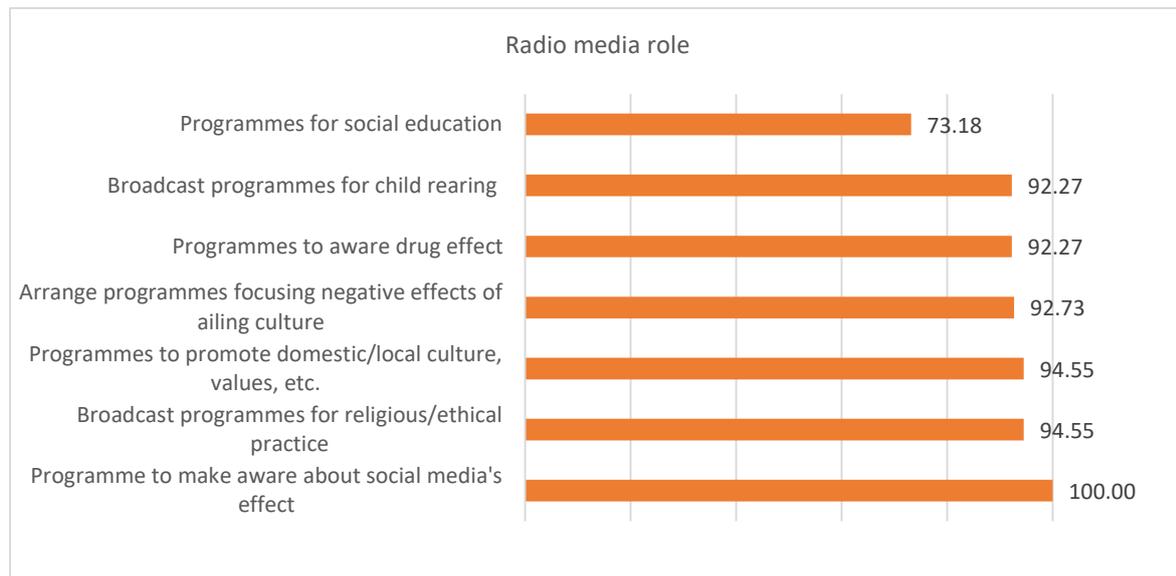


Figure 62 Radio should play & contribute role

### Qualitative Data Presentation: Key informants interview (KII)

The forthcoming sections cover qualitative data mainly key informant interview data, presentation and discussion. A range of categories were interviewed as the KII to understand the social values, its degradation and the role of media to reduce the degradation. However, before going to take the interview, the esteem individuals were explained its purposes and assured not to disclose their identity in any form as a part of research ethics. They were also informed that they can stop talking to the researcher without showing any reason and can withdraw their opinions at any time. Then, they took part in the interviews spontaneously and shared their experience, expertise, and opinions freely.

#### Expert Opinions: University Professors

The study conducted two interviews—one with a professor of sociology and another with a professor of psychology of Rajshahi University. They were selected purposively considering their expertise and experience. The professor of sociology observes that

‘social degradation is increasing day by day’ in the country is not appropriately true. It means it is gradually increasing. But the fact is that it is increasing rapidly. It is the fact. But nobody is telling it. It has happened due to political, social and economic transformation in the society.’

The sociology professor also observes that:

‘If you observe that the social issues are now settled by the political leaders instead of socially accepted elders. So, showing honour to elders is no more in the society. The political leaders show attitudes as “who cares” and this type of attitudes leads to social degradation in the country.’

The professor also shares that in many cases the drug business is operated with the hidden support of political leaders. The professor cites the example of an MP who was elected from Chittagong division. Availability of drug causes and in many cases, intensifies the social degradation in the country, the sociologist observes. On the other hand, the country is passing through a new economic shifting. Economic activities are flourishing in different sectors, creating a new taste to the stakeholders. Thus, their living style has been changed. Fast food culture has emerged rapidly which is not the own culture of the country. Therefore, politics-economics influences on social transformation in the country.

The sociology professor describes that:

‘Village people now enjoy dish culture. They try to follow foreign culture, keeping aside own culture, norms and values. They are trying to be so called modern. They wear dresses following showbiz stars and celebrities. Now they do not feel shy to wear ‘short-dress’, ‘tight dress’ in front of elders’

Therefore, there are many fold dimensions for social degradation in the country. ‘Media is playing the vital roles in this regard. For business motive, in many cases, they promote ailing culture which goes against the local culture and values,’ the professor says, adding that, for this, they have a great role to reduce social degradation in the country. So, media can promote social values, norms and culture. They can make aware of social problems. They can publish and broadcast, focusing the negative impacts of social media, drug, VAW and so on. They can present showbiz celebrities in decent way. Their positive life style should be highlighted to mass people. Overall, to reduce social degradation, there is a need to reform in education system. The education system should focus the moral, ethical, religious norms and practice in daily life. The media can do in these areas. ‘But if you observe, you will find that the media could not perform these activities widely. The media men are divided into different colour. The corporate houses own the media. So, the media cannot do as expected,’ the professor describes.

On the other hand, the professor of psychology observes the social degradation in different way. The professor observes that psychological change has made in the mind of people, especially in the young generation. The professor observes that:

‘The young generation is now very sensitive in terms of psychological attitudes. Depression has increased among the young generation. It seems that frustration has consumed their life. So, they become drug addicted (see annexure-II), committing other social nuisance activities.’

In this regard, family role is very important.

‘But we see different thing. The family members keep themselves engaged in their works. They do not have enough time to spend with their sons and daughters. The parents also keep engaged themselves in social media when they are at home after returning office or workplace. Children also keep themselves engaged in social media. It brings a huge psychological gaps among the family members. Due to lack of socialization, it impacts on social degradation in the country’ the psychologist observes.

So, it appears that social degradation is happening not only for socio-politico-economic reasons. There is also psychological reason. The psychologist observes that the media, in many cases, can be held responsible for social degradation in the country. Media content is very important for upholding social values in one hand and it is also important for degrading social values on the other hand. Again, the psychological reason is that the media is also facing challenges to survive in their world. So, they try to bring change in designing their contents, programmes and events, considering the psychology of viewers, listeners, readers and other stakeholders. In that cases, the media men should be very careful about domestic social norms, values, culture, tradition, and religious practice so that their programmes cannot be held responsible for causing social deterioration in the country, the professor asserts. However, the psychologist observes that the media can promote social values by creating awareness among the stakeholders. They can play role to change the psychological attitudes of mass people. They can make constructive events that would bring positive effects on viewers, listeners and readers and other stakeholder. Because, media reflects the society. On the other hand, the FM radio and Community radio have also responsibilities to use language properly. Spelling words is very important. They should keep it in mind when they use different words. The listeners of radio use the words what they listen. Using words properly is one of the ways of construction of social behaviour. But it is very difficult for the media, the professor thinks. Because, it needs professionalism. There is a criticism about ‘lack of professionalism among the media men’, the professor asserts, adding that it should developed. ‘Always business motive psychology is another important aspect of the media’, the professor thinks. The issues should be addressed. Overall, the media can contribute a lot to reduce social degradation in the country,’ the professor observes.

### **Senior Journalists: Print Media and Electronic (TV) Media**

Ten senior journalists from the print media and another ten senior journalists of electronic media were interviewed as the key informant interviewees for the study to understand the role of media to reduce social degradation in the country.

