



**Daffodil**  
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# Trends of Citizen Journalism In Bangladesh

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# Trends Of Citizen Journalism In Bangladesh

Submitted

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

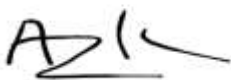
B.S.S (Hons) in Journalism and Mass Communication

# Letter of Approval

This is to certify that Mahadi Hasan Shuvo, ID: 163-24-581, has conducted his research project titled “**Trends of Citizen Journalism in Bangladesh,**” under my supervision and guidance.

The study has been undertaken in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Social Science (BSS) in Journalism and Mass Communication at Daffodil International University.

The study is expected to contribute in the field of Journalism and Mass Communication as well as in further study about the Citizen journalism in Bangladesh.



.....  
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# Application for approval of dissertation

Mr.Anayetur Rahaman

Lecturer

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**Subject: Application for submission of my dissertation for approval**

Dear Sir,

I have accomplished my dissertation “Trends of Citizen Journalism In Bangladesh” as a course requirement for my under-graduate programme.

I have tried my best to work with sincerity to cover all aspects regarding the matter which I have been assigned.

I believe that this dissertation has enlarged both my knowledge and my experience. I hope you will assess my report considering the limitation of the study. I shall be highly grateful if you kindly accept my project. Your kind approval is requested

Sincerely



-----  
Md.Mahadi Hasan Shuvo

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## Declaration

I hereby declare that this project report titled as Representation of Trends Of Citizen Journalism in Bangladesh has been carried in fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of BSS in Journalism and Mass Communication under the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Daffodil International University. I have composed this paper based on the researchers ' findings from various literature. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this is an original task of me and the analysis is my own. This has not been submitted in part or full to any other institutions for any other degrees. I even certify that there is no plagiarized content in this paper.

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## Abstract

This paper expects to investigate the pattern of resident news-casting in Bangladesh, where opportunity of articulation is purportedly being contracted. It likewise attempts to contribute in the developing discussion on the strain between customary news-casting and resident reporting. In this time of Internet, customary news-casting has been confronting various difficulties including the ascent of resident columnists over the world just as in Bangladesh. As a rule, resident writers have made an issue to be talked about broadly and constrained the legislature to take activities in the nation. In the interim, Bangladesh has seen a fast ascent of Islamic radicalism in late time with murders of at any rate six essayists, bloggers, analysts, rights activists and distributors. Such occurrences and the administration's inability to deal with the killers prompted a developing apprehension among the resident writers that they no longer have a sense of security to practice the privileges of articulation. In addition, the administration sanctioned laws which are purportedly hampering the great acts of resident news-casting in the nation. In this setting it is imperative to know the current situation of resident reporting in Bangladesh. To help give a few bits of knowledge into systems and elements of resident news-casting, this examination tends to following exact inquiries: Who are the resident writers in Bangladesh? For what reason did they connect with themselves in this intentional activism? Which issues are being tended to by them? What sort of difficulties they are confronting as of now? To investigate these inquiries grounded hypothesis was chosen as examination philosophy. For information assortment, semi-organized top to bottom meetings were taken of 20 resident columnists, chosen through snowball testing strategy. It is discovered that by utilizing the web-based media stages particularly Facebook, metropolitan instructed young people connected with themselves in resident news coverage to serve the general public. A few components including the nonattendance of working popular government added to the influenced the opportunity of articulation in the nation. It was discovered that after the episodes of murders, the resident columnists either went for self-oversight or avoided composing on the issues that the radicals don't care for. Plus, the examination likewise found that the legal advances and remarks by the administration exacerbated the circumstance further as opposed to overcoming fanaticism.

**Keywords:** Freedom of expression, Bangladesh, Citizen Journalism

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Citizen Journalism provides a platform for individuals to be considered and acknowledged on a global scale. The circulation of information and news does not fully divulge the accurate perceptions of what is going on in the world.

Today's world is a world of high technology and everyone is technology-intelligent. The proliferation of online media platforms like Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, etc. made information dissemination easier and faster. Furthermore, easy access to the camera and internet via smartphone makes it easy to capture news in real-time. All these technological discoveries and their affordable skills have created a platform for citizen journalism. Anyone can participate in participatory journalism activities without any educational qualifications approved by the Institute of Journalism and acceptance from any news or media channel.

In citizen journalism activities, laymen take part and that is why they represent the facts and news based on their own perspective and from the point of view of the local people in that area or city. This helps in disseminating different perspectives to the authority and public. It also engages the local viewer in the masses to bring positive changes in the society and government.

There are many newspapers and television channels that welcome citizen journalism. In fact, there are some citizens who take an active part in this field and that's why they often get

various opportunities to get featured in the big news headlines or to assist qualified professional journalists who mastered the skills of journalism from the top journalism institute and field experience.

Citizen journalism is not just a field! It has become passion followed by many people. Every now and then, the public witness video clips, pictures, and even written news updates from different areas of the world reported by these citizen journalists.

This has added one interesting layer into this field. This even made it easy to follow the passion if one couldn't identify the same earlier or couldn't pursue a professional career due to any other reason. Even internet-based participatory journalism lets citizen journalists make money in different ways. In a nutshell, it is an alluring and growing field.

Project findings about citizen journalism trends in Bangladesh key points and the issues what I am going to discuss in the following chapters. The citizen journalism has following features.

