**COMPARATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF NEWS COVERAGE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

*(A STUDY OF TWO INDIAN NEWSPAPERS)*

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**ABSTRACT:**

New Delhi is the most polluted city in India. A/C to Air Quality Index, 2022 Data Out of top ten polluted cities, 7 are in India i.e. Delhi, Ghaziabad, Begusarai, Noida, Faridabad, Saharsa, Patna. Delhi is the capital of India and also a media hub. That's why Delhi has been mainly focused in this research. Our research focuses on exploring the role of print media in influencing the public towards environmental issues. This study is based on two Indian newspapers first is "The Times of India" in English language and second is "Dainik Bhaskar" in Hindi. We only took these two newspapers because they both have high circulation. The Times of India with the highest circulation of 2,880,144 and Dainik Jagran with 3,614,162 readers (This data is based on Audit Bureau of Circulation, 2019). Thus, the researcher has tried to make the sample representative. This research aims to find out the newspaper that published the maximum number of environment news items within a year; Also to find out the frequency of reporting environmental news even when there is no major disaster occurred; As well as to find out the total number of feature articles on Environment News published seasonally in both the newspaper within a year. In this research quantitative & Qualitative method (mixed method) has been used as well as three sampling techniques purposive, convenience and simple random sampling have been used. In the research, the contents of the newspapers of the first week of each month from January 2023 to December 2023 have been taken. In this way, about 2,016 news pages have been reviewed in this research to make the sample representative. Thus, an attempt has been made to make the research as representative as possible.

**Keywords:** Environmental issues, Newspaper, India, highest circulation, Delhi, awareness

**Introduction**

Pollution means the depriving of a natural environment of its purity, best Favorable state, sometimes leading to environmental conditions worsening. Certain factors in earth, with some ones made purposely and accidents, just affects the quality of the fours elements; especially air, sky, fire, water and earth. Primarily this heating cycle imbues the natural progress (seasons) which hence indirectly contributes to environmental pollution by increasing the level of smog in environment. Air and water pollution impairing those who are suffering from this issues unable to breathe properly and clearly visualize the objects. Moreover, it can cause many people even become extremely ill. Smog is the main reason for developing respiratory issues and diseases like lung cancer, immune system infections & heart diseases as well. It sounds unbelievable, but WHO data specifies that annually the world is loosing 2.4 million practical people because of air pollution.

Talking Delhi & NCR is all about this. Moreover, newspapers are providers of authenticity fact; rather, newspapers come with a trophy of authenticity on the top. For the data grounding, therefore, we take two Indian newspapers from Delhi NCR which can make the findings true. Our collection of data originates from two Indian newspaper, especially from Dainik Bhaskar and also from The Times Of India. They also have extensive circulation in Delhi NCR (greatest readership), the district with the largest number of readers. Says TNN, TOI (The Times Of India) has a total readership recorded as 173 crores which is almost equivalent to the worldwide readership of the top three newspapers combined. According to the media ant report, Dainik Bhaskar have a circulation of 3,566,617 daily.

**Effect Of Environmental Pollution**

When we burn fossil fuels like decomposed plants and organisms, factories discharge carbon dioxide & other greenhouse gases into the air. These gases, in turn trap heat coming from the sun. Due to water pollution death of aquatic animals, reduce amount of light penetration, waterborne diseases, and biomagnification. Soil Pollution effects badly. Some major effects of soil pollution are decrease soil fertility, on growth of plants, on human health, effect on landscape air and ecosystem & biodiversity. Some effects of noise pollution are auditory effect and non- auditory effect. Like trouble in communication etc.

**Important of the research**

This Research has become our need in the modern era to do research on environmental change so that we can see the changes are happening day by day and will be able to know what efforts are needed to make aware the youth to save the earth i.e. our earth is getting worse day by day, we will conclude through this research how aware the media is.

**Research Questions**

**The Research Question for this research are-**

1. Which Newspaper Published the maximum number of Environmental News within a year?
2. Which Newspaper Published Environmental News frequently even when there is no major disaster occurred?
3. How many features article on Environment issue have been publish in both the newspapers within a year?