The print media journalists observe that social degradation is increasing in the country. They describe social degradation is not a problem for Bangladesh only. It is one of the major problems in many countries all over the world. For example, VAW is increasing not only in the developing countries like Bangladesh but also it is happening in the developed countries. Drug addiction is another social problem, one of the journalists' asserts, adding that for such problems no one factor cannot be held responsible. There are many stakeholders responsible for such situation. Media especially the social media can be held responsible as one of them. In general, it cannot be said that media is responsible for social degradation. But some journalists observe that there are mushrooming of media houses in the country. Apart from some noted mainstream media houses, the other media houses may contribute to some extent social degradation in the country. They also observe that the online media is also mushrooming in the country. Consequently, they can also back up social degradation activities in the country. The senior journalists observe that 'there is a lack of professionalism among many journalists. There is also a lack of ethical values in terms of professional journalism among many in the media industry. As a result, their activities are caused for social degradation.'

However, to reduce social degradation, there is no one way and it cannot be achieved rapidly. It needs involvement of multi stakeholders, the senior media men observe. They further observe that teacher community may be one of the vital stakeholders. They can contribute to reduce social degradation in the country. Social elites may be another stakeholder to contribute to this area. Politicians are also another stakeholder in the country to reduce social degradation. Policy makers may be the vital stakeholders to this area. Businessmen cannot be kept away from this movement because they have a great role in creating and changing taste in life style people especially the young generation. So, businessmen should be involved. Finally, the media men and media houses can be a catalyst to bring together all the stakeholders in a table. Moreover, all other stakeholders should also act from their own area. Therefore, media can play a vital role to reduce social degradation in the country. Although there is a challenge to do so, some media houses do it, most of the senior journalists observe. However, they also observe that the electronic media has a greater impact on society compared to the print media. Consequently, some the journalists describe that the print media has also social media link that uphold their contents as like electronic or online media.

On the other hand, the electronic media journalists also observe same situation in the country. They observe that the electronic media faces though challenges in the present world. Not only news, views, talk show and other discussion events but also other events like entertainment is very important to run the electronic media especially TV channels. So, they are bound to think the contents of the particular events. They design their different events considering the contemporary situation and viewers demand, they describe. One of the journalists asserts that 'the mainstream media plays positive roles in constructing social behaviour. But some online-based channels do not care about it. Consequently, there is a mixed reaction among the people that the electronic media is spreading up and contributing to social degradation in the country.' However, the journalists think that the electronic media has a great influence on society. It creates profound impacts on the mind of the viewers. So, the negative effects of drug, VAW, social media and other social problems should be broadcast through its different events and programmes. On the other hand, the electronic media should also portrait the solution of the negative impacts in the same events and programmes so that the viewers can correlate the issues and take the positive aspects in the personal, family and social life. In replying to a query about performing these roles by the media, most of the journalists describe that for electronic there are a lot of limitations such as time limitation. They have the obligatory to maintain time schedule strictly. 'But the limitation can be overcome by arranging special issue based events,' some of the journalists think.

However, the media especially the electronic media has a great role to reduce social degradation in the country. They should be responsible to the society, social values, norms, ethical norms, religious norms. They should present showbiz stars with decent manner considering domestic norms and values. They should not present ailing culture in the name modernity, most of the journalists' assert.

On the other hand, the senior journalists observe that there is a lack of 'media watchdog body' in the country. The NIMC can play such type of role to monitor the country's media activities. For this, a separate monitoring cell or unit—Media Monitoring Cell or Media Watch Cell— can be set up in the NIMC to monitor the media activities in the country. If it is done, then the media can be held responsible about their social responsibility. And, based on the monitoring report, the media can be asked to play their due role accordingly. Moreover, the NIMC can put forward policy recommendations based on their media-watch monitoring

report to the government for taking further necessary policy, programme and action, the senior journalists further observe, adding that the process would help the government to oversee the country's media in the one hand, and the media can be asked to play their vibrant role to reduce social degradation in the country, on the other hand.

However, all the journalists describe that the media industry is facing manifold challenges, in terms of quality of journalists, contents, job security, ownership, and so on. Overcoming the challenges, they are moving ahead. They observe that not only the media but also all other stakeholders should come forward to reduce social degradation in the country. Then, a peaceful society will be created.

### **Bangladesh Betar Representatives**

Five personnel of Bangladesh Betar were interviewed to explore the role of media in reducing social degradation in the country. They all are government employees. They were seemed very frank to talk about media and its role in the society. However, they admit that social degradation is increasing in the country. Nobody can ignore it. There are a number of factors for such situation in the country, they observe, adding that the government is very conscious about it and to reduce it. But all other stakeholders should come forward to address the problems. Although they notice to some extent the media is one of the factors for deterioration of social values, they do not see any such role of Bangladesh Betar. Rather, Bangladesh Betar is promoting social values in the country through its different issues based programmes and events. For example, Bangladesh Betar holds programmes for awareness about VAW, environment, road accident, traffic rules, rule of law, negative effects of drug, social media and so on. Through these programmes Bangladesh Betar plays an impactful role in reducing social degradation in the country, they describe. On the other hand, one of the interviewees describes that Bangladesh Betar has a wide impact on society because it has a wide coverage all over the country which has no in case of FM Radio and Community Radio. However, to reduce social degradation, ethical, moral and religious education has a great role, one of the interviewees further added. In case of media's role to reduce social degradation, they assert that media especially electronic and online media can play a vital role to create awareness among mass people. They also can put pressure on the policy makers to adopt appropriate policy in this regard. But, they observe that in most cases the mainstream media could not play their due role to reduce social degradation. `Even, in some cases, they promote

such kind of programmes that lead to social degradation in the country,' one of the interviewees observes.

However, the media can positively play their role to reduce social degradation in the country if they can maintain neutrality, political biased free, corporate interest free attitudes, the interviewees observe.

### **Community Radio Representatives**

Representatives of three community radio from three divisions were brought under interview as the KIIs. The community radio is run by the non-government organization. In that sense, it is a not-profitable media compared to other media, including FM Radio. The community radio is dedicated to serve community interest. Their airing coverage is also limited. But each community radio has social media link such as Facebook page, YouTube link and so on. So, they are now no more limited or confined to community level. But their community level activities go beyond their community. However, the representatives of the community radio see the deterioration of social values and it is increasing day by day in the country. They think different actors are responsible for such deterioration of social values. No one can be held responsible for this situation. Again, it is not the result of one-day. Over the courses of time, it reaches such a peak, they observe. In replying to a query of the role of media for increasing the deterioration of social values, one of the interviewees asserts that

'Of course, media has a great role for deterioration of social values in the country. Specially, the social media is one of the major actor for such deterioration. It is uncontrolled, uncensored. It promotes provoking contents, leading the young generation to involve misdeeds, evil deeds, unethical, immoral activities.'

How to reduce such social deterioration, in replying to this query, the interviewees describe that there are a lot of things to be taken under consideration to reduce social degradation in the country. First of all, one of the interviewees asserts, the education system should be reformed, upholding the moral spirit and its practice in daily life. The moral practice should be recognized widely at the society and community levels so that all other can be motivated and encouraged to do such practice. Immoral practices which is widely published in media, should be regulated, and if needed should be banned with exemplary punishment. The government should take such strong action, avoiding 'own party man culture'. The mainstream media can play an important role in this regard. However, the mainstream can also play more important roles such as promotion of local culture, values, norms, ethical,

moral and religious practices. They can publish and broadcast news, views, features, talk show, discussion, and other social awareness programmes and events. They can also publish the negative effects of social media on the society. The social media users can also publish its negative impacts on society and urge to be aware of it. The online media can be monitored so that it cannot promote any ailing culture, practices in the country, another interviewee observe.