- Easy access
- Provide a Different Point of View
- Assis Qualified Journalists
- Citizen journalism can be equal to professional journalism in countries with a high level of democracy
- Citizen journalism can be a supplement to mainstream media, but sometimes even acts as a replacement of traditional media in the less democratic countries

- Anyone interested in the published audio, video and report has the opportunity to provide feedback.
- Anyone can participate in comments, debates or discussions.
- This is out of social responsibility and the conscientiousness is the only measure of the ethics of citizen journalism.

You can be a citizen journalist. There are many things like politics, violence, sports or big issues that can be big cases for citizen journalism. Citizens can play a more vocal role in conventional media politics, where less goes beyond terrorism

Citizen journalism is done by people who are not professional journalists. People who are seeing events through their own eyes and experiences.

Citizen journalism and other forms of communication facilitated by new media technologies such as the internet and the social networks are changing media ecologies in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Nowadays the media in Bangladesh is not controlled by the state due to the availability of online journalism and other new information and communication technologies.

## **What is Citizen Journalism?**

There are many different definitions of citizen journalism. Some claim that citizen journalism is simply a dissemination of information, whereas others state it refers to any kind of collecting and/or reporting data via new and traditional media and platforms.

Definition of terms come from the working title while others emerge. In this case the researcher needs to find out contextual meaning of the terms by looking at how scholars define the terms and what special meaning the terms have according to the researcher in her study.

Journalism is the gathering, reporting and dissemination of news and information in the public interest.

Citizen Journalism is defined by Rosen (2000) as public journalism aimed at seeing people as citizens rather than as spectators, readers or viewers, zombies, listeners, or homogenous audiences.

Practice of Journalism for purposes of this research the practice of journalism will refer to the legal and ethical means that guide the operation of journalists and media houses.

Profession of Journalism the researcher will look at the ideological and professional profiles of journalists in the media, professional orientation of traditional media practitioners.

Overall, two major points which can be seen in these definitions are the following: the public starts making content and that certain content is a response to the deficiencies of professional journalism. With this in mind, producing the type of content which functions outside the mainstream media requires a certain level of democracy.

Based on this classifies the function of citizen journalism into two categories:

- 1) Citizen journalism can be equal to professional journalism in countries with a high level of democracy
- 2) Citizen journalism can be a supplement to mainstream media, but sometimes even acts as a replacement of traditional media in the less democratic countries

Points to certain factors which are the foundation of citizen journalism. Citizen journalism will be present in our society if the middle class is well developed, if they have technological capacities available, if the audience is not satisfied with the traditional media, and if they have a desire to be heard and listened. Citizen journalism can be described as a type of first-person reportage in which individuals adopt or mimic the role of a professional journalist in order to participate in the news-making, often during a period of crisis, tragedies and disasters.

Generally, “regular” citizens will not think about journalism in times of crisis. However, some individuals might decide to engage in some form of the previously mentioned first-person reportage. They will commonly use their mobile phones to capture a photo of the event, create a video, write a tweet or a caption describing their surrounding and experiences in order to inform and connect with other people.

One of the most known examples to illustrate this term is Sohaib Athar's live-tweeting. Athar lived with his family in Abbottabad, Pakistan and in May 2011 he heard a helicopter flying over his house. That was not a common occurrence – consequently, he decided to share that with his Twitter followers

Citizen journalists are ‘the people formerly known as the audience’, are those who were on the receiving end of a media system that ran one way, in a broadcasting pattern, with high entry fees and a few firms competing to speak very loudly while the rest of the population listened in isolation from one another— and who today are not in a situation like that at all” “Think of passengers on your ship who got a boat of their own. The writing readers. The viewers who picked up a camera. The formerly atomized listeners who with modest effort can connect with each other and gain the means to speak— to the world.

## **Emergence and development of citizen journalism**

The rise of the Internet-based world wide web in the nineties centered on the emergence of various social media. Chris Anders, a PhD student at Columbia University, founded the first recognized platform for citizen journalism, IndyMedia, in 1999 in protest of a controversial decision by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle.

The most widely used search engine, Google, was launched in 1997, followed by Facebook in 2004, Twitter in 2007 and Apple-iPhone in 2008. Their origin and invention have played an important role in spreading the idea of public journalism. At the same time, the advent of simple technology-based smartphones is further accelerating the advancement of public journalism. The facility of sending short messages, capturing and uploading pictures, videos through mobile phones has made public journalism much easier.

However, the concept of public journalism is not new, even if it is not recognized. Abraham Japruder captured the video of John F. Kennedy's assassination with a simple camera. Many consider him the father of public journalism.

In 1997, Matt Drodz used to send e-mails to certain customers about the various events of Hollywood heroes and heroines and the ratings of the released movies. In January 1997, Drodz learned that Bill Clinton and Monica Lewinsky, a White House apprentice, were avoiding sex scandals despite the influential media, Newsweek. Speaking to an agent in New York, he confirmed the truth of the incident and disclosed his e-mail to customers. This phenomenon makes people a little skeptical



about the mainstream media and the emergence of various Internet-based media as an alternative medium. In other words, the Internet and other social media have accelerated the emergence and development of public journalism. This incident of Bill Clinton is known in the history of journalism as e-Ottergate scandal. Later, the mainstream media started covering the issue in detail.