**Research Objectives**

1. To Find Out the Newspaper that published the maximum number of environment news items within a year.
2. To Find Out the frequency of reporting environmental news even when there is no major disaster occurred.
3. To find out the total number of feature articles on Environment News published seasonally in both the newspaper within a year.

**Review of literature**

The previous study has shown that newspapers does not seem to make much impression among

the readers by its lack of fair coverage of environment news and features articles in inside pages. Newspapers have covered environmental issues to report aftermath of the incidents. They have ignored important environmental events and issues. It shows that these newspapers have not understood their social responsibility, as well as environmental journalism itself. The number of news regarding environment issues should be increased. The environment news should get more priority in the newspapers. The size of news according to column inches should also be improved and there should be remain more in-depth analysis. The result showed that the most emphasized environmental issues of the two newspapers are the same. It seemed that some important environmental issues like waste disposal, deforestation, climate change, and development related issues need to be more exposed and covered to educate the public.

Today, most of the media establishments are owned by corporations or business houses. So, profit will be motive than social responsibility. They have responsibility towards the corporate companies and business organizations who gave the advertisements than to the society they belong.

A research “A comparative content analysis of environmental news coverage in Time and The Weekly review” concluded that both Time and The Weekly Review were most interested in the same environmental issue. Both magazines paid more attention to the problem of wildlife or wilderness conservation than other categories. Sixty-seven percent of the environmental news in The Weekly Review focused upon this problem compared, however, to only 36 percent of Time. The subject of the environmental movement or environmental organizations was rated as the second most important issue in the American and Kenyan magazines.

The Research on “News coverage on environmental issues in print media: a study of two dailies

published from Himachal Pradesh” concluded that both the newspapers have given considerable space for these stories. It shows that print media has been placing a good number of stories on environment and playing an important role in sensitizing the masses.

Also one more research paper “COVERAGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN TWO NATIONAL DAILIES OF INDIA (THE HINDU AND THE TIMES OF INDIA) concluded that The Hindu has been fair in its approach in covering environmental news compared to that of The Times of India does not seem to make much impression among the impression among the readers by its lack of fair coverage of environment news and features articles in inside pages.

New Delhi is the most polluted city in India. A/C to Air Quality Index, 2022 Data Out of top ten polluted cities, 7 are in India i.e. Delhi, Ghaziabad, Begusarai, Noida, Faridabad, Saharsa, Patna. Delhi is the capital of India and also a media hub. That's why Delhi has been mainly focused in this research. Our research focuses on exploring the role of print media in influencing the public towards environmental issues. This study is based on two Indian newspapers first is "The Times of India" in English language and second is "Dainik Bhaskar" in Hindi.

We only took these two newspapers because they both have high circulation. The Times of India with the highest circulation of 2,880,144 and Dainik Jagran with 3,614,162 readers (This data is based on Audit Bureau of Circulation, 2019). Thus, the researcher has tried to make the sample representative.

For This, Research reviewed six Research paper related to this research problem. First, COVERAGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN TWO NATIONAL DAILIES OF INDIA (THE HINDU AND THE TIMES OF INDIA), Second is NEWS COVERAGE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: A STUDY ON PRINT MEDIA BANGLADES , Third is Coverage of Environmental Issues in Local Newspaper: an Analysis on Two Dailies of Rangpur, Bangladesh , Fourth is Indian Newspapers and Environmental Protests: A Content Analysis, Fifth is A comparative content analysis of environmental news coverage in Time and The Weekly review & last one is News coverage on environmental issues in print media: a study of two dailies published from Himachal Pradesh.

The "Comparative Content Analysis of News Coverage on Environmental Issues" literature review presents a detailed description of the previous studies that have been done in the fields of journalism, environmental communication, and media studies. The structure of the review, mainly how it is organized, can be regarded as an easy and enjoyable process by which overlooked relationship between environmental issues and media representation is made to be understood.

The review goes so far as to point out that the news coverage acts as one of the most powerful mechanisms for molding the public opinion and perceptions of people on matters of the environment. The review elaborates on how perception and interpretation of environmental problems by the audience are influenced by media framing, which has been introduced in the influential works of agenda-setting theory and framing theory. Firstly, review provides metatheoretical basis of study by synthesizing important issues such as the one of agenda-setting, priming and framing.