However, all the interviewees describe that the community radio is doing its due role to make aware of social problems and solutions of the problems. As they work for community level people, they pick the community problems, including drug, VAW, eve teasing, environment pollution, road accident, and other social problems related issues. One of the interviewees describe that to discuss these issues, community leaders, social leaders, experts, and so on are invited and motivated to take initiatives to reduce and if possible to resolve the problems at the community level. All the interviewees claim that they have been able to make aware of the problems among the community people. And the community people have come forward to address the problems locally. So, involvement of community people can be one the initiatives to reduce social degradation in the country, they observe.

On the other hand, they think that in most cases the mainstream media cannot play their due role to reduce social degradation. For this, one of the interviewees observes that 'the mainstream media is divided into different political colour and corporate interest. They become devoted to serve their own interest instead of greater social interest.'

Therefore, it reveals that the mainstream media has a great role to reduce social degradation in the country.

### **FM Radio Representatives**

FM radio is mainly commercial radio. It is the new dimension of old radio culture. It creates a new craze. It is getting popular also. However, the two people engaged in FM radio observe that the social media is uncontrolled in the country. To some extent this kind of media is playing role to increase social degradation in the country. They also observe that social degradation is increasing day by day in the country. They see there are many factor that are responsible for such deterioration of social values. They observe that social and family norms are decaying. Respect to others in the society has been gone away. Showing honour to elders has also been gone away in the society. It is happened due to lack of moral education, they observe. On the other hand, urbanization and nuclear family structure refrain and isolated

individuals from society. As a result, social bonding has become fragile that often leads to the social degradation.

However, media can play an important role to reduce social degradation in the country. They can promote social awareness programmes, community awareness programmes. FM radio is doing such activities. They promote social awareness related issues through different events. But they think that the mainstream media has a great role to reduce social degradation in the country. They have a wide coverage all over the country which has no for FM radio or community radio.

### **Elected People's Representatives**

Elected people's representatives have a great role to uphold social values in the society. But it is not seen as expected. Differing this opinion, the elected people's representatives claim that within their limitation, they try to uphold social values in the society but it is not enough. Political shelter often promotes social degradation in the society, they also differ with this opinion. They further claim it is not true widely. For few men, it is happened. It cannot be generalized. However, they admit that social degradation is increasing day by day. For this, the social and online media is mostly responsible, they observe. One of the interviewees asserts that now the young generation is engaged in social media and online media. They do not go out of home for playing and sports. They have become addicted to media. And often, some media promotes some vulgar sites, pushing the generation into drug addiction, eve teasing and so on, and thus, leads to social degradation. However, they think social degradation can be reduced by creating social awareness, family awareness and community level awareness. In this, the media can contribute a lot to promote the awareness related activities in the society. But what we see that except a few cases the media could not play role duly. Referring to the appreciative role of the media in the case of the 'student movement demanding for death penalty for rape case', the interviewees observe that the media could not play neutral role in some such cases in the country. Moreover, after enactment of the death penalty for rape case, the rape case incident has not decreased as expected rather it has increased, and other VAW related incidents have also increased, according to different studies, the media can explore the issue why it continues, the interviewees describe. Therefore, the media has a vital role to reduce social degradation in the country. To contribute to reduce social degradation, the media men should be responsible to society. The media houses should be committed to serve the society. Local

culture, values, ethical and religious norms should be promoted. Negative effects of social media on society should be published widely.

### **Political Leaders Representatives**

Two political leaders were interviewed with regard to understand their stands in reducing social degradation and the role of media in reducing social degradation in the country. One of the political leaders think that there are very few political leaders who are involved in drug business which is one of the major reasons for social degradation in the country. The government should take stern action against these few individuals for the greater interest of the society. 'Own party man' should not be considered here. But it cannot be happened. Because in our society people are very much politically divided that creates often chaos in the society, the political leaders who took part in the interviews observe. However, they think that the social media and online media contribute a lot for social degradation in the country. These kinds of media often promote ailing culture and practice in our society. They think promoting ethical and moral education can contribute to reduce social degradation in the country. In this regard, media can play a vital role to promote these issues. But the media cannot perform it due to division among the media personnel. Moreover, the media houses are captured and owned by the corporate bodies. So, the media uphold the interest of corporate bodies. Therefore, the media men should be responsible to society in performing their responsibilities.

### **Religious Leaders**

Two religious leaders (*Imam* of mosque) were interviewed in this regard. They express their opinions that without religious education and its practice in daily life, social degradation cannot be stopped. All religions teach us to be good. But Islam as a full code of conduct of life teaches us to be good by 'being practicing' in daily life. They quote a verse of the Holy Quran, '*Salah*' (Prayer five times daily) keeps one from all evil works and misdeeds (27: Al-'Ankabut:45). If someone performs it in practice daily in life with due manner, he/she cannot do evil works, leading to promote social values that would definitely contribute to reduce social degradation in the country, they added. So, they believe that education system should be reformed, upholding the religion spirit. They strongly believe that practicing of religious norms cannot be treated as 'fundamentalist or extremist'. However, the religious leaders observe that media has a great role in increasing the deterioration of social values. They also observe that media promote in many cases the ailing culture in the country. For example, 'a

day of the month of February which is widely celebrated by the young generation leads to increase social nuisance in the country. The media promotes the day and it contributes to increasing deterioration of social values in the country. Here the media sees their profit, not social responsibility', one of the leaders observes. Another example cited by the other interviewee is that 'one police personnel was killed by his daughter in the country. It was the evidence of lack of moral and family education', the interviewee thinks. Therefore, the interviewees observe that the media can contribute to reduce such social degradation, promoting sound culture, moral, ethical and religious norms and values, and publishing as well as broadcasting the negative effects of ailing culture and practice on society. But the media fails to do so, they observe. They think there are, may be, many reasons why the media cannot perform their social responsibilities. One of them, they think, is division among the media personnel. Another is uncontrolled use of social media. And, finally, failure of media regulatory authorities is another reason for not performing social responsibilities by the media, they observe.

#### Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

This study conducts two focus group discussions (FGDs). One is conducted in the Rajshahi University campus while another was conducted in the Dhaka University campus. To understand deeply the role of media in reducing social degradation in the country, seven individuals were invited for each session. The participants were typically students from different departments of different levels. They were considered as well aware citizen. However, before starting the FGD sessions, the participants were briefed about the session. They were also informed that they can leave the session without showing any reason and they can withdraw their opinions at any time. Moreover, they were confirmed that their identities will not be published in any form. Then, they participated spontaneously.

However, when asked about social degradation, all the participants expressed their dissatisfaction over increasing social degradation day by day in the country. Majority of the participants observe that there is no one factor responsible for such deterioration of social values, leading to social degradation in the country. One of the participants observe that:

Business, politics, cultural motives, greed, life style of celebrities [...] can be identified as the major factors for social degradation in the country (FGD#1, P#1).

Another participant observes that:

“lack of government policy also leads to social degradation in the country (FGD#1, P#3).”

Another participant also observes that

‘our education system could not promote the moral, ethical and religious education and its practices in the daily life. So, people cannot differentiate which is really good for society. Thus, education system fails to promote social values, and ultimately, the values are decaying day by day (FGD# 1, P#7).’

However, another participant observes that

‘generally our state, society, and community do not promote good things and honest man. They are not patronized. Rather, the dishonest man/women who is well-known for his/her dishonesty due to misappropriation of public funds, misuse of power, engagement in smuggling, drug business, and so on, is honoured, patronized, recognized, accepted at all state gathering, social gathering and community level gathering. So, how can we expect the promotion of social values rather than demotion of it (FGD#2, P#4).’

One of the participants notice that:

‘the political parties who represents people do not care of the interest of domestic culture, people’s local and religious values. They are busy with their political ambition that is another reason for social degradation in the country (FGD#2, P#1).’