Now the mainstream media like CNN, BBC and Al Jazeera are relying on public journalism in many cases. In addition to using public journalists as news sources, at the end of each report published online, readers in the vicinity of the scene are requested to present their views or comments. And Bangladesh is not far behind from this recent trend. We have already seen that many of the news items published and published in the mainstream media first spread through various social media.

### **Citizen journalism under different names:**

- 1.Grassroots Journalism
- 2.Network Journalism
- 3.Open Source Journalism
4. Citizen Journalism
- 5.Participatory Journalism
  
- 6.Hyper local Journalism
- 7.Bottom-up Journalism

- 8. Stand alone Journalism
- 9. Distributed Journalism

## **Characteristics of citizen journalism**

In citizen journalism practice, all people irrespective of their professional backgrounds have the opportunity to play a role as a journalist. Such type of journalism is voluntary and not usually as a profession.

Anyone interested in the published audio, video and report has the opportunity to provide feedback. Anyone can participate in comments, debates or discussions. This is out of social responsibility and the conscientiousness is the only measure of the ethics of citizen journalism.

There are several types of blog used by citizen journalists: video blog, audio blog, photoblog, microblog, political blog and travel blog

## **Three models of Citizen journalism**

The Slashdot-Ohmynews model publishes reports based on the opinions of registered users. Anyone can publish comments and reports on Indymedia model public journalism. In this case, the reader is left to decide which he will accept or reject.

In the case of public journalism in the Wiki-based model, anyone can edit or add data to any uploaded report, so that a single report is not the work of one person alone, but of many.

## **Some examples of the international arena**

A group of online users filmed the horrific terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in the United States in 2001, none of whom were professional journalists.

Also, considering the importance of the damage aimed at helping the victims of the 2004 tsunami, it played an important role in conducting relief efforts.

The horrific bombing of London on July 6, 2005 was captured on a mobile phone by an ordinary citizen, which was later covered by other mainstream media outlets, including the BBC, CNN and MSNBC.

When Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit the United States in 2005, it was possible for the general public to act swiftly to inform the authorities about local news using various means of social media.

During a US Special Forces secret mission to bin Laden's hideout in Abbottabad, Pakistan, a public journalist named Swaib Atahar tweeted live from 2 to 3 kilometers from the scene. Which is considered to be the true account of what really happened that day.

WikiLeaks was born in 2007 with a report on various aspects of toxic waste management and mismanagement of Iceland's banking sector. But a US airstrike in Baghdad in 2010 killed two Reuters journalists, including several Iraqi civilians. Many mainstream media outlets ignore the real facts and move to the center of the discussion by promoting video footage titled WikiLeaks Collateral Murder. U.S. intelligence later leaked 250,000 classified documents. Moses Fonseca, also known as the Panama Papers, recently leaked secret money laundering documents. . . . . Many countries have had to resign from the head of government to the head of various important institutions.

The 2010 Arab Spring and the 2011 London riots have further boosted public confidence in public journalism.

### **Citizen Journalism: Bangladesh**

In 2005, Somewhereinblog started public journalism in Bangladesh under the headline 'Voice of Dam Breaking'. This has led to the emergence of many more popular and widely used blogs, including Muktamana. In addition, many people, including the mainstream media 'bdnews24.com', have now launched the Citizen Journalism Corner with the aim of highlighting the views of the readers. As well as the Internet-based social media Facebook is the top choice of the young generation, there is an unobstructed opportunity to spread public journalism. At present, the number of mobile phone users in the country is 13 crore 19 lakh 49 thousand and 6 crore 4 thousand people are using internet (BTRC, April 2016). Overall, this indicates the immense potential for the development of public journalism. It is time to start the journey as a

public journalist in the context of Bangladesh by cultivating interest, awareness and public welfare conscience. But we already have some examples of public journalism:

- Incidents of BDRmutiny
- Rajan's assassination
- Ganajagaran Mancha
- Meherjan controversy
- Oil-gas deal
- Vikarunnesa Noon School student tortured

### **Positive aspects of Citizen journalism**

A complete alternative is a medium that will create an opportunity for people of different classes and professions to express their views and help institutionalize democracy.

Citizen journalism provides eyewitness accounts and descriptions of any natural or man-made disaster and it is free from the influence of elites or influential people in society. It provides an opportunity to act as the voice of the marginalized sections of the society.

There is an opportunity here to highlight issues that are considered unpublished or unimportant in the mainstream media. This is also free from the influence of multinational companies and government. The citizen journalism gives an opportunity to express one's opinion free from political influence.

### **Negative aspects of citizen journalism**

It has the potential to be used as a tool to propagate the activities of fanatics, extremists or terrorists. It may seem relatively less credible than the mainstream media. Conflict of interest and subjectivity etc. may become apparent.

In most cases, citizen journalism has a tendency to promote 'soft news' or feature-based writing

## **Policy ethics in citizen journalism**

Citizen journalists need to be aware of ethical issues and journalistic principles. They should refrain from disseminating and publishing any false, fabricated and baseless information. They also should have respect for one's own beliefs, culture and values, regardless of race, religion, caste or class.

The citizen journalists will try to refrain themselves from deliberately or intentionally disclosing and disseminating anything that is not important to the public and degrading the person. They are expected to behave responsibly towards one's own conscience.

