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By Priyanka Sarnaker

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Abstract- Bangladesh is among the most disaster-prone nations in the world right now. The fact that it is the world's most densely inhabited nation makes the situation worse. This article aims to analyze the role of print media during disaster period and how they use frames on it. The study was conducted in the four selected newspapers of Dhaka city. By using framing theory and qualitative approach of research it is focused on the presentation of disaster news coverage in the time of cyclone Mokha, 2023. Findings show that newspapers use different types of frames and Bangla newspapers are more serious about cyclone Mokha than English newspapers. The print media has become more powerful than before so how they are serving the country in a disaster situation it is viewed here. It concludes with strong documents and examples that print media is very concern about natural disasters and they try to collect all information for the society and its people.

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I. Introduction

Bangladesh is among the nation most susceptible to climate change, and as a result of slow reforms, the situation will only become worse. Floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts are like to occur more frequent and severe in the upcoming years (Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2022). In 15th May, 2023 cyclone Mokha, a powerful and deadly tropical cyclone in the North Indian Ocean which affected Myanmar and parts of Bangladesh. Cyclone Mokha killed at least 463 people, including three indirect deaths in Bangladesh. The storm also injured 719 people and left 101 others missing (Agarwal, 2023).

Environmental disasters like tropical cyclones, storm surges, floods, tornadoes and droughts ravage the country almost every year. During the last thirty eight years, the country was devastated by thirty eight severe cyclones of varying intensities (Islam, 2014). Bangladesh's coastal areas, which include 19 coastal districts, have been devastated by disaster (Kamal & Kaudstaal, 2003). Every year, a number of disasters happen. The consequences of disasters and post-disaster operations are always front and center in Bangladesh's national publications. Adopting advocacy tactics and covering tragedies have been two of the most significant roles that newspapers have had in setting agendas. Weather and other natural variables can cause natural catastrophes like hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, and tsunamis.

Mokha originated from a low-pressure area that was first noted by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) on 8 May. After consolidating into a depression, the storm tracked slowly north-northwestward over the Bay of Bengal, and reached extremely severe cyclonic storm intensity. Mokha rapidly strengthened, peaking at Category 5-equivalent intensity on 14 May with winds of 280 km/h (175 mph), tying with Cyclone Fani as the strongest storm on record in the North Indian Ocean in terms of 1-minute sustained winds. Mokha slightly weakened before making landfall, and its conditions quickly became unfavorable. Mokha rapidly weakened once inland and dissipated shortly thereafter. Because of Mokha at least 2,522 houses in Cox's Bazar were destroyed, with another 10,469 others damaged. On St. Martin's Island, 700 houses were destroyed and at least 12 people were injured including one in critical condition. The cyclone impacts were less than initially feared as the storm surge was less than anticipated. 500 houses were destroyed in Teknaf. Three people died of stroke while attempting to recover their salt farm on Maheshkhali Island. There and in other upazilas, between 50 and 60 houses were damaged. Agricultural damage in Cox's Bazar District reached 115 million (The Daily Star, 16 May).

Bangladesh's coastal areas, which include 19 coastal districts, have been devastated by disaster (Kamal & Kaudstaal, 2003). Bangladesh's geo-climatic and socio-political condition drives it vulnerable to both natural and man-made disaster. From 2007-2009 during that time the super-cyclones 'Sidr' and 'Aila', hit Bangladesh coast and make severe damage. Miah et al. (2011) concentrated on how natural disasters were covered in newspapers. The near proximity of news sources, a crucial aspect of news value for the broader public, serves to bolster this. It is anticipated that Bangladesh will experience a marked increase in newspaper coverage of climate change due to worries about its impacts. The Daily Prothom Alo, The Daily Kaler Kontho, and The Daily Star were found to be the top three national newspapers covering climate change problems in 2009's web popularity rating of Bangladeshi publications. This approach makes use of content analysis from May 2006 to June 2009. 47% of press

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coverage is attributed to natural disasters, according to this study. Agriculture, human health, and climate change are regularly covered by three publications, with the trend of climate change coverage progressively growing over the study period. The study's main focus was on media coverage of disaster news and the function of newspapers in times of crisis.