**Research Gap**

Thus, I have reviewed many research papers till now, after which I have come to the conclusion that all the researches done till now have only observed the environmental news published in some print media during a particular time period of the year. No one has collected data from an entire year and studied the most read newspapers in print media over a period of a year.

Thus, I am doing something new in this research by doing a comparative content analysis between the two most read newspapers in the most polluted city of Delhi throughout the year, i.e. an English newspaper “Times of India” and a Hindi newspaper “Dainik Bhaskar”. This will help in knowing how much attention the most read newspapers gave to the environmental problem throughout the year in the most polluted city, the capital Delhi.

**Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework for this research i.e. the comparative content analysis of news coverage on environmental issues draws from agenda-setting theory, framing theory, Political Economy of Media, cultivation theory, and environmental communication theories.

The theoretical framework for conducting a comparative content analysis of news about environmental issues involves using several key theoretical perspectives from the fields of media studies, environmental communication, and sociology. This framework provides a lens through which researchers can analyse and interpret patterns, biases, and trends in media representations of environmental topics across different media, regions, or time periods.

**Research Methodology**

For this research, we are using “**Content Analysis Type Methodology”**. Content analysis is a research method that helps researchers explore the relationships and occurrence of different words, phrases, themes, or concepts in a text or set of texts. It allows researchers to conduct qualitative and quantitative analyses on various texts. In this research, a mixed-methods approach is suitable.

**For Fulfil my three research objectives, I am using these research methodology -**

**Mixed methods research** is a research approach that combines qualitative and quantitative data, methods, and methodologies in a single study. It's a type of multimethod research, which is the use of more than one method of data collection or research in a study.

* Mix Method approach has been used to address objectives 1 and 2, such as content analysis to quantify the number of environmental news items and their frequency.
* For Objective 2, a qualitative approach like thematic analysis is using to analyse the content and themes of feature articles.

**Sampling Technique & Sampling Size**

As well as three sampling techniques i.e. **purposive, convenience and simple random sampling** have been used in this research.

**Research Design**

IN this Research, we are using **Descriptive Research Design** because this type of research design systematically obtains information to describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. More specifically, it helps answer the what, when, where, and how questions regarding the research problem rather than the why.

The descriptive research design on the topic “Comparative analysis of the content of news publications on environmental issues” involves systematically analysing and describing news content from different media to gain insight into how environmental issues are depicted and presented. It's possible. This type of research aims to provide a detailed overview and comparison of the nature, scope and structure of environmental news from different sources.