## Chapter 2

### History of Citizen Journalism: From America to Bangladesh

Citizen journalism is a unique addition to the Internet and a blessing for citizens. In the last few years, online citizen journalism in Bangladesh has progressed step by step and at this moment its practice and popularity is more than last year. However, the idea of the theories and roots of citizen journalism is unclear to groups outside the realm.

Regardless of the superiority of professional journalism, the original journalism is basically citizen journalism. So when was the birth of this citizen journalism? That history is a lot of myth now. There are also different versions. For example, Abraham Zapruder is called the father of citizen journalism. Fifty-five years have passed since the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy. It is calculated that the age of citizen journalism will also be fifty five.

John F. Kennedy was shot dead in 1973. That moment was captured by Zapruder on his ordinary moving camera. This chapter is considered to be the original example of citizen journalism and Zapruder is called the pioneer of citizen journalism.

The birth of citizen journalism is another episode in the history of the colonial era. He was the first American magazine publisher to sell books and publishers in Boston. Benjamin Harris's journal Public Occurrences was published in 1890. The last page was deliberately left blank so that city dwellers could write local events or footnotes in it while exchanging magazines with friends or neighbors.

The year 1907, the birth of the Faculty of Journalism at the University of Missouri, was the year of professional journalism education. So everyone who has worked in news gathering, publishing and distributing before is basically a citizen journalist.

Just as the birthplace of the Internet was America, so was the field of citizen journalism in America. That is why the examples of citizen journalism discussed should be in America, or around America.

The pseudonym 'Citizen Journalism' came into vogue in the early 2000's, when journalism, citizen journalism, and the online community were hotly debated in the

United States. The growing popularity of the Internet and the popularity of online among citizens has given impetus to citizen journalism. Web 2.0 enhances citizen journalism. It is said that citizen journalism is fast moving and citizen friendly. As mobile devices, laptops, and cameras grow in the hands of everyone in the race to become 'slim and slick' in digital devices, so does the supply of content online. For example, Facebook and Twitter, as well as the Korean portal OhMyNews.com and the US media outlet CNN's iReport, have become hotbeds of citizen journalism.

In Abbottabad, bin Laden's afterlife was attacked by American troops, with a man within two or three kilometers of it carrying a secret mission live-tweeting. Live Twitter updates have been seen during the earthquake and tsunami disaster in Japan. The Twitter revolution in the Middle East, the Facebook revolution helped to revive their movement.

Most of this was made possible by ordinary people, whose civic journalism regularly brought the latest news to the world. Thus, citizen journalism is no longer stuck in America. News producers, news readers, and news responders have all become part of the globalization.

Two sections of the <http://www.merineews.com> website are notable - Citizen columnist and Recent citizen reports. The portal claims to be the largest citizen journalism based news platform in India. It is also called participatory citizen journalism (based on the concept of participatory media and citizen journalism).

This naming is actually another synonym of different names for citizen journalism. For example, some people call street journalism as citizen journalism.

Lewis Williams has come up with an explanation for participatory journalism and citizen journalism. He is reluctant to put citizen journalism and participatory journalism on the same page. In this context, he said, "In participatory journalism, citizens express their views directly on their own language on an issue, but only under the supervision of a media outlet. On the other hand, citizen journalism is about keeping one's own news without the presence of the mainstream media."

While citizen journalism is so popular in the world, Bangladesh is no exception.

In May 2011, the Population Services and Training Center (PSTC) launched a citizen journalism web portal, Nagarik Kantha. Although the plan for this event was promising, the website lacked civic interaction without news. Content updates on the website were also not regular. Whatever the reason, the website quickly becomes inoperable.

However, some time ago, Bangladesh took the initiative to add more than just a diary to personal or community blogs online and took advantage of the interaction-friendly mentality to introduce the vibrancy of citizen journalism in the world.

[www.bdnews24.c0m](http://www.bdnews24.c0m)



## Chapter 3

### Why Citizen Journalism

There are like all human beings as individuals. Every person can have their own beliefs, thoughts and conscience, mostly, depending on their education and qualifications. We need a lot of time to express our opinion and to suppress the next opinion. But if it is a matter of truth where denial of opinion means denial, if it contradicts the thinking of the majority of the people or causes harm to the people, then the opinion does not survive. At one point he was forced to retreat. You can take the information that you think is most important to the people in the society to them yourself.

As you as a person want to know where an event happened, why it happened, how or who is behind it, what events are involved with it. If you are interested in those questions and answers, the person you want to share information with will be just as interested as you. You can share that information with them.

Preparation and internet connection are important to let you know. The way you express yourself on a blog, Facebook or Twitter, highlight your thoughts and various issues of society, inconsistencies, try to convey unknown information to people, you can highlight them in a more powerful way.

That is why your willpower is so great. So a blogger and a social media person can be a citizen journalist. He himself can play the role of a journalist of professional news media. You can connect with the world at home by combining daily life and your thoughts and experiences. You can make things happen on TV screens and on the pages of magazines that aren't happening, that aren't happening, that are less important than your own thoughts. Your mobile or laptop or desktop can be a partner in the voice of that citizen.

You can be a citizen journalist. There are many things like politics, violence, sports or big issues that can be big cases for citizen journalism. Citizens can play a more vocal role in conventional media politics, where less goes beyond terrorism.