The purpose of this research is to examine how the cyclone Mokha in Bangladesh was covered by print media. The main objectives of the study are,

- To evaluate how much news there is about Cyclone Mokha 2023 in national newspaper sources.
- To discover the dominant frames that national newspapers employed when reporting about Cyclone Mokha 2023.
- To compare the frames that the English and Bangla newspapers utilized when reporting on Cyclone Mokha 2023.
- To examine how Cyclone Mokha 2023 is portrayed visually in a chosen selection of national newspapers.

II. Literature Review

In Bangladesh there no specific research on this field. But in the global context here find a few on the framing analysis of natural disaster. In a 2011 study, Jalarajan and Sreekumar shown that emerging nations are more concerned with concerns of poverty and underdevelopment than with environmental ones. Additionally, they disclosed that the concept of environmental journalism Asia and the Third World are still developing rather than developed. According to Roba (2012), there isn't a permanent section in newspapers where environmental topics can be published. She added that other problems like sports, health, education, agriculture, and investment in environmental issues are given a lot of attention by the media.

Newspapers come very handy during emergencies since they tell us when a crisis is coming and what steps we may take to stay safe (Islam, 2014). A number of academics in Bangladesh have focused on news coverage and presentations related to disasters. Research on the responses of local residents and the involvement of newspaper reporters, however, has been comparatively scant. In this study here is a presentation of national newspapers covering cyclone news and the frame they use to present the news and views related to cyclone Mokha. Miah et al. (2011) concentrated on how natural disasters were covered in newspapers. The near proximity of news sources, a crucial aspect of news value for the broader public, serves to bolster this. It is anticipated that Bangladesh will experience a marked increase in newspaper coverage of climate change due to worries about its impacts.

Rashid (2011) found examples of newspaper articles about natural disasters that discussed not just the events of the disaster and their effects on the afflicted population, but also the scientific and social background in which such disasters occur. utilizing content analysis to examine media coverage of three significant cyclone catastrophes in Myanmar and Bangladesh. The media's role in educating the public about natural disasters and their effects has become increasingly important. The news broadcasts were quite effective and realistic, and the three disaster characters were all of the same types.

Islam (2014) discovered that one of the most important concerns for Bangladesh, which is impacted by climatic conditions because of its geographical location, is the influence of climate change. Bangladesh is prone to flooding, sea level rise, tropical storms, tornadoes, saltwater intrusion, and many more events. Since the three main purposes of the media are to inform, educate, and amuse, they act as watchdogs. Because of this, print media is essential to the disaster. The observation of how the print media covers disasters served as the basis for this study. The research methodology involved content analysis of four national newspapers in Bangladesh. Newspaper reporters were not adequately trained and skilled in covering stories because there were not enough compelling and well-presented stories in the media. Rahman (2010) supplied crucial evidence indicating that the Bangladeshi government has constructed regular disaster warning systems and bolstering neighborhood-based preparedness for emergencies. In order to increase public knowledge of climate change issues, the media may be quite helpful.

The framing theory applied in this study is concerned with how the media highlights particular occurrences before contextualizing them to make a point for the general public. Goffman (1974) proposed this theory to analyze how individuals perceive the world. Framing is "the process by which people develop a particular conceptualization of an issue or reorient their thinking about an issue" (Chong and Druckman, 2007, p. 104) through salience and selection. One must first choose certain features of reality to frame (select). Second, it's important to show and reinforce this chosen reality (Entman, 1993). Frames function as a two-way process that aids in both interpreting and reconstructing reality (Volkmer, 2009). The communicator, the text, the receiver, and the culture are at least four places where frames can be found (Entman, 1993, p. 52). Framing theory has been frequently used to investigate various facets of media reality (Volkmer, 2009). Also, it is a useful tool to analyze media bias, media effect, representation of social realities and events, and media culture (de Vreese, 2005; Volkmer, 2009).

The framing concept is connected to agenda-setting, but it broadens the scope of the study by

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summarizing the key concerns. Because of its enormous impact, framing also applies to organizations. The idea basically states that the way information is presented to an audience referred to as "the frame" influences the decisions and processing methods of that audience. The meaning of the message is structured or organized using frames.

III. Research Methodology

In order to determine the recurrent frames and quantity of news reported in Bangladesh's four major newspapers between May 9th and May 23th, 2023 during cyclone MOKHA this study employed a content analysis. The population of this study was the total number of national newspapers published in Bangladesh. This study employed the purposive sampling technique. A total of four national newspapers were selected as a sample in the study, depending on circulation and published from same geographical location. To keep things balanced, the study sample was made up of two English national daily and two Bengali national newspapers.