On the other hand, another participant observes that

‘businessmen import ailing culture and use the media for its promotion in the country that is appeared as one of the reasons for social degradation (FGD#2, P#6).’

The participants were seemed very spontaneous to share their views. Therefore, it appears that there are multidimensional aspects for social degradation in the country.

In general, almost all the participants observe that media’s role in the present day contributes a lot for social degradation in the country. Contents of media is very important. Contents throw the message to its viewers, listeners, readers and other stakeholders. But it is seemed that the contents, in most cases, in drama, cinema, serials, etc., do not reflect the local social values, norms, ethical practice, religious behaviour and so on, almost all the participants observe.

One of the participants refers different media evidence that contribute to social degradation in the country. The participant categorically explains that:

‘media especially social media, electronic media, and online media play a vital role for social degradation in the country. Almost all media publishes and broadcast entertainment news, features, events and programmes almost every day. The presentation of these events, news or features often goes against the domestic values and culture. These events provoke the young

generation to follow them that often leads to social degradation in the country (FGD#1, P#2).'

Nowadays people are very much depended on media whether it is social media, electronic media, online media or print media (see figure-27). People look everything on the media to fulfil their requirements. They begin their day with media and go to bed just after putting off their media switch. Therefore, media engulfs people's life. So, media can promote social values in one hand and it can degrade on the other hand, they participants observe. However, one of the participants shares his observation that:

'different cultural organizations arrange different cultural events. Especially, they organize musical show, dance show, and like this. For this they invite foreign cultural celebrities. The organizations use the media and media promote the cultural events widely. For this, they publish and broadcast series of news, features, and so on. Although most of the events do not represent our local culture and values, thus, they provoke and promote people especially the young generation to engage or involve with such events. So, the young generation involve with these events and try to practice what he/she gets taste in these events in their personal life which ultimately goes against the values of family and society. Consequently, media plays role to promote the values that go against local norms, culture and values and also religious values (FGD#2, P#3).'

Criticizing the dual role of media, one of the participants shares own observation. This is what the participant says,

'media promote different cultural events widely. Maybe they get profit from it. But they do not think about social values for such profit. It is one side. The other side is that such media do not promote Islamic cultural events. In such case, they keep their eyes closed or they brand such events as the promotion of extremism. Therefore, they publish news and views against such Islamic events. The participants also observe that there was a long tradition of holding and organizing '*Islamic Jalsha*', '*Was Mafil*' and '*Tafsir Mahfil*' in the country. The events play vital role for promotion of ethical, religious, and social values in the country. But now these events are not organizing accordingly. The media do not publish anything, any news, views about such nice issues and contribution. It appears the media always think their profit, not social values (FGD#2, P#5).'

How to reduce social degradation? In reply to this query, the participants say that there are a lot of ways to reduce social degradation in the country. First of all, the government should take policy to promote the 'good thing', 'good man', 'honest man' and they should be honoured, recognized, patronized from state level to community level in the country. Import of ailing culture in any form should be restricted. For this, political attitude 'own party man'

should be avoided. Secondly, the education system should be reformed, upholding the ethical values, social values, religious values, moral values and their practice in daily life. The students should be awarded and recognized for their moral practice, ethical practice, religious practice, social norms practice. Along with the students, their parents should also be honoured socially. These practice promote social values and ultimately would contribute to reduce social degradation in the country. Thirdly, the media should be responsible as the watch-dog of society. They would gain profit but they should not sell themselves with the cost of local social, moral, religious, and cultural values and norms. Finally, legal actions should be speed up and it should be neutral, the participants observe.

In replying the role of media to reduce social degradation, the participants observe that media has a great role in this regard. Media can promote domestic and social values, norms and culture. They can promote ethical practice and religious practice. They can publish news, views, features, arrange programmes for broadcast. They can publish the negative effects of social media, it is also should be published on social media itself, negative effects drug, negative effects of deteriorating social values, norms and so on. They can promote people to uphold good practice in the society. They can make aware of malpractice, to boycott the people who are socially recognized as dishonest. They can be a catalyst of social change. They can find the flaws and limitations of legal procedures. They can help providing information. They can uphold mass people's interest instead of a quarter. So, media has a lot of ways to reduce social degradation in the country.

However, whether media is playing such positive roles, in reply to this query, majority of the participants observe 'no'. One of the participants asserts that:

'first, country's media houses are divided politically. Second, corporate houses control the media houses for their own interest. Third, presence of unprofessional individuals is increased in this arena. Fourth, the regulatory media institutes have failed to perform their responsibilities duly (FGD#1, P#6).'

Another participant describes that:

'media is now using for blackmailing in many cases. Uncontrolled social media is ahead in this case. Media presents women as like commodities. Presentation of celebrities on media, in many cases, especially on social media, electronic media and online media, is very provoking. Thus, media fails to perform its social responsibilities to uphold the local social norms and values. (FGD#2, P#4).'

There are a number of reasons for not performing proper roles of media to reduce social degradation in the country. One of the participants observe that it has already been discussed earlier. 'Yet, media fails to show commitment to society, to uphold the social norms, religious and ethical practice in daily life (FGD#1, P#4).' Another participant describes that 'media always searches for profit forgetting its social responsibilities (FGD#2, P#5). As there are multidimensional factors are involved in social degradation in the country, there are also multidimensional reasons for not performing proper roles of media. However, one of the participants observes that 'not only media houses but also media men are divided into different groups keeping alignment with the mainstream political colour. So, they always uphold the interest of a quarter. Thus, they cannot serve the greater society neutrally (FGD#1, P#5).' About the role of NIMC, most of the participants assert that it is the national training institution in the country. The NIMC can organize training programmes for the journalists about the social values issues. It can offer 'certificate programme' as well. One of the participants observes that

'after training programmes, the participants should be asked to produce social awareness related news, features, events or programmes and they should be awarded for the best production (FGD#1, P#4).'

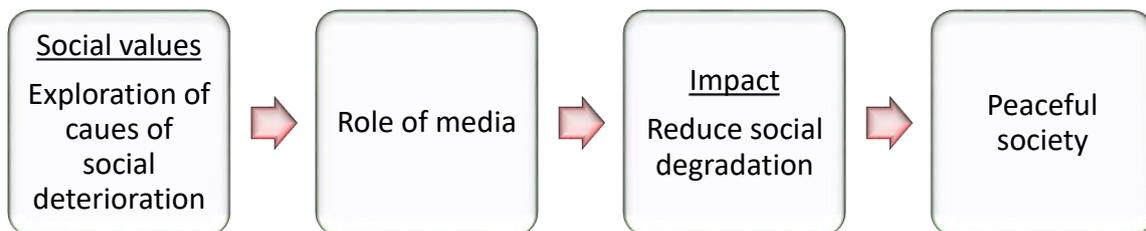
After foregoing discussions, it is appeared that media has a great role to reduce social degradation in the country but they cannot perform it duly for various reasons.

## Chapter Four

### Findings and Recommendation

The chapter is dedicated to present the findings and recommendations. However, the study was conducted following the following conceptual framework (figure-63) to explore the role of media for reducing social degradation in the country. So, the findings of the study will be presented accordingly.

Figure 63 Conceptual framework of the study



### Major Findings

The forthcoming sections present the major findings of the study.

#### 1. Causes of Social Degradation

- a. The study reveals that social degradation is increasing in the country for various reasons. Media, especially the social media is one of the actors for such incensement. The figure-61 shows the list of reasons for social degradation in the country. However, among many others, it shows that 100% of the respondents held the social media responsible for social degradation in the country.
- b. Most of the respondents (94.55%) observe that life style of showbiz stars also responsible for social degradation in the country.
- c. Again, 94.55% of the respondents also observe that lack of religious education and practices in daily life is one of the causes of social degradation in the country.
- d. Majority of the respondents (94.09%) think that lack of social education is another major cause for social degradation.
- e. A total of 93.18% of the respondents perceive that uncontrolled use of internet is another reason for social degradation in the country.