**Data Collection**

IN TABLE,

DB= DAINIK BHASKAR

TOI= TIMES OF INDIA

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News** | **Feature Article** |
| 1 JAN | 140 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 JAN | 178 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 JAN | 113 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 JAN | 130 | 4 | 1 |
| 5 JAN | 162 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 JAN | 172 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 JAN | 121 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1,016 | 14 | 2 |
| **TOI**  | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News** | **Feature Article** |
| 1 JAN | 103 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 JAN  | 108 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 JAN  | 104 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 JAN | 107 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 JAN | 100 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 JAN  | 105 | 4 | 0 |
| 7 JAN | 110 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL  | 737 | 13 | 1 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total** **Environment News** | **Feature Article** |
| 1 FEB | 132 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 FEB | 110 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 FEB | 100 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 FEB | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 FEB | 172 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 FEB | 131 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 FEB | 147 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 917 | 7 | 1 |
| **TOI** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total** **Environment News** | **Feature Article** |
| 1 FEB | 111 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 FEB | 106 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 FEB | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 FEB | 105 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 FEB | 110 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 FEB | 103 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 FEB | 109 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 746 | 10 | 2 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total** **Environment News** | **Feature Article** |
| 1 MAR | 130 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 MAR | 122 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 MAR | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 MAR | 110 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 MAR | 165 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 MAR | 113 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 MAR | 179 | 4 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 952 | 13 | 3 |
| **TOI** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total** **Environment News** | **Feature Article** |
| 1 MAR | 103 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 MAR | 108 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 MAR | 104 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 MAR | 107 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 MAR | 100 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 MAR | 105 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 MAR | 110 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 737 | 10 | 2 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total** **Environment News** | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 APL | 113 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 APL | 128 | 4 | 1 |
| 3 APL | 141 | 5 | 1 |
| 4 APL | 140 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 APL | 127 | 7 | 3 |
| 6 APL | 143 | 4 | 1 |
| 7 APL | 122 | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 914 | 28 | 12 |
| **TOI** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total** **Environment News** | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 APL | 100 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 APL | 103 | 4 | 1 |
| 3 APL | 105 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 APL | 102 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 APL | 107 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 APL | 104 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 APL | 108 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 729 | 24 | 6 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News** | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 MAY | 113 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 MAY | 111 | 6 | 2 |
| 3 MAY | 96 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 MAY | 112 | 7 | 5 |
| 5 MAY | 109 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 MAY | 120 | 4 | 0 |
| 7 MAY | 137 | 3 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 798 | 32 | 14 |
| **TOI** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 MAY | 111 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 MAY | 106 | 5 | 3 |
| 3 MAY | 105 | 7 | 2 |
| 4 MAY | 109 | 6 | 4 |
| 5 MAY | 110 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 MAY | 103 | 5 | 2 |
| 7 MAY | 102 | 4 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 798 | 34 | 14 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 JUN | 122 | 5 | 1 |
| 2 JUN | 134 | 6 | 3 |
| 3 JUN | 145 | 4 | 2 |
| 4 JUN | 128 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 JUN | 112 | 4 | 1 |
| 6 JUN | 107 | 5 | 3 |
| 7 JUN | 129 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 877 | 30 | 11 |
| **TOI** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 JUN  | 103 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 JUN | 108 | 4 | 1 |
| 3 JUN | 104 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 JUN | 107 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 JUN | 100 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 JUN | 105 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 JUN | 110 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 737 | 20 | 6 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 JUL  | 140 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 JUL | 178 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 JUL | 113 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 JUL | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 JUL | 162 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 JUL | 172 | 3 | 0 |
| 7 JUL | 121 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL  | 1,016 | 12 | 1 |
| **TOI**  | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 JUL | 103 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 JUL | 108 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 JUL | 104 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 JUL  | 107 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 JUL | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 JUL  | 105 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 JUL  | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 737 | 8 | 1 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 AUG | 132 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 AUG | 110 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 AUG | 100 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 AUG | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 AUG | 172 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 AUG | 131 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 AUG | 147 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 917 | 7 | 1 |
| TOI  | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 AUG | 111 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 AUG | 106 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 AUG | 102 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 AUG | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 AUG | 109 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 AUG | 110 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 AUG | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL  | 746 | 6 | 1 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles**  |
| 1 SEP  | 130 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 SEP | 122 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 SEP | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 SPE | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 SEP | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 SEP | 113 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 SEP | 179 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 952 | 4 | 1 |
| TOI  | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 SEP  | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 SEP | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 SEP | 104 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 SEP | 107 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 SEP | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 SEP  | 105 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 SEP | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL  | 737 | 4 | 1 |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles**  |
| 1 OCT | 113 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 OCT | 111 | 5 | 3 |
| 3 OCT | 96 | 7 | 4 |
| 4 OCT | 112 | 4 | 1 |
| 5 OCT | 109 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 OCT | 120 | 5 | 2 |
| 7 OCT | 137 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL  | 798 | 30 | 13 |
| **TOI**  | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles**  |
| 1 OCT  | 111 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 OCT | 106 | 4 | 3 |
| 3 OCT  | 102 | 5 | 1 |
| 4 OCT | 105 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 OCT | 109 | 6 | 2 |
| 6 OCT | 110 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 OCT  | 103 | 5 | 3 |
| TOTAL  | 746 | 28 | 12 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles**  |
| 1 NOV | 130 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 NOV | 122 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 NOV | 133 | 5 | 2 |
| 4 NOV | 110 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 NOV | 113 | 4 | 2 |
| 6 NOV | 179 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 NOV | 165 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL  | 952 | 24 | 8 |
| **TOI**  | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 NOV | 103 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 NOV | 108 | 3 | 1 |
| 3NOV | 104 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 NOV | 107 | 5 | 2 |
| 5 NOV  | 100 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 NOV | 105 | 4 | 0 |
| 7 NOV | 110 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL  | 737 | 21 | 5 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DB** | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 DEC  | 113 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 DEC | 111 | 4 | 1 |
| 3 DEC | 96 | 6 | 2 |
| 4 DEC | 112 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 DEC | 109 | 7 | 4 |
| 6 DEC | 120 | 5 | 3 |
| 7 DEC | 137 | 4 | 2 |
| TOTAL  | 798 | 35 | 15 |
| **TOI**  | **Total News in newspaper** | **Total Environment News**  | **Feature Articles** |
| 1 DEC  | 111 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 DEC | 106 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 DEC | 102 | 4 | 1 |
| 4 DEC | 105 | 2 | 0 |
| 5 DEC | 110 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 DEC | 109 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 DEC | 103 | 6 | 3 |
| TOTAL  | 746 | 25 | 8 |