Based on their accessibility during the crisis, four daily newspapers- The Daily Star and The New Age, The Daily Prothom Alo and Kalar Kontho were selected as research models. The news articles will be analyzed based on news, words, tone, story placement, Page placement, Location of frame, Visuals, etc. The frames analyzed are Responsibility frame, Human Interest frame, Economic Consequences frame, Morality frame, Conflict frame and Recovery frame. The units of measurements are measured to 449 articles in four newspapers on Cyclone MOKHA 2023 from 9th to 23th of May.

IV. Result Discussion

a) Content Analysis

The Daily Star published from Dhaka English newspaper gave 125 articles totally with 23,532 words and 117 visuals in relation to the news stories, and The New Age with 97 articles, 28,871words and 81 visuals on total. The Bangla newspaper The Daily Prothom Alo published 140 news articles with 42,140 words and 102 pictures, Daily Kalar Kontho gave 105 news articles and 30, 141 words on average with 95 images. It is discovered that 449 stories, or 52% of the total, were published in national newspapers. It is clear that Bangla newspaper gave more words than English newspaper. All the newspapers gave importance on visuals presentation also. When compared individually The Daily Star gave 35% of images. Other three newspapers covered lesser than 35% of images.

In order to be consistent and ranked higher than other newspapers, The Daily Star published a greater quantity of photographs and stories but a lower number of words overall. Rather than using language that suggests they also focused on ads, they have covered advertisements.

The coverage of the Cyclone MOKHA disaster by print media is examined through an analysis of the four newspapers. Peak coverage occurred from May 12th to 15th. On these four days each of the newspapers published more than 32 articles daily. Newspapers issued a warning on May 2 and provided scant information about Cyclone MOKHA before to its arrival. All newspapers carried the warning information in bold characters. Many facts on Cyclone MOKHA were released on May 9th, including warnings, preparation, pressure and wind speed details, and advice on what to do and what not to do during the storm. The following four days gave 236 news articles on the total about the disaster. From 17th, it started to reduce drastically from 32 articles to 8 articles in all the newspapers. After that, it gradually decreased by the conclusion of the month. However, news coverage decreased over time in the New Age. The articles published from May 9th-23th of 2023 of Cyclone MOKHA are analyzed and the articles count is graphed.

On an average the warnings gave 2570 words in English publications and 3785 words in Bangla newspapers from May 9th-23th. It averaged 62,295 words in English newspapers and 84,750 in Bangla newspapers on the peak day, which was May 12th–15th. The average decreased on the days that followed. From May 16th-21st coverage an average of 500-1500 words on each day. From 21st-23th, average of 250-1000 words were published. Being Bangla Daily Prothom Alo covered more words to give more details on Cyclone MOKHA to the readers.

Nearly every piece featured images to accompany the text from the outset. The Daily Star, The New Age and The Daily Prothom Alo had more visual representation of the disaster was peak on 12th-15th of May, where the stories were also on peak. Then, over the next few days, the images became smaller from 30 to 5 even on the last day of the month.

All articles were analyzed on the three tones Positive, Negative and Neutral. An article is classified as having a positive tone when it is addressed to the readers in a constructive way. Readers who read positive articles are given hope. Every news piece has a tone intended to communicate a message to the public. Reading pleasant news relieves readers and sends a positive message. Positive news typically offers a remedy to an issue.

Example1: Cyclone Mocha: US providing $250,000 for emergency relief efforts, Daily Star, May 17.

Good news is a helpline assisted those in need of rescue amid a calamity. The positive phrases used in the aforementioned May 17 story are helped, cleared the damages, and cleared the traffic, relief, and rescue. The people are given hope by the encouraging remarks.

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Helped is a positive term in the example above; if someone wants it, they can get the helpline number and call for help. They receive good news that they can leave the house after the damages have been cleared and traffic has resumed. People are given hope and a solution by the encouraging words. An article is considered to have a negative tone when it is stated to the readers in a negative way. An item that is negative instills fear. Even news on societal concerns might be presented in a frightful way to draw the reader's attention to them.

Example 2: Many Myanmar Rohingyas killed by Cyclone: Residents, aid group, Daily Star, May 16.

