

A Comparative Study of International Visits of Central Ministers on Bilateral Events of Bangladesh and India

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Abstract:

India was the first nation to acknowledge Bangladesh as an independent state after it attained it in December 1971, and the two nations rapidly developed formal ties. Numerous factors, including society, economics, social interactions, imports, and exports, are similar between the two nations. The major newspapers of each nation were examined to see how good and bad ties between pairs of countries affected the integrative complexity of media. The mutual ties between Bangladesh and India were observed from 2012 to 2022. Unbiased raters gave scores each year to events that either strengthened or weakened the bonds between each couple. In order to conduct research, the Daily Star and Daily Sun from Bangladesh, as well as the TOI and HT from India, served as sources. All four newspapers showed similar patterns of association between editorial complexity and favorable or unfavorable happenings in bilateral events, despite the fact that government records were also collected to corroborate the information given by the print media regarding the bilateral events. The triangulation method was used for the analysis of the bilateral news between countries. For content analysis, SPSS was used.

Key Words: Bilateral Events, Hermeneutics, MOUs, Print Media, Triangulation.

“You're not aware if you don't read the papers. You have inaccurate information if you peruse the papers”.— Mark Twain

Introduction

The strength of the pen is stronger than the power of the sword, as the saying says (1839; Edward Bulwer-Lytton). Given that the media seems to be gaining influence in contemporary culture, this old saying seems to be still accurate. Television, news networks, newspapers, radio, journals, periodicals, and, most significantly, the internet and email are all examples of mass media. The media's area of influence is growing daily as a result of the significant increase in the reach of a single news story in recent years.

In today's culture, the media acts as a change agent, a disseminator of knowledge, and a facilitator of development. Today, all over the globe, the media is viewed as the fourth pillar of government. The biggest democracy in the world, India, is a prime example of this (2012, Radhakrishnan B).

The media are incredibly influential in today's culture. The media plays a crucial role in educating the public and offering social events information, judgments, and views on a subject. The media is the most incredible tool for communication because it brings problems to light and exposes the real condition of society in the contemporary environment.

The media is all around us when we watch TV, listen to the radio, and read books, magazines, and newspapers. In this age of information and mindfulness, the media plays a huge and important role in the lives of the general public. One aspect of this medium needs to be truly accessible to the general public. If the media did not exist, people in social systems would be shut off from the rest of the world, just as people in a trustworthy world would be. (Dwivedi, Ingita Pandey, and Kumar Pradeep, 2013).

Review of Literature

In the pursuit of national interests outlined in foreign policy, the media has evolved into an important tool. According to the report, "The media play a critical role in forming, maintaining, and changing perceptions

of foreign countries and international leaders." writes (*Merrill 1991, p. 66*). As technology has progressed and information has become more pervasive, all-encompassing, and omnipresent, the media has grown in power. As a tool of political communication, the media creates national images that unite different segments of society, provides a forum for public opinion to be expressed, and serves as a watchdog for the country's surveillance. As a result of technological advancements, the media has evolved into a powerful institution that influences politics on multiple levels.

(*Tetlock & Manstead, 1985*) in his research "Power, politics and the press," The relationship between integrative complexity and world unrest was as anticipated. This study supports past studies by demonstrating the connection between global demands and reduced complexity. Unlike earlier studies, the events addressed in this one were generally routine or uninteresting, such as international business transactions and political talks. Even in such trivial situations, event-related fluctuations in complexity may indicate how well the measure captures the consequences of major world events. Our results do not demonstrate the extent to which editorial writers are truly processing information in a different way, as opposed to actively attempting to change the tone of public conversation.

(*Porter & Suedfeld, 1981*) in his study "Integrative complexity in the correspondence of literary figures: Effects of personal and societal stress" found that The shocking impossibility of a pressure-related complexity drop in any circumstance, although the precipitating circumstances are typical of international relations, is one of the major repercussions of this revelation. It has been less surprising that social opinion leaders are affected in this way by possible or actual events, but the most recent research is noteworthy in that it suggests that even very small variations in how pairs of states interact may have a significant domestic influence.

Public opinion, according to research, has an impact on policymaking (*Burstein, 2003; Heith, 2003; Reiter & Tillman, 2002*). The media has the power to influence public opinion and policymaking. through The media's three primary roles in the foreign policy process are communication, interpretation, and advocacy (*Cohen, B.1994*). The media sets the agenda for national and international debates and discussions its communication function.

According to *Bernard Cohen (1963)*, the media is the person who attracts political leaders of current events around the world. "The media may not always win when it comes to telling people what to think, but they're incredibly effective at telling people what to think about," he said of the media's role. This well-known Cohen quote elucidates the media's role in plan-making. The media can both feature and sabotage significant issues, occasions, and discussions by ignoring them.