**Data Analysis & Result**

**Monthly Basis Data Analysis For Particularly Environment News :**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Month**  | **DB**  | **TOI**  |
| Jan | 14 | 13 |
| Feb | 7 | 10 |
| Mar | 13 | 24 |
| Apl | 28 | 34 |
| May | 32 | 30 |
| Jun | 30 | 20 |
| Jul | 12 | 8 |
| Aug | 7 | 6 |
| Sep  | 4 | 4 |
| Oct  | 30 | 28 |
| Nov | 24 | 21 |
| Dec  | 35 | 25 |
| **TOTAL** | **236**  | **223** |

***Fig: 1***

**Here,**

DB = Dainik Bhaskar

TOI= Times Of India

**First Research Objective :**

DB=236 Total Environment News Within A year

TOI= 223 Total Environment News Within A year

i.e. DB >TOI

Thus, we Find Out the answer of our first research objective i.e.

“**To Find Out the which newspaper have greater number of environment news items published within a year?”**

***Ans-*** *Dainik Bhaskar Newspaper Have greater Number Of environment news items published within a year.*

**Second Research Objective:**

- To Find Out the frequency of reporting environmental news even when there is no major disaster.

A/c to Fig 1,

For DB:

The Month Of Feb, August and September have very less number of publication i.e. 7, 7, 4 serial wise. May, June and December DB Published high number of environment news i.e. 32, 30, 35 serial wise.

*Thus,* we Find Out the answer of our second research objective i.e**.**

**“To Find Out the frequency of reporting environmental news even when there is no major disaster.”**

***Ans-*** *The frequency of reporting environment news is highly a/c to seasonable occasion i.e. in summer month may & June they actively published environment news but in the month of Feb, Aug, & Sep they are very less active on environment news coverage.*

**Third Research Objective :**

- To find out the total number of feature articles published seasonally in creating awareness among the people.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Month**  | **DB (Feature Articles)**  | **TOI ( Feature Articles)**  |
| Jan | 2 | 1 |
| Feb | 1 | 2 |
| Mar | 3 | 2 |
| Apl | 12 | 6 |
| May | 14 | 14 |
| Jun | 11 | 6 |
| Jul | 1 | 1 |
| Aug | 1 | 1 |
| Sep  | 1 | 1 |
| Oct  | 13 | 12 |
| Nov | 8  | 5 |
| Dec  | 15 | 8  |
| **TOTAL** | **82**  | **59** |

***Fig : 2***

**A/c to fig 2, The Number of feature articles on environment issues is,**

**DB>TOI**

*Thus,* we Find Out the answer of our Third research objective i.e**.**

**“To find out the total number of feature articles published seasonally in creating awareness among the people.”**

***Ans-*** *The* total number of feature articles published seasonally in creating awareness among the people is 82(DB).

In this research we are studying every newspaper of the first week of all months from January 2023 to December 2023. The above data is from January 2023 to June 2023 i.e. half year data. Let's study the data. The number of news in Hindi newspaper Dainik Bhaskar was found to be basically more than that of English newspaper The Times of India. The number of news published on environmental issues is less than 5 news every day. If we talk about the average out of 5 news, then mostly only 2-3 environmental news are published daily. Environmental news is mostly Hard news, soft news are not covered, its number are too less. The main sources of these news are desk, agency, and reporters respectively. Many times these were also made lead news but mostly they appeared buried in the pages.