There is panic since Cyclone MOKHA has murdered many people. Given that it states that the cyclone killed many people in Rohinga camp it has a negative tone. The terms "kills," "died," "injured," "collapsed," "tree fell," and "suffered" are used negatively in the aforementioned Times of India article. People become afraid when they hear negative remarks. The public's percentage of followers of that information will rise if anything is said with a terror factor. According to the aforementioned stories, MOKHA was extremely dangerous, causing damage to numerous trees and power poles as well as taking six lives. People become afraid after reading such bad news, so they stay at home till they hear good news. An article is classified as having a neutral tone when it is presented to readers in both a positive and negative way. Because neutral news lies in the middle of positive and negative, it can contain both in one news story.

Example 3: SSC, Equivalent Exams now Postponed for Monday too in 6 boards, New Age, May 13.

The terms "holidays," "reopens," and "trees fell in the school" are used in the article referenced above. Holidays and reopening are positive terms; trees falling in the school are a negative word. Together, these two words in the same story provide neutral news. The good news is that schools have reopened; the bad news is that they sustained damage from Cyclone MOKHA, which forced the closure of the schools for three days. It is regarded as neutral news because it contains both positive and bad news in a single news piece. More positive than negative tones was employed, with the exception of a few balanced pieces in the national daily during this period. In the local newspaper, neutral tones were utilized for a small number of articles and more negative tones than positive ones. Positive news was reported in 142 stories in Bangla publications compared to 72 in English ones.

National newspapers focused on providing the public with news that was more urgent. The majority of the news was reported in a good light, with neutral and negative coverage following, indicating that national newspapers are reporting the news in a positive light. It focused more on stories about human endurance and healing, which provides people with encouraging news. In a developing country like Bangladesh sometimes the regional newspapers covered more damage and political context for their story on accountability, but they carried more negative stories than positive or neutral ones. Because they were local, they paid for damages in all impacted areas, which added to the unfavorable atmosphere. Here national dailies are playing an important role. The order on which stories appear on pages is crucial because the audience should see the most essential news first. If a news piece is on the top page, everyone will see it, but if it appears on subsequent pages, there is a lower probability that it will be viewed. Here, the front and back pages of every newspaper were counted.

Newspapers first page is the most valuable place to discuss news placement. The study found that most ads appeared on the front page of all national newspapers. The lower fold is full of advertisements most of the time. Even in the back page the newspapers use to publish less news more ads. Inside pages includes all pages other than first page. City page, sports page, national page etc. but supplementary is not included. The main news was posted on the city pages, while occasionally it was also on the national and sports sections. City Page therefore made a significant contribution. During the time cyclone MOKHA only 31 news articles were presented in first page and 174 news articles were given in inside page in the selected newspapers. The Daily Star and Prothom Alo and gave importance to front page covering the Cyclone MOKHA news to the people. While The New Age did not give importance to Cyclone MOKHA news rather it covered important news worldwide as it reader's reads worldwide news.

Story placements in newspaper show the importance given to that news. Here story placements were separated into four categories, when the news is covered in the whole page then it is counted under full coverage, the news is covered in half page is counted half coverage, the news is covered in the quarter size of the page is counted quarter coverage and the news is covered in the less than quarter size of the page is counted as less than quarter coverage.

With respect to story placement in newspapers, 11% of news were covered in full page, 19% in half page, 17% as quarter of the page and 58% of news were less than quarter page in national newspapers. Story placements highlight the significance of the individual news stories. In contrast to English newspapers, Bangla newspapers carried more in-depth coverage of regional news on full pages and less in quarters. Even while English newspapers carried news, they did not prioritize article placement; instead, they provided accurate news in a font smaller than fourth of the size. Bangla newspapers, on the other hand, covered the damages and other news topics in full page

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articles about the MOKHA storm both on the front and interior pages. The placement of the frame indicates the viewpoint from which the public is receiving the news. Three factors were considered here:

Communicator

The news is in the communicator frame when it is reported from the reporter's point of view. The majority of news falls under communicator since the reporter typically presents the news according to his perspective

Receiver

The public becomes a receiver frame when it acts in accordance with the news.

After receiving the information, the reader makes decisions based on it. Most of the material is in the form of cautions.

Cultural

News is presented within a cultural framework when it is discussed in connection to culture. Anything with a cultural foundation in the news might be considered cultural.

More communicator frames than other frames were used. Of all the news pieces published in English and Bangla newspapers, 166 and 181 were under the communicator category, 87 and 51 were under the receiver point of view, and 21 and 3 were under the cultural element.