## **If you are a citizen journalist, publish whatever you want**

If you are a citizen journalist, you will be happy as you are. There is no moderation or verification of information. He will publish information in any way he can, thus distortion and untrue information will be published. The way a media outlet publishes news through its own team of journalists is not possible through Citizen Journalists. Citizens cannot do responsible journalism like conventional media. We have such ideas and questions in our minds. How to solve them then. There is a solution, it is in the middle of the citizen's own responsibility.

As a citizen, I want to know or get the truth and the right thing in the media. A citizen journalist will follow the disclosure of information. In areas of citizen journalism at home and abroad, or where citizen journalism is being given a chance, there is a moderation board for verification of information and reliability like professional media and media personnel in disclosing information. They express information in a specific structure. There, as a citizen journalist, one can share information without revealing one's identity.

## Chapter 4

### **Citizen Journalism in Bangladesh**

The number of blog, Facebook and Twitter users in Bangladesh is increasing at a huge rate. Due to the proliferation of the Internet, especially mobile technology, social communication is now widespread in remote areas. Now is the time for the spread of citizen journalism. Bdnews24.com has become a pioneer in spreading that idea in Bangladesh.

The Journalism Training and Research Institute of BRAC University has recently launched a new initiative in the development of citizen journalism in collaboration with the satellite channel ATN Nijj. They are also thinking of forming a citizen journalism team with interested people from different parts of the country, especially in remote areas. The institute is also working on the spread of citizen journalism.

Banglanews24.com is publishing the writings of the common people with the same importance as the citizens and the news with the same importance as their own journalists. Prothom Alo and other big media, popular magazines of different genres and other magazines of our time are also quite generous in publishing like citizens. A large number of bloggers are now presenting their qualifications in various fields of journalism with a very good reputation. I believe that beyond the limitations, it will go on the path of more excellence day by day.

#### **Traditional media and citizen journalism**

It is still normal to see a smile or laughter after telling a journalist to a newspaper journalist or a TV journalist! Because the mainstream newspapers and media want to blow up these thoughts and ideas of the citizens as fancy. They think or believe that it is not possible for anyone other than professional media personnel to work with responsibility and professionalism. Of course, the idea that they are very unfounded is proof that they themselves are getting it in their daily work.

Due to the advancement and information revolution due to information technology. Information is now being passed on to the media by the common man. The power of the masses is now the great power of many media. So this idea is also slipping away.

Citizens are feeling the urge to use their responsibilities and creativity for the betterment of the society. Also working. Contributing. The new mass uprising in the Arab world has taken a revolutionary turn today because of social media and citizen journalists.

As a pioneer and promising country in the developing world, 'Citizen Journalism' will play a role in popularizing not only the society or politics and economy in Bangladesh, but also the country's tourism, customs, events and culture in the world. Citizen journalists will also become more popular by cracking the chest of traditional ideas. That day is not far away. We see many examples around us right now.

## **The mature foundation of citizen journalism**

For citizen journalism a conscious citizen can devote his own knowledge and creativity to the needs of the society. Several years have already passed since the glorious journey of Bengali language in the world of blogging. Many blogs have matured, many new blogs have been born.

New topics and variations of writing have dominated the development of the blogging world. The most notable thing is that Bengali language blogging is now in a very wide and institutional state. We have a great opportunity to expand this invisible power and speed of blogging to another level. Institutionally, the initiative is to build a strong foundation on the basis of a healthy plan to nurture that opportunity.

Yes. I was saying, the city, trying to present the inconsistencies to the masses in a more systematic way, starting from their own daily events to the consistency of politics, economy, or society. We call that effort citizen participation 'Citizen Journalism'.

## **Blogging and Citizen Journalism:**

Think of a section of bloggers. Is it necessary to give up the title of Blogger in order to wear or assimilate the tag of Citizen Journalism? Many people think that the reputation of being a 'citizen journalist' or the opportunity to work is more important in the midst of a little trouble with moderation and rules. The only answer to these ideas of bloggers is - as the qualifications and skills are strengthened day by day or at different stages of education, so is the new job.

If you go to HSC after passing SSC, it can be said that the previous knowledge seems easier. Through his creativity and excellence of thought, a blogger captures knowledge of society, family, politics, economy, environment or technology and many more like himself, from his own observations or surroundings, presenting it in a different way in his blog diary.

The potential of this skill can be further expanded in Citizen Journalism. Therefore, a blogger can be a "citizen journalist" many times more capable and active person than an ordinary citizen.

## Chapter 5

### Legal aspects of citizen journalism

Law is the 'generaliser' of conduct. It is said as in law consistently manages an example and not explicit exercises. Likewise, law structures and regulates. In this manner, discussing legitimate angles of resident reporting ends up being troublesome as it expects one to discuss structuralisation of an movement that itself developed as a response against structures.

Most definitely, law and legitimate frameworks accommodate norms of direct that offsets opportunity of articulation with other contending interests and one next to the other gives fitting shields that are important to course reality.

Resident news coverage tragically doesn't have a place in that system. The legitimate parts of resident news-casting, accordingly, is constrained more to the laws managing the resident than laws managing news-casting. To be clear about this, residents doing reporting would be guided by the overall laws empowering and limiting the opportunity of articulation of residents.

By and large, it would hence include the crucial sacred opportunity of articulation subject to sensible limitations. It would likewise especially include different residential enactments received at various periods to direct discourse and articulation in various media, including the web and the interpersonal organizations.