- f. About 92% of the respondents see that electronic media has to some extent an influence for social degradation in the country.
- g. On the other hand, 91% of the respondents note that availability of various kinds of drugs are also caused for social degradation in the country.
- h. Again, 91 % of the respondents also note that country's education system could not uphold the country's social values, leading to cause of social degradation.
- i. In addition, 83% of the respondents think that there is a lack of promotion of domestic values that is another cause of social degradation in the country.
- j. As many as 74% of the respondents further notice that getting support from a section of influential quarters is also responsible for social degradation in the country.
- k. Last but not the least, 74% of the respondents consider that the legal process—complex and delayed—is another reason for social degradation in the country.

## 2. Impact (Areas) of Social Degradation in the Country

The study reveals the impacts of social degradation in the country. It is presented in the figure-28. Some major impacts are presented below.

- a. Almost all the respondents (99.09%) observe that the incidents of drug addiction and disrespect to elders and others have increased due to social degradation in the country.
- b. On the other hand, 96.82% of the respondents observe that intolerance has also increased due to social degradation in the country.
- c. While 95.45% of the respondents think that violence against women (VAW) has been increased due to social degradation.
- d. A total of 95% of the respondents asserts that the lack of integrity has increased due to social degradation.
- e. Again, about 95% of the respondents also observe that violation of rule of law has been increased due to social degradation in the country.
- f. About 91% of the respondents think that greediness has increased due to social degradation in the country.
- g. Most of the respondents, (90%) think that dishonesty has increased due to social degradation.
- h. Whereas, 90% of the respondents also think that the incident of extra marital affairs has increased due to social degradation in the country.

- i. However, about 89% of the respondents think that social degradation has also brought impact on patriotism.
- j. Due to social degradation, about 88% of the respondents assert that there appears lack of truthfulness.
- k. Moreover, about 87% of the respondents observes that a lack of sacrifice attitude among people has increased in the society due to social degradation in the country.
- l. About 85% of the respondents further observe the increase the incident of human rights violation due to social degradation in the country.
- m. Again 79% of the respondents observe that the humane virtue—kindness, has also decreased among the people due to social degradation in the country.
- n. On the other hand, as many as 78% of the respondents think that another humane virtue—love, has also decreased among the people due to social degradation.
- o. Forgiveness is another humane virtue which is also decreasing among the people in the country. About 77% of the respondents observe it.
- p. In addition, 76% of the respondents consider that people are not showing sympathy to others due to social degradation.
- q. Last but not the least, the study finds that the practice of helpfulness is also decreasing in the society due to social degradation. About 76% of the respondents think it.

### 3. Role of Media to Reduce Social Degradation and Its Impact in the Country

As the study already reveals the causes of social degradation in the country and also reveals that the media can play some important roles in this regard. The major two are presented below:

- a) The study reveals that the media can contribute to reduce social degradation through covering different social awareness related events such as news, features, special page, occasional page, arrange talk show, special bulletin, drama, series events and so on (Fig-34).
- b) Radio also contribute to reduce social degradation in the country (Fig-59). It may be mentioned here that Bangladesh Betar covers almost all events related to social awareness that would contribute for reducing social degradation in the country. On the other hand, other ratio channel could not cover all events due to their mode of operation.

## More Findings

The above sections provide a clear picture of the role of media in line with the conceptual framework. Beyond the findings, some more findings are presented below.

- a. General people, journalists and teachers follow all types of media whereas political social leaders and students mostly follow social media (Fig-8).
- b. The adult respondents follow the news related to national and international, editorial page, business, and health in the print media (Fig-9).
- c. On the other hand, students prefer typically entertainment, sports, education, science and technology and advertisement (Fig-9).
- d. All the respondents follow news about VAW and children, negative effect of drug, and obeying rule of law. However, the students prefer mostly to follow accident related awareness issues on the print media (Fig-10).
- e. Figure-11 depicts that news, talk show, political issues, business issues, sports, cultural events are the dominant contents of the TV media. Most of the respondents keep these events in top of their preference.
- f. Except student, almost 50% of the total respondents follow the social awareness related news and programmes on TV media (Fig-12).
- g. On the other hand, more than 60% of respondents from the teachers' category follow the negative effect of drug related issue on the TV media (Fig-12).
- h. A strong gap exists to monitor media houses. Besides, there is no separate media monitoring unit or media watchdog or media monitoring cell for all kinds of media.
- i. Majority of the respondents follow musical event on radio. Then, they follow drama or spot event (Fig-47).
- j. The respondents prefer to listen events on obeying rule of law, awareness issues related to VAW, drug, accidents, health, and environment (Fig-48).
- k. Online media is comfortable to follow contents, events and different programmes (Fig-13).
- l. Social media has appeared as one of the powerful media in the present world (Fig-27).

## Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study puts some recommendations. The major recommendations are presented below:

- a. The media should perform an effective role, highlighting social media's negative impacts on society.
- b. The media should play role upholding negative effects of drug in the society.
- c. The media should hearten domestic culture, values and norms widely, avoiding ailing culture.
- d. The media should promote ethical and religious practice in everyday life.
- e. The media should present the showbiz stars and celebrities in decent manner, avoiding off-scene, half-nude or half- naked photos.
- f. Women should be presented in decent manner not as commodity.
- g. The media should play a neutral role for the greater interest of the country. Vested interest should be avoided.
- h. The media houses should uphold its social responsibility, contributing to reduce social degradation in the country.
- i. As National Institute of Mass Communication (NIMC) has research function as well as works with all kinds of media, therefore it can set up a media monitoring unit for working like a media watchdog.

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## Annexure-I

### Questionnaire schedule

#### Role of Media in Reducing Social Degradation

(তথ্য প্রদানকারীর পরিচয়/পরিচিতির ক্ষেত্রে গোপনীয়তা রক্ষা করা হবে এবং কোন অবস্থাতেই তথ্য প্রদানকারীর পরিচয় প্রকাশ করা হবে না। সংগৃহীত তথ্য শুধু গবেষণা কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।)

কোড নং

১. নাম (ঐচ্ছিক) :

২. লিঙ্গ: (১) পুরুষ (২) মহিলা

৩. ক্যাটাগরি:

৩.ক) শিক্ষক: (১) বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (২) কলেজ (৩) স্কুল (৪) মাদ্রাসা

৩.খ) সাংবাদিক: (১) প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া (২) ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া- টিভি (৩) অনলাইন মিডিয়া/নিউজ এজেন্সী

৩.গ) রাজনৈতিক/সামাজিক নেতা/প্রতিনিধি: (১) রাজনৈতিক নেতা (২) সুশীল সমাজের প্রতিনিধি (৩) ধর্মীয় নেতা/প্রতিনিধি

৩.ঘ) শিক্ষার্থী: (১) বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (২) কলেজ (৩) স্কুল (৪) মাদ্রাসা

৪. আপনি কোন ধরনের মিডিয়া অনুসরণে স্বাচ্ছন্দবোধ করেন? (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)

(১=নিয়মিত ২= অনিয়মিত/মাঝে মাঝে ৩=কদাচিৎ ৪= কখনোই না ৫= প্রযোজ্য না)

(১) প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(২) ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া (টিভি)	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৩) অনলাইন মিডিয়া (টিভি/প্রিন্ট মিডিয়ার ভার্সন)	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৪) স্যোশাল মিডিয়া	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৫) বিদেশী টিভি/পত্রিকার অনলাইন ভার্সন	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৬) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)	১	২	৩	৪	৫