The fact that both English and Bangla newspapers carried news in the communicator frame indicates that they both appropriately covered stories that needed to be expressed in the communicator frame. Due to the reporter's interpretation of the news, the majority of it will be presented from the communicator's point of view. Every news story is presented from the reporter's point of view, and if any information is intended for the recipient, they report it from that perspective and it was published in national newspapers. Because they were English newspapers were unable to report on cultural news, such as "fishermen were affected in the cyclone," which was reported in national Bangla publications. English newspapers did not cover the cultural frame, which was crucial to cover, even at the frame's location. Bangla newspapers play an important role in giving information to the mass.

Under framing analysis, six frames and their sub frames were identified and analyzed according to "Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) framing European politics-a content analysis of press and television news".

This figure shows the percentage of total news available under each frame in Bangla and English newspapers. 93 news articles from Bangla newspapers and 87 news articles from English newspapers were under responsibility frame.53 news from Bangla newspapers and 33 news articles from English newspapers were under human interest frame.77 news articles from Bangla newspapers and 62 news articles from English newspapers were under economic consequences frame 2 news from Bangla newspapers was under morality. 10 news from Bangla newspapers and 23 news articles from English newspapers were under conflict frame. 66 news articles from Bangla newspapers and 31 news articles from English newspapers were under recovery frame.

Responsibility Farme

Responsibility frames clarify what the government and non-governmental organizations must do in the event of a tragedy. The warning, preventative actions, government and authority, NGO, and information are all included in this framework. Every news item falls under this category. 42% of the news was made up of responsibility frames. 23% and 19% of the frame for responsibility was stated in a favorable manner, and news stories were included on the inside page of Bangla and English newspapers with 18% and 12% of the content. In Bangla newspapers, 9% of the news was in the receiver frame, and in English newspapers, 6% was in the communicator frame.

Economic Consequence Frame

The Economic Consequences Frame provides information on disaster damage. This framework includes secondary damages, economy, and damages. A responsibility frame accounted for 34% of the news overall. In Bangla and English newspapers, news pieces were positioned on the inside page with 12% and 10% of a negative tone, and 9% of the news was included in the communicator frame. The Economic Consequences Frame was mentioned in 8% and 11% of the negative tone. Analysis of economic gain or loss is done under the economic framework. Primary damage is caused by uprooted trees, and secondary damage is caused by trash and unpleasant odors. Secondary damages are the ones that result from primary damages. In Bangla and English newspapers, the economy received 21 and 6 news, damages received 45 and 54 news, and secondary damages received 11and 3 news.

All of the newspapers carried stories about the damages; The Daily Star and Prothom Alo went into further detail. The New Age did not provide much information about the areas affected by the cyclone MOKHA because it focused on covering other global issues. Only The Prothom Alo reported on the secondary damages resulting from the cyclone. The Prothom Alo placed emphasis on all news as being nationally relevant.

Human Interest Frame

The Human Interest Frame provides information on news pertaining to people during a disaster. This frame includes facts, survivors who have been traumatized, those who have persisted, and deaths, injuries, and missing persons. A total of 20% of news were made by Human Interest Frame. In national and

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regional newspapers, news pieces were positioned on the inside page with 22% and 8% of a negative tone, and 11% and 6% of the news was in the communicator frame. The Economic Consequences Frame was stated in a 7% and 5% negative tone. The Kalar Kontho carried a lot of stories on human endurance, including how individuals repaired their own damages rather than waiting on the government to do so because they valued human welfare more. There was less news on human interest in the Bangla newspapers.

Morality Frame

The Morality Frame provides information on moral news amid a crisis. This frame consists of nationalism, religion, and plunder. The Morality Frame produced zero news at all. The news piece was placed on the inside page of both Bangla and English newspapers with 5% and 2% of neutral tone, and 3% and 1% of news was in the communicator frame in both national and regional newspapers. The morality frame was stated in 1% and 1% of neutral tone. The Prothom Alo published a single news piece regarding looting under the morality frame. Since it is impossible for anything to happen during a cyclone, morality frames were not given any weight by any newspaper. During the tsunami, looting occurred. While it was not possible to loot during the cyclone MOKHA due to destroyed roads and trees, many went to the shore and did so.