A lot of this paper is an enlightening exertion to signal all the significant guideline that would impact a resident's endeavor into editorial undertakings. The key goal is to show the degree to which, under current lawful structure in Bangladesh, free articulation is conceivable. Albeit some careless investigation is introduced with regards to some consuming debate around there, composing of an in-depth basic legitimate article isn't the assignment embraced here

## Chapter 6

### Social media promotes citizen journalism

Interest for internet based life is taking off up with extraordinary speed. Youthful ages, particularly young people are getting insane for the buzz media. Indeed, even moderately aged individuals are not lingering behind. What's more, this isn't average of Bangladesh alone; it is an overall wonder.

As indicated by the worldwide positioning of prominence, long range informal communication locales are remain in the accompanying request – Facebook, twitter, Google+, LinkedIn, YouTube, My Space, Whatsapp, etc. Obviously that Facebook is the most popular informal organization in Bangladesh as somewhere else on the planet.

As per insights of 'Web Live Stats', there are 21,439,070 Internet clients in Bangladesh which is 13.2 percent of Bangladesh populace and 0.6 percent of the World Internet Users.

Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) demonstrates that staggering 80 percent web clients of Bangladesh are on informal communication site Facebook. As per a report distributed by a national Bangla day by day, the proportions old enough gathering of Facebook clients in Bangladesh are 73% of 13-25 age, 20% of 26-34 age, 5% of 35-45 age 2% over 45 years old. So the figures no uncertainty picture that young people are at the cutting edge of Facebook clients in the nation.



The announcement of the BTRC further portrayed that the web based life stage has earned critical development. Along these lines, without a doubt, it observes that the socialization procedure is expanding at an astonishing pace with the expanding utilization of the web.

For example, the Government had restricted Facebook and other internet informing and calling administrations in the nation for 21 days referring to security reasons in last November.

Around 50 percent of web based life clients circumvent the blocked ones and utilized Facebook through free VPN benefits as is known from different media sources. Despite the fact that they are abusing the law one might say, it in any case shows their rage for Facebook.

Then again, it is a generally excellent sign that pace of web maltreatment in the nation is not exactly in some other creating nations. As indicated by the BTRC, law requirement and other insight organizations, the measure of web maltreatment in the nation is under 10 percent.

Be that as it may, one thing I saw because of Facebook interest is that individuals are intensely filling in as online networking columnists however they may not be cognizant about their idle ability and that they are playing out an extraordinary activity. Numerous Facebook posts and compositions are recognizable where individuals record their own journal, touring, any video or any accounts wealthy in content. In the event that they can infer some editorial information, they can most likely deliver reports or accounts of elevated requirement. Or on the

other hand, if those recordings are to be caught and altered by proficient hands, those eventual actually a decent bit of work.

Close by this, photographs and video shots on Facebook here and there fill in as measures for wrongdoing avoidance too. The entirety of the above things fall in the class of resident news-casting which a large number of us even don't know about.

The idea 'Resident Journalism' depends on exercises of our residents who are non-proficient writers independent of their age and sexual orientation and they produce news for open intrigue. Such compositions and posts in Facebook are at times accommodating for learning and making mass mindfulness about numerous things however individuals' enthusiasm for the utilization of Facebook may change from individual to individual.

Chris Measures, a prestigious British internet based life and advertising master, in his blog-webpage Revolutionary Measures posted an article named 'The ascent of resident news-casting'. In this review the writer featured the spread of the term, saying essentially everybody presently has the way to report what is happening in their general surroundings. Indeed, even the most fundamental telephones have cameras, and it is easy to post pictures, recordings and text to internet based life locales with the snap of a catch. Therefore - resident writers – customary individuals carrying out the responsibility of prepared correspondents – are all over the place.

Along these lines, the internet based life clients in our district can accept the stage as a valuable way of serving society in three after manners:

1. Mindfulness working about any issue of open intrigue 2. wrongdoing anticipation and counter radicalisation and 3. self-improvement.

Youthful ages can think about the new media as the initial step of editorial profession. After rehashed practice, one may once come out as a prominent columnist.

## Chapter 7

### Citizen news coverage: An unregulated practice

Each story has an alternate measurement. What's more, in Bangladesh a story has a few measurements. For instance: during the Road Safety Movement, some irregular recordings or posts were transferred, where it was asserted that numerous dissidents were killed, assaulted or appallingly harmed. Therefore, a mass uprising and study of the administration followed. Without knowing reality, they depended on the trick and the entire nation got unsteady. This is the effect of unchecked 'Resident Journalism' presently a-days.

Fundamentally, crowd made substance that add to the news stream of prevailing press is viewed as resident news-casting. Here, crowds are the partners who make and devour news simultaneously. Reporting as a training rose up out of resident news-casting when Tom Paine began to compose against the political belief system or contrasts in USA during eighteenth Century.

From that point forward Journalism was concentrated as a subject of well known practice. The residents of USA and a few different nations applied it as a mean of articulation or cooperation in political exchange with the administration. From eighteenth century to 21st century, Citizen Journalism transformed into Journalism and the other way around. As innovation has served us with more gadgets and mediums to get associated by means of web, the act of 'Resident Journalism' has gotten more stylish.