৫. আপনি কী ধরনের কনটেন্ট পড়েন (প্রিন্ট মিডিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে)? (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)

(১) সব ধরনের খবর (দেশীয়/আন্তর্জাতিক)

(২) মতামত/এডিটোরিয়াল পাতা

(৩) বিনোদনমূলক বিষয়

(৪) বিভিন্ন বিষয় ভিত্তিক ফিচার/সচেতনতামূলক খবর (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)

[ক] নারীর বিরুদ্ধে সহিংসতা রোধ ও সচেতনতামূলক এবং নারী ও শিশু বিষয়ক অনুষ্ঠান [খ] পরিবেশ দূষণমুক্ত/রক্ষা বিষয়ক সচেতনতামূলক [গ] মাদকের কুফল বিষয়ক [ঘ] দুর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধমূলক [ঙ] আইনের শাসন/আইন মেনে চলা বিষয়ক)

(৫) সাহিত্য পাতা

(৬) ক্রোড়পত্র

(৭) বিজ্ঞাপন

(৮) খেলাধুলা

(৯) বিজ্ঞান-প্রযুক্তি/টেকপাতা

(১০) শিক্ষা পাতা

(১১) বাণিজ্য/অর্থনীতি

(১২) স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়ক

(১৩) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)

৬. আপনি কী ধরনের প্রোগ্রাম/কনটেন্ট পছন্দ করেন (ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া [টিভি/রেডিও/প্রিন্ট মিডিয়ার ভাষায়])? (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)

- (১) খবর [দেশ/বিদেশ]
- (২) টক শো
- (৩) দেশীয় বিভিন্ন সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান
- (৪) বিদেশী বিভিন্ন সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান
- (৫) দেশীয় নাটক
- (৬) বিদেশী নাটক/সিরিয়াল
- (৭) দেশী সিনেমা
- (৮) বিদেশী সিনেমা
- (৯) বিষয় ভিত্তিক সচেতনতামূলক বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠান (টিক দিন/ প্রয়োজনে একাধিক [ক] নারীর বিরুদ্ধে সহিংসতা রোধ ও সচেতনতামূলক এবং নারী ও শিশু বিষয়ক অনুষ্ঠান [খ] পরিবেশ দূষণমুক্ত/রক্ষা বিষয়ক সচেতনতামূলক [গ] মাদকের কুফল বিষয়ক [ঘ] দুর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধমূলক [ঙ] আইনের শাসন/আইন মেনে চলা বিষয়ক
- (১০) রাজনৈতিক
- (১১) অর্থনীতি/বাণিজ্য
- (১২) স্বাস্থ্য
- (১৩) খেলাধুলা বিষয়ক নিউজ/অনুষ্ঠান
- (১৩) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)

৭. আপনি কী ধরনের প্রোগ্রাম/কনটেন্ট পছন্দ করেন (অনলাইন [টিভি/রেডিও/প্রিন্ট মিডিয়ার ভাষায়]) মিডিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে? (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)

- (১) খবর [দেশ/বিদেশ]
- (২) টক শো
- (৩) দেশীয় বিভিন্ন সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান
- (৪) বিদেশী বিভিন্ন সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান
- (৫) দেশীয় নাটক
- (৬) বিদেশী নাটক/সিরিয়াল
- (৭) দেশী সিনেমা
- (৮) বিদেশী সিনেমা
- (৯) বিষয় ভিত্তিক সচেতনতামূলক বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠান (টিক দিন/ প্রয়োজনে একাধিক [ক] নারীর বিরুদ্ধে সহিংসতা রোধ ও সচেতনতামূলক এবং নারী ও শিশু বিষয়ক অনুষ্ঠান [খ] পরিবেশ দূষণমুক্ত/রক্ষা বিষয়ক সচেতনতামূলক [গ] মাদকের কুফল বিষয়ক [ঘ] দুর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধমূলক [ঙ] আইনের শাসন/আইন মেনে চলা বিষয়ক
- (১০) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)

৮. আপনি কী ধরনের প্রোগ্রাম/কনটেন্ট পছন্দ করেন (সোশ্যাল মিডিয়ার) মিডিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে? (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)

- (১) খবর [দেশ/বিদেশ]
- (২) টক শো
- (৩) দেশীয় বিভিন্ন সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান
- (৪) বিদেশী বিভিন্ন সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান
- (৫) দেশীয় নাটক
- (৬) বিদেশী নাটক/সিরিয়াল
- (৭) দেশী সিনেমা
- (৮) বিদেশী সিনেমা
- (৯) বিষয় ভিত্তিক সচেতনতামূলক বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠান (টিক দিন/ প্রয়োজনে একাধিক [ক] নারীর বিরুদ্ধে সহিংসতা রোধ ও সচেতনতামূলক এবং নারী ও শিশু বিষয়ক অনুষ্ঠান [খ] পরিবেশ দূষণমুক্ত/রক্ষা বিষয়ক সচেতনতামূলক [গ] মাদকের কুফল বিষয়ক [ঘ] দুর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধমূলক [ঙ] আইনের শাসন/আইন মেনে চলা বিষয়ক
- (১০) বিভিন্ন ওয়েব সিরিজ
- (১১) বিভিন্ন ফানি ইভেন্ট
- (১২) খেলাধুলা বিষয়ক প্রোগ্রাম
- (১৩) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)

৯. আপনার ব্যক্তিগত, সামাজিক ও পারিবারিক ক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন মিডিয়ার প্রভাব কতটুকু? টিক দিন।

(০-২৫%=খুব কম; ২৬-৫০%=মোটামুটি; ৫১-৭৫%=বেশি; ৭৬-১০০%=খুব বেশি)

ক) ব্যক্তিগত প্রভাব : ক) ০-২৫%, খ) ২৬-৫০%, গ) ৫১-৭৫%, ঘ) ৭৬-১০০%

খ) পারিবারিক প্রভাব : ক) ০-২৫%, খ) ২৬-৫০%, গ) ৫১-৭৫%, ঘ) ৭৬-১০০%

গ) সামাজিক প্রভাব : ক) ০-২৫%, খ) ২৬-৫০%, গ) ৫১-৭৫%, ঘ) ৭৬-১০০%

১০. ব্যক্তি জীবনে মিডিয়ার ইতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

১.

২.

৩.

১১. ব্যক্তি জীবনে মিডিয়ার নেতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

১.

২.

৩.

১২. পারিবারিক জীবনে মিডিয়ার ইতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

১.

২.

৩.

১৩. পারিবারিক জীবনে মিডিয়ার নেতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

১.

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৩.

১৪. সামাজিক জীবনে মিডিয়ার ইতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

১.

২.

৩.

১৫. সামাজিক জীবনে মিডিয়ার নেতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

১.

২.

৩.

১৬. (১০-১৫) নং প্রশ্নের বিষয়ে কোন ধরনের মিডিয়ার ভূমিকা বেশি বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)

(১=খুব বেশি ২=বেশি ৩=মোটামুটি ৪= আংশিক ৫=খুবই কম)

(১) প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(২) ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া (টিভি)	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৩) ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া (রেডিও)	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৪) অনলাইন মিডিয়া (টিভি/প্রিন্ট মিডিয়ার ভার্সন)	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৫) স্যেসাল মিডিয়া	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৬) বিদেশী টিভি/পত্রিকার অনলাইন ভার্সন	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৭) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)	১	২	৩	৪	৫

১৭. কী ধরনের/কোন ধরনের সামাজিক মূল্যবোধের অবক্ষয় আপনি দেখতে পান? আপনার অভিমত বলুন।

১.