Conflict Frame

Conflict Frame provides information about conflict news throughout calamities. This frame consists of criminal and personal conflicts with the government. Conflict Frame accounted for 9% of all news. In Bangla and English newspapers, the responsibility frame was stated in a positive tone at 3% and 6%. A news piece was featured on the inside page at 3% and 6%, and in both Bangla and English newspapers, the news was presented in a communicator frame at 3% and 6%. Individual disputes, such as protests for power, were between the people and the administration. In Bangla and English newspapers, personal dispute received 1–7 news, government disagreement received 3–9 news, and illegal disagreement received 1–0 news. English newspapers carried conflict and political news, which Bangla newspapers did not prioritize since they were more interested in providing the people with information that would benefit them, such as recovery news.

Recovery Frame

During a crisis, Recovery Frame provides information on conflict news. This frame consists of criminal and personal conflicts with the government. Recovery Frame accounted for 17% of all stories. In Bangla and English newspapers, the responsibility frame was stated in a positive tone at 10% and 4%. A news piece was published on the inside page with 10% and 4%, and 12% and 3% of the news was in the communicator frame. In Bangla and English newspapers, programs received five and zero news items, whereas rehabilitation received fifty-one and twenty-one. Bangla press dutifully chronicled the recovery frame, including details on plantation initiatives, how to transplant uprooted trees, etc. English newspapers also carried this information, although Daily New Age focused less on government-related recoveries. A portion of the recovery frame was reported by Prothom Alo, however Daily Kalar Kontho did not cover all of the news.

Visual Representation

The pre-disaster images included boats on the coast, tides, rain, people strolling in the rain, etc. The images seen during the incident were cyclones represented graphically. Damages, government inspections, conflicts, and recuperation were all made public after the tragedy. Before-disaster it was 2% and 3%, during-disaster it was 4% and 2% and after-disaster it was 52% and 48% of visuals in Bangla and English newspapers. The Daily Star published 162 news story with images, The New Age presented 103 images, The Daily Prothom Alo published 187 and Kalar Kontho presented 86 pictures with news. News articles with pictures catch the audience attention than without pictures.

The various photo formats found in newspapers are on exhibit. There are 225 damages, 21 in recovery, 16 in government, 22 in secondary damage, 11 in water, 18 in rain, 10 statistic, 9 illustrations, and 14 picture in graphic representation. Uprooted trees, electricity, roads, traffic, people, and devastated survivors are among the damages. Water comprises the seashore, the tide, the sea, and dams Government, people, and NGOs are all involved in recovery.

The following are the interpretations of the study.

Reports on alerts and hotline were provided by all four newspapers. However, 21% of items in Bangla newspapers were covered by them, compared to 13% in English newspapers during the tragedy. This indicates that Bangla newspapers were more attentive to their duty to provide warning news on the day of the accident.

The majority of news in Bangla newspapers was covered in a favorable light, but English media focused more on conflict coverage. This indicates that Bangla newspapers place equal value on news and political news.

There was little difference in the number of news pieces featured on the main page of Bangla newspapers (48) and English newspapers (47). English and Bangla publications did a good job of covering the front page.

Bangla newspapers covered more comprehensive coverage of news at a rate of 32%, while English newspapers covered 11%. Bangla newspapers

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arranged 66% of their news in less than quarter size, while English newspapers covered 9%. Compared to Bangla newspapers, Bangla publications gave the Cyclone news more attention, fully covering the story on one page. Since it is Bangla, it must report on the tragedy in greater depth than English media, and Bangla newspapers did a good job of covering the news.

In total, both Bangla and English newspapers carried 25% of stories from the receiver's point of view during the disaster, while 73% of stories appeared in communicator after-disaster periods in Bangla newspapers and 57% in English ones. There were more communicator locations of frames after the tragedy since there was more information being given about it, and there were more receiver locations of frames during the accident since the news contained warnings.

The accountability frame was most frequently utilized in news items (45%), indicating that all newspapers did a good job of covering government events. The four publications portrayed the economic ramifications more skillfully and with appropriate images. Bangla publications provided more accurate coverage of the recovery frame than did smaller newspapers. Since English media covered more political and war news, they provided 8% of the conflict frame.

V. Findings

The introduction, which includes the research questions, hypothesis, and literature review, is related to the discussion. It goes beyond just rearranging the beginning, though, as it also involves outlining how the study has progressed from where it left off in the introduction in light of the researcher's understanding of the research problem. In addition to explaining any new understandings or insights into the topic after taking the findings into consideration, discussion should analyze and characterize the relevance of the findings, which were previously known about the research problem under investigation.