With the accretive number of web clients (83.141 Million as indicated by BRTC) the training is getting famous in Bangladesh as well. Tragically practically all the web clients in Bangladesh don't realize that some way or another they are developing resident reporting, while they are posting recordings or instructive posts in regards to an event on the web.

Once in a while a large number of us share a similar post, photograph or video with various subtitles. Here and there TV channels or papers air the news gathered from web without confirmation abusing Rule 1 of Code of Conduct-1993 (2002 as changed) for the papers, news organizations and writers of Bangladesh. That makes more complexities in the progression of updates on a specific event.

Be that as it may, have we at any point cross examined ourselves the believability of the substance we are posting or sharing? Or then again do we know the estimation of the data? Or on the other hand our posts may upset lawfulness of the nation? Or then again the lawful results of this uncontrolled crowd made reporting? Possibly Yes or No! On the off chance that a substance is transferred to online without knowing the very certainty or confirmation there are two way results.

The individual's public activity and living with nobility will be hindered in the wake of being vilified as crime through distortion. What's more, regardless of whether he is the crime then it will make his family's life shocking in the general public.

Subsequently resident news coverage ought not go uncontrolled in any event in our nation where individuals don't really know the significant utilization of gadgets. Likewise, the laws in Bangladesh are more worried about the residents with regards to opportunity of articulation. They are abstract, where it could have been target to control resident news-casting. In spite of the fact that Digital Security Act-2018 has a few arrangements with respect to review of online exercises, however does it productively control and screen resident news-casting? No!

Regularly we witness Universal Declaration of Human Rights-1948 (UDHR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights-1966 (ICCPR) or different shows are alluded to spread the rush of opportunity of articulation. Similar shows have a few bearings to control uncontrolled progression of data to guarantee human rights. Article 19 of ICCPR endorses opportunity of articulation of residents in their own nation. While provision no 3 of a similar Article attests that, to regard right or notoriety of others or to secure national agreement state can control stream of data.

Furthermore, Article-20 coordinates that States can prohibition on all types of promulgation by the specification of law. Also, the equivalent is declared in Article 29 (2) of UDHR. These bearings from the two shows center around the methods for checking resident or customary news-casting. On the off chance that Bangladesh Government currently moves to make resident reporting controlled and enacted, there will be contentions and reactions.

Be that as it may, Article 39 (2) has the responses to all the reactions controlling opportunity of articulation in the matter of national security, avoidance of maligning, disdain of court, profound quality or conventionality and open request.

We realize that, resident reporting being swarm made news-casting is connected with open request. During the street security development a few facebook posts incited and in the long run caused riots by the dissenters, which is a correctional offense under area 153 of The Penal Code 1860. Just as the school going understudies were affected to take part in political action during the development which disregards segment 153 (B).

The data of resident news coverage adds up to open provocation as well whenever disclosed with distortion of realities captivating the infringement of segment 499 of a similar Code. There are a few different segments that perhaps abused if this training stays unregulated. Aside from that, the administration of resident news coverage isn't revered in a solitary legitimate structure. A few areas (l. e. 8, 21 and 32) are remembered for Digital Security Act-2018 to control online exercises.

In spite of the fact that these are additionally concentrating on customary news-casting and people rather 'Resident Journalism' as an example. Area 3 of The Special Powers Act-1974 in some way or another limits a resident's opportunity of articulations from any biased demonstration adding up to the unsettling influence of state security and national congruity.

From the above expressed variation lawful systems it is evident that administration can control resident reporting, however can't screen. As the laws

are more focused on residents, 'Resident Journalism' stays a simple practice without legitimate lawful rules and insusceptibility of expert reporting. This will upset the free progression of data and make more disparities during the time spent airing data or news.

To use the act of resident news coverage Government may control it by the current laws of customary news-casting. It might remember resident news coverage for the meaning of conventional news-casting to make it more expert, dependable and formalized. Whereby a few mandates or media proficiency rules with respect to resident reporting might be broadcasted by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology in on the web and disconnected, all together that before somebody begins refreshing data in online can tail it and meet the certifications of spreading a news.

The locale of Code of Conduct-1993 may incorporate resident reporting, with the goal that arbitrary web clients can follow the code. An observing body might be shaped with the participation of Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha to screen the news refreshes by irregular online networking clients as it is wild somewhat. Also, fastidious guidelines inside the domain of law might be started independently for customary and resident news coverage to make opportunity of articulation more conceivable.

## Chapter 8

### The Role of Citizen Journalism

These days, media are for the most part exclusive. Therefore, the media benefits from promoting. That can bring about changing publication arrangements and settling on helpless choices so as to keep their promoters. There have been numerous cases in which a few distributions or then again TV stations couldn't report a story on some significant issue since they had an agreement with promoters, which prohibit them to distribute the important data.

In light of this model, one might say that one of the jobs of resident news coverage isn't just to educate individuals, yet widen the substance distributed by customary media. As such, resident news coverage covers points that are some of the time neglected by the predominant press. Dr. Saqib Riaz expressed that the enormous media associations lost their restraining infrastructure over news as a result of the advancement of resident news coverage. With the Internet and online life, sharing data has never been simpler, which additionally implies that concealing data mentioned by the open is profoundly far-fetched, if certainly feasible. Riaz claims that residents' association in the news procedure separates the media authority. That implies that resident news coverage adds to pluralism in the media. What's more, residents don't have some shrouded plan, they simply report what they witness and experience.