২.

৩.

১৮. সামাজিক মূল্যবোধের অবক্ষয় রোধে মিডিয়া কী ধরনের পদক্ষেপ/ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে? আপনার অভিমত বলুন/লিখুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১৯. যদি মিডিয়া এসব (১৮ নং প্রশ্নে বর্ণিত) ভূমিকা পালন না করে থাকে, তাহলে কারণগুলো কী? আপনার অভিমত বলুন/লিখুন?

১. মিডিয়ার সামাজিক দায়বদ্ধতার অভাব/ সমাজের প্রতি দায়িত্বহীনতা পরিলক্ষিত হয়
২. দেশীয় সামাজিক/সাংস্কৃতিক/ ধর্মীয় কৃষ্টি-কালচারের প্রতি উদাসীনতা পরিলক্ষিত হয়
৩. নিরপেক্ষ ভূমিকা পালন না করা/রাজনৈতিক প্রভাব দুষ্ট/পক্ষপাত হওয়া
৪. সব কিছুতেই বাণিজ্যিক মনোভাব পোষণ করা/বাণিজ্যিক হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা
৫. নারী সমাজকে (নারী জাতিকে) পণ্য হিসেবে/পণ্যের বিজ্ঞাপন হিসেবে/পণ্যের বিজ্ঞাপনে বেশি উপস্থাপন করা
৬. অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)

২০. আপনার (আপনি যে মিডিয়ার সাথে যুক্ত) মিডিয়া সামাজিক মূল্যবোধের অবক্ষয় রোধে কি ধরনের কাজ করছে (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

২১. আপনার (আপনি যে মিডিয়ার সাথে যুক্ত) মিডিয়া এ ধরনের অনুষ্ঠান/বার্তা/তথ্য সামাজিক মূল্যবোধের অবক্ষয় রোধে কতটুকু ভূমিকা পালন করছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)

(০-২৫%=খুব কম; ২৬-৫০%=মোটামুটি; ৫১-৭৫%=বেশি; ৭৬-১০০%=খুব বেশি)

ক) ০-২৫% খ) ২৬-৫০% গ) ৫১-৭৫% ঘ) ৭৬-১০০%

২২. সামাজিক অবক্ষয়রোধে মিডিয়ার দুর্বল দিক উল্লেখ করুন?

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

২৩. সামাজিক অবক্ষয়রোধে মিডিয়ার শক্তিশালী দিক উল্লেখ করুন?

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

২৪. সামাজিক অবক্ষয়রোধে মিডিয়ার ভূমিকা কেমন হওয়া উচিত বলে আপনি মনে করেন? আপনার অভিমত লিখুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

সহযোগিতা জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ

## Questionnaire schedule (For Radio)

### Role of Media in Reducing Social Degradation

(তথ্য প্রদানকারীর পরিচয়/পরিচিতির ক্ষেত্রে গোপনীয়তা রক্ষা করা হবে এবং কোন অবস্থাতেই তথ্য প্রদানকারীর পরিচয় প্রকাশ করা হবে না। সংগৃহীত তথ্য শুধু গবেষণা কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।)

কোড নং

১. নাম (ঐচ্ছিক) :

২. লিঙ্গ: (১) পুরুষ (২) মহিলা

৩. ক্যাটাগরি:

৩.ক) শিক্ষক: (১) বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (২) কলেজ (৩) স্কুল (৪) মাদ্রাসা

৩.খ) সাংবাদিক: (১) প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া (২) ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া- টিভি-রেডিও/এফএম/কমিউনিটি রেডিও (৩) অনলাইন মিডিয়া/নিউজ এজেন্সী

৩.গ) রাজনৈতিক/সামাজিক নেতা/প্রতিনিধি: (১) রাজনৈতিক নেতা (২) সুশীল সমাজের প্রতিনিধি (৩) ধর্মীয় নেতা/প্রতিনিধি

৩.ঘ) শিক্ষার্থী: (১) বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (২) কলেজ (৩) স্কুল (৪) মাদ্রাসা

৪. গণমাধ্যম হিসেবে রেডিও কে কিভাবে বিবেচনা করেন?

১=খুবই শক্তিশালী ২= মোটামুটি শক্তিশালী ৩= আংশিক শক্তিশালী ৪=একেবারে শক্তিশালী না

৫. আপনি কি রেডিও শোনেন?

১=হ্যাঁ ২= না ৩=মঝে মঝে/অনিয়মিত

৬. উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে; কোন ধরনের রেডিও শোনেন?

(১=নিয়মিত ২= অনিয়মিত/মঝে মঝে ৩=কদাচিৎ ৪= কখনোই না ৫= প্রয়োজ্য না)

(১) বাংলাদেশ বেতার	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(২) এফ এম রেডিও	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৩) কমিউনিটি রেডিও	১	২	৩	৪	৫
(৪) সব ধরনের রেডিও	১	২	৩	৪	৫

৭. গণমাধ্যম হিসেবে রেডিও এর প্রভাব ব্যক্তি/পরিবার/সমাজে কতটুকু বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (টিক দিন)

(০-২৫%=খুব কম; ২৬-৫০%= মোটামুটি; ৫১-৭৫%=বেশি; ৭৬-১০০%=খুব বেশি)

ক) ব্যক্তিগত প্রভাব : ক) ০-২৫% খ) ২৬-৫০% গ) ৫১-৭৫% ঘ) ৭৬ -১০০%

খ) পারিবারিক প্রভাব : ক) ০-২৫% খ) ২৬-৫০% গ) ৫১-৭৫% ঘ) ৭৬ -১০০%

গ) সামাজিক প্রভাব : ক) ০-২৫% খ) ২৬-৫০% গ) ৫১-৭৫% ঘ) ৭৬ -১০০%

৮. আপনি রেডিও তে কী ধরনের প্রোগ্রাম পছন্দ/ফলো করেন? (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)

(১) খবর [দেশ/বিদেশ]

(২) গান/কবিতা

(৩) নাটক/নাটিকা/স্পট

(৪) আলোচনা/টকশো

(৫) ম্যাগাজিন অনুষ্ঠান

(৬) প্রামাণ্য অনুষ্ঠান

(৭) জিজ্ঞেস/বিজ্ঞাপন

(৮) কুইজ

(৯) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)

৯. আপনি রেডিওতে কি ধরনের অনুষ্ঠান শুনতে পছন্দ করেন? (টিক দিন/প্রয়োজনে একাধিক)
- [ক] নারীর বিরুদ্ধে সহিংসতা রোধ ও সচেতনতামূলক এবং নারী ও শিশু বিষয়ক অনুষ্ঠান
  - [খ] পরিবেশ দূষণমুক্ত/রক্ষা বিষয়ক সচেতনতামূলক
  - [গ] মাদকের কুফল বিষয়ক
  - [ঘ] দুর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধমূলক
  - [ঙ] আইনের শাসন/আইন মেনে চলা বিষয়ক
  - [চ] রাজনৈতিক
  - [ছ] অর্থনীতি
  - [জ] স্বাস্থ্য
  - [ঝ] গানের অনুষ্ঠান
  - [ঞ] অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)

১০. ব্যক্তি জীবনে রেডিও'র ইতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১১. ব্যক্তি জীবনে রেডিও'র নেতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১২. পারিবারিক জীবনে রেডিও'র ইতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১৩. পারিবারিক জীবনে রেডিও'র নেতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১৪. সামাজিক জীবনে রেডিও'র ইতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১৫. সামাজিক জীবনে রেডিও'র নেতিবাচক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিমত লিখুন/বলুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১৬. সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ অবক্ষয়ে রেডিও'র কোন ধরনের ভূমিকা কি আপনি দেখতে পান? আপনার অভিমত বলুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১৭. সামাজিক মূল্যবোধের অবক্ষয় রোধে রেডিও কী ধরনের পদক্ষেপ/ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে? আপনার অভিমত বলুন/লিখুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

১৮. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, রেডিও এসব (১৭ নং) ভূমিকা পালন করছে? আপনার অভিমত বলুন

(১) ভালোভাবে করছে (২) আংশিক করছে (৩) কখনও কখনও করে (৪) একদম করে না (৫) জানা নাই

১৯. যদি রেডিও এসব (উপরে বর্ণিত) ভূমিকা পালন না করে থাকে, তাহলে কারণগুলো কী? আপনার অভিমত বলুন/লিখুন?