The Daily Prothom Alo Bangla newspaper compared to other three newspapers that published 140 news stories, covered a colossal amount of news. However, the information provided on the front and inside pages of the same article differs depending on the publishing date. They have a few photos that are repeated. The Kalar Kontho provides the audience with what they need in a limited number of articles and images. First page was not given much weight on cyclone MOKHA because it focused on stories from all around the world. Though not as many as in The Prothom Alo, there were still more ads. Soon after the catastrophe, two complete pages of photos from various cyclone-affected areas appeared in the Daily Kalar Kontho. The front page was not prioritized. Despite being a Bangla daily, there were only six news stories available on the main page.

The Daily Star gave importance to front page and it is the only newspaper which covered ten news in front page. The Bangla newspapers embraced accountability, the effects on the economy, conflict, healing, and morals. English newspapers, however, embraced accountability, the effects on the economy, conflict, and recovery. The Prothom Alo was the only publication to cover the morality frame with a single story about looting, where as The New Age did not.

The Prothom Alo, a Bangla newspaper, covers the ruling party more often than the opposition party and promotes them. News about conflicts was hardly reported. News about secondary damages and covered damages. The only newspaper that addressed secondary effects, such as waste from rubbish, was this one. There were also more front pages and interior pages with adverts. The Prothom Alo identified six frames: accountability, economic ramifications, human interest, morality, conflict, and recovery frame. The Kalar Kontho published combat news that was suitable and had accurate information. This study is the only one that discusses human resilience and healing more. It provided greater details on the actions of the ruling party and offered support for them.

More political and conflict news was reported by the English newspaper Daily Star. There was few emphasis placed on stories of human resilience and healing. Conflict resembled opposing parties protesting the government and the lack of electricity. covered certain political topics that weren't worth covering and weren't covered by the other three publications. There was a delay in certain official news. There were a few days towards the end of the month when there was no news regarding the cyclone MOKHA. No updates on morals or the cultural context. Though not as much as Daily New Age, covered more government news and human perseverance was lower. There were a few days left in the month where there was no news regarding the cyclone MOKHA. There weren't many articles about fisherman or other culturally relevant subjects. Being a English publication, it did not cover stories about morality, such as looting and patriotism, hence there was no news about morality. English newspapers reported on the political developments. They did a worse job of covering the aftermath of the disaster. Political and conflict news outnumbered recovery news. A brief section on recovery included both human perseverance and government news. A few stories were reported slowly. Politics accounted for the majority of the news.

Bangla newspapers featured a variety of photo subjects. Images of cyclones, the coast, tides, boats, destruction, uprooted trees, electricity, roads, rain, people in the rain, traumatized survivors, secondary

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damages, animals, birds, zoos, restoration, government, and illustrations were among the images they featured. Compared to English publications, it overlooked stagnant water. As a result, several images were provided together with news-related visuals. English newspapers published detailed photo reports shortly after the accident. Images of cyclones, the seashore, boats, destruction, uprooted trees, electricity, traumatized survivors, birds, restoration, stagnant water, government, and graphics were among the images they covered. In contrast to Bangla newspapers, it neglected to include secondary damages, animals, and zoos. A smaller number of photo types were covered.

VI. Conclusion

Bangladesh has made impressive strides in becoming a country prepared for disasters. This country has recently come to be recognized as one with extreme poverty and natural disasters. Susceptibility as well as being proficient in managing disasters, particularly cyclones. In order to provide more organized and well-planned cyclone disaster management, the government of Bangladesh implemented institutional reform and disaster management policy in the middle of the 1990s. The Standing Order on Disaster is implemented with great success during many storms, such as Sidr and Aila, but institutional reform has not received enough attention. In order to sustain the advancement of the order's execution, media personnel assume responsibility by tackling the obstacles associated with cyclones. Among the most important individuals in keeping the public informed are local journalists and the media specialists working at the central desk.

That being said, this study does not address reporters safety and other issues. Their concerns about dangers and safety may differ from the local correspondents. This study, therefore recommend that coverage of natural disasters in print media is not enough for people. Being national they need to give valid news when it comes to disaster. Rather than manipulating, they should provide what is genuinely happening. Rather than focusing primarily on political and conflict news. In order to enable local citizens receive specialized information, newspapers should concentrate on covering area-specific topics. In times of calamity, people typically reach their lowest point. Newspapers should emphasize during these times how to be more upbeat about the stories and images they publish in order to raise people's spirits.

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