Resident news coverage adds to the democratization of the general public. As Riaz stated, "More voices in the open field can add to an all the more exuberant majority rule government". This is particularly significant with regards to restriction. Usually in the nations with a political framework where all pertinent data are blue-penciled, resident columnists become the advocates for popular government, and at times the main honest news source. As indicated by Riaz resident and other free media educate individuals, however basically question different issues and make legislative activities more straightforward.



All things considered, resident reporting has its positive attributes and jobs in the general public, such as illuminating or instructing general society, it adds to an all the more energetic vote based system and makes any activity and occasion more straightforward.

## Chapter 9

### Citizen involvement in emergency reporting

In ongoing history, during any cataclysmic, non-available, or significant occasion, the media incorporate film or reportages of witnesses or resident columnists. Haluk Mert Bal and Lemi Baruh directed an exploration managing resident contribution in crisis detailing. The technique they have utilized was content investigation. They have accumulated a rundown of resident journalists who have utilized their websites or resident news coverage stages or gateways to report about the Haiti quake, at the point the specialists arbitrarily chose four resident writers for every occurrence. This technique brought about eighty-eight articles or 878 passages to be investigated. Their substance investigation focused on the harmony among analysis and data, the utilization of visuals, data sources that were utilized, focuses of analysis and who voiced the analysis, the degree to which rambling or topical edges were utilized and, at last, the detailing of feelings. Concerning the harmony among editorial and realities, the examination has demonstrated that resident columnists have given straight news about the occasions.

It was appeared that 34 percent of resident columnists delivered editorial, though 66 percent of them delivered straight news in regards to the episodes. The main irregularity was the giving an account of the Gezi Park fight, in which editorials were more normal

As to kind of utilized news sources, resident columnists utilized for the most part government offices, non-government associations and different residents and specialists the second most utilized news source were simply the writers, who have seen the emergencies direct. As per the exploration, resident columnists expounded on their own encounters in 30 percent of the sections that were broke down. It ought to be noticed that one of the news sources were different residents or onlookers. This exploration shows that resident reporting is significant during

emergencies - it permits the general population to comprehend the circumstance better and experience the circumstance as though they were there themselves.

Additionally, it gives a stage to different residents who are regularly ignored by the standard or customary media.

## Chapter 10

### The impact of citizen journalism

Conventional media have changed over the previous years due to the improvement of citizen news-casting. Citizen writers don't reply to no one however themselves, by and large.

Subsequently, they can't be constrained by conventional media who needed to change in accordance with new structure of news coverage.

As per news coverage has been wavering between two limits: estimations of objectivity and profoundly emotional and practically scholarly structures. In other words, proficient news coverage endeavors to report impartially, though more analysis is present in resident news coverage.

In light of resident news coverage and blogging asserts that we are seeing the covering of resident media and the conventional ones. It is a typical event to recognize a cited data from websites or web based life, see meetings of bloggers as new superstars, or paying them as independent supporters of predominant press.

It states that examples of expert co-optation of beginner bloggers can be found, just as columnists normally blogging outside of their media associations. In later a long time, editorial progressions are changing, which Yagotin (2014: 86) besides clarifies: those progressions are going on as an outcome of editorial jobs getting more differentiated what's more, nuanced. Additionally, the creator expresses that blogging influences institutional confinements, word related chains of importance and ideological establishment of news coverage as a calling.

Bruns and Highfield guarantee that the connection among resident and proficient writers is changing, which can be found in a "us versus them" mentalities. The referenced demeanor is the aftereffect of clear auxiliary limits between news associations and community spaces and sites on resident news-casting. The creators finished up that another kind of news coverage has risen as a result of

the steady changes in the editorial field – and that is shared news coverage, one which doesn't have a place with news associations or news crowds alone.

Citizen journalism has been a polarizing subject since its beginnings. Specialists, writers, creators, bloggers despite everything can't concede to whether resident news coverage is important to the general public or on the other hand not.

Some case that resident news coverage is basic with regards to illuminating and teaching general society, expanding the substance of customary media, improving majority rule government, adding to the assortment and pluralism of the news sources.. Numerous resident columnists hazard their carries on with so as to illuminate people in general and defend truth – resident news-casting can be a apparatus while opposing undemocratic and perilous political systems.

Then again, resident news coverage has its significant downsides. It comes up short on a code of morals, it is abstract, and therefore, a few specialists and the general population frequently see it as "a poor form" of predominant press. Resident reporting gave a voice to the individuals with a web association. Helpless and minimized gatherings in the general public who don't have the assets or then again conditions to utilize the Internet are kept separate from this discussion, which is a significant obstruction with respect to future improvement of resident news-casting. Resident news-casting affected the customary media extraordinarily, however it isn't here to supplant it.

It ought to be here to praise it.

## Conclusion

In Conclusion, it can be stated that the quality of citizen journalism has been greatly increased and that once used in the appropriate ways it will also increase the quality of traditional media as well. Citizens are entitled to their own opinions and with the use of social media many traditional media organisations will be informed of these opinions and what they can do to improve for their audience.

Citizen journalism has become a powerful tool to unite the media and the public to produce quick, reliable, and detailed stories, which neither group could accomplish alone

This collaboration has begun to Revolutionize the way in which we obtain information about current events.

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