৭. সামাজিক দায়বদ্ধতার অভাব/ সমাজের প্রতি দায়িত্বহীনতা পরিলক্ষিত হয়
৮. দেশীয় সামাজিক/সাংস্কৃতিক/ ধর্মীয় কৃষ্টি-কালচারের প্রতি উদাসীনতা পরিলক্ষিত হয়
৯. নিরপেক্ষ ভূমিকা পালন না করা/রাজনৈতিক প্রভাব দৃষ্ট/পক্ষপাত হওয়া
১০. সব কিছুতেই বাণিজ্যিক মনোভাব পোষণ করা/বাণিজ্যিক হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা
১১. নারী সমাজকে (নারী জাতিকে) পণ্য হিসেবে/পণ্যের বিজ্ঞাপন হিসেবে/পণ্যের বিজ্ঞাপনে বেশি উপস্থাপন করা
১২. অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন)

২০. আপনি যে রেডিওতে কাজ করছেন তা সামাজিক সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিতে কি ধরনের কাজ করছে? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

২১. আপনার মিডিয়া (রেডিও) এ ধরনের অনুষ্ঠান/বার্তা/তথ্য সামাজিক সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিতে কতটুকু ভূমিকা পালন করছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)

(০-২৫%=খুব কম; ২৬-৫০%= মোটামুটি; ৫১-৭৫%=বেশি; ৭৬-১০০%=খুব বেশি)

ক) ০-২৫% খ) ২৬-৫০% গ) ৫১-৭৫% ঘ) ৭৬-১০০%

২২. সামাজিক মূল্যবোধের অবক্ষয় দিন দিন বেড়ে যাচ্ছে। কেন? আপনার অভিমত ব্যক্ত করুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

২৩. সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ অবক্ষয় রোধে রেডিও কিভাবে কাজ করতে পারে? আপনার মতামত বলুন।

- ১.
- ২.
- ৩.

সহযোগিতা জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ

## KII Checklist

### Role of Media in Reducing Social Degradation

(তথ্য প্রদানকারীর পরিচয়/পরিচিতির ক্ষেত্রে গোপনীয়তা রক্ষা করা হবে এবং কোন অবস্থাতেই তথ্য প্রদানকারীর পরিচয় প্রকাশ করা হবে না।  
সংগৃহীত তথ্য শুধু গবেষণা কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।)

নাম (প্রিচ্ছিক):

পদবী:

- (১) সিনিয়র সাংবাদিক
- (২) শিক্ষক/বিশেষজ্ঞ ব্যক্তিত্ব/সমাজ বিজ্ঞানী
- (৩) শিক্ষক/বিশেষজ্ঞ ব্যক্তিত্ব/ মনোবিজ্ঞানী
- (৪) মেয়র/ওয়ার্ড কাউন্সিলর
- (৬) ধর্মীয় নেতা/প্রতিনিধি
- (৭) রাজনৈতিক নেতা
- (৮) সামাজিক নেতা/সুশীল সমাজের প্রতিনিধি

সামাজিক অবক্ষয় রোধে গণমাধ্যমের ভূমিকা:

১. সামাজিক অবক্ষয় বিষয়ে আপনার অভিমত ব্যক্ত করুন।
২. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, সামাজিক অবক্ষয় বৃদ্ধির পেছনের মিডিয়ার ভূমিকা আছে? আপনার অভিমত ব্যক্ত করুন।
৩. কীভাবে সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ অবক্ষয় রোধ করা যায়?
৪. সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ অবক্ষয় রোধে/কমিয়ে আনতে মিডিয়া কীভাবে ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে?
৫. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, সামাজিক অবক্ষয় রোধে মিডিয়া তার যথাযথ ভূমিকা পালন করছে? আপনার অভিমত কী?
৬. যদি মিডিয়া তার যথাযথ ভূমিকা পালন না করে থাকে, তাহলে কারণগুলো কী? আপনার অভিমত কী?

## FGD Checklist

### Role of Media in Reducing Social Degradation

(তথ্য প্রদানকারীর পরিচয়/পরিচিতির ক্ষেত্রে গোপনীয়তা রক্ষা করা হবে এবং কোন অবস্থাতেই তথ্য প্রদানকারীর পরিচয় প্রকাশ করা হবে না।  
সংগৃহীত তথ্য শুধু গবেষণা কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।)

স্থান:

তারিখ:

সময়:

সামাজিক অবক্ষয় রোধে গণমাধ্যমের ভূমিকা:

১. সামাজিক অবক্ষয় বিষয়ে আপনার অভিমত ব্যক্ত করুন।
২. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, সামাজিক অবক্ষয় বৃদ্ধির পেছনের মিডিয়ার ভূমিকা আছে? আপনার অভিমত ব্যক্ত করুন।
৩. কীভাবে সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ অবক্ষয় রোধ করা যায়?
৪. সামাজিক মূল্যবোধ অবক্ষয় রোধে/কমিয়ে আনতে মিডিয়া কীভাবে ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে? আপনার মতামত বলুন।
৫. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, সামাজিক অবক্ষয় রোধে মিডিয়া তার যথাযথ ভূমিকা পালন করছে? আপনার অভিমত কী?
৬. যদি মিডিয়া তার যথাযথ ভূমিকা পালন না করে থাকে, তাহলে কারণগুলো কী? আপনার অভিমত কী?

## Annexure-II (Drug addiction)

প্রাইভেট কারের সেই তরুণ-তরুণী

n/bangladesh/crime/tudq0nf70y

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প্রথম আলো

মঙ্গলবার, ২৫ এপ্রিল ২০২৩

সর্বশেষ বিশেষ সংবাদ রাজনীতি করোনাতহিরাস বাংলাদেশ বিশ্ব বাণিজ্য মতামত খেলা বি

অপরাধ

### প্রাইভেট কারের সেই তরুণ-তরুণী মদ্যপ ছিলেন

নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক ঢাকা

আগস্ট ২৫ এপ্রিল ২০২৩, ২১ : ২৯ ক

f t p a y



এই তরুণ-তরুণীকে আটকের পর মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইনে মামলা দিয়েছে পুলিশ। ফাইল ছবি - প্রথম আলো

রাজধানীর মালিবাগে বেপরোয়া গাড়ি চালিয়ে আটক তরুণ এবং সেই গাড়ি থেকে উদ্ধার তরুণীর বিরুদ্ধে মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইনে মামলা দিয়েছে পুলিশ। পুলিশ বলাছে, ওই তরুণ-তরুণী মদ পান করে অপ্রকৃতিস্থ ছিলেন। তরুণটি মদ্যপ অবস্থায় গাড়ি চালাচ্ছিলেন। তারা পথচারীদের প্রতি মারমুখী আচরণ করেন।



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