According to *Cohen (1957)*, the media "assists in the creation or formation of the frameworks of international strategy issues in the personalities of the general public, coordinated gatherings, and government officials who are largely removed or uninterested in these issues" (*1965, pp 199-200*). As a result, legislators try to influence or control how strategy issues are presented in the media. Plan setting hypothesis clarifies the relationship between strategy, media, and public plans.

D'Angelo (2002) proposes three outline ideal models for evaluating outline research: cognitivist, constructionist, and basic. The cognitivist worldview clarifies how media texts represent the intellectual, thinking, and mental maps of their audiences. The crowd's intellectual limit is ruled by media texts, which structure awareness.

Entman (2007) explains how the media in the United States play a role in promoting capitalism around the world in order to govern cognitivist and constructionist paradigms. He claims that the United States has a thriving media industry, which includes, among other things, advertising firms, television, and music. As a result, the United States exports films and other communication software to other countries. A one-way system promotes many of capitalism's values and commodities.

The media is used to disseminate and project government strategies. The media has emphasized Bush's regulation of "precautionary assaults for security concerns" as a feature of the anti-psychological

oppression crusade. "Public Safety Strategy announced that Washington has a sovereign right to use power to safeguard itself against countries that have weapons of mass annihilation and team up with terrorists," Collin Powell said of the authority presentation for attacking Iraq (*P. 1 in Chomsky, 2004*).

Global relations can be sped up or slowed down, and future systems can be limited, all because of the media. Images of starvation in Ethiopia shocked the world in 1984, causing a shift in the global order. "Broadcast images of starving people in Northern Iraq, Somalia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina sparked a political uproar to help them," *Mandelbaum (1994, p.16)*. The media has the ability to influence international strategy needs through its outlining and plan-making functions. Residents can influence government arrangements by voting, campaigning, and vested parties, among other strategies, when the media plan is converted into a public approach. As a result, residents have a variety of options for forming an international strategy.

According to *Weiss (1999)*, the media and international strategy are intertwined and have an impact on one another by disseminating information and shaping public perception. Because of global media, data has become timelier, and television has benefited from the adage that "truth can be stranger than fiction." The Gulf War was broadcast live and on the spot, turning the television into a window into the real world and bringing the chaos of the all-consuming conflict into the living room. CNN's impact hypothesis exemplifies this aspect of the media. *Jessica Mathews (1994)* wrote in an article published in the Washington Post, "Without a post-Cold War doctrine, televised events that mix feelings have a remarkable capacity to control strategy."

As indicated by *Rosati and Scott,(2007)* "these specialists are liable to the global procedure relationship inside the official branch," which incorporate the National Security Council, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, and general information on the district, the National Economic Council, and the Department of the Treasury.

The president is at the top of the pyramid, followed by the National Security Council, which is assisted by White House staff, which is pushed by international strategy administrations and Congress, and finally, the American people.

Livingston (1997) depicted Clinton's international strategy as a series of 'helpful' post-Cold War mediations. He draws a diagram of the government's options before deciding on mediation. The first step is President Decision Directives 25 (PDD25), which is based on a reasonable assertion of the activity's American advantages. The operation will then require congressional approval, funding, and a rollback plan. It also requires a command and control system that has been agreed upon.

Theoretical Framework of the study

The structure of the review is determined by the Agenda setting (*Shaw and McCombs, 1977*). The media influence the crowd by deciding which stories are newsworthy and how much prominence and space they are given, according to *Maxell McCombs and Donald Shaw's (1977)* Agenda setting.

Significance of the study

India faces social, economic, political, and security challenges. This is harming the country both internally and externally. The media is considered the fourth pillar of democracy. The media must be objective and impartial when it comes to these issues. The goal of this study is to safeguard the country's international interests while maintaining the best inter-country relations possible.

Objectives

Broad objective

- To analyze the similarity and differences in news coverage of prime minister visits to Bangladesh and India.

Specific objectives

- To study the format of news coverage of the event.

- To find out the sources of news coverage.
- To evaluate the placements of items.
- To figure out the visual spread of the coverage.
- To analyze the column size of the news.

Methodology

To meet the examination's objectives, the analyst used quantitative substance analysis. The analyst uses a methodical, objective, and quantitative investigation to determine the content of written, spoken, or distributed interchanges (*Zito, 1975: 27*). As the name implies, this is an enlightening interaction that acts on the recurrence with which certain distinct printed codes or components occur.

Qualitative Analysis: Through qualitative research, which aims to gather and analyze non-numerical data, one may get an understanding of people's social reality, including their words, newspaper quality, and person's attitudes and motives.

Romanowski (2009) characterized the typical processes of subjective substance inspection as follows in light of the framework of subjective logical techniques developed by Miles and Huberman (1994):

- (a) The specialist carefully examines the text-based data and makes notes;
- (b) The scientist performs information extraction by selecting, centering, and gathering the data in a way that could most appropriately answer the research questions; and

Newspapers selection: The Times of India (TOI) and the Hindustan Times (HT) were chosen as the most widely circled and read English dailies in the review. According to the Audit Bureau of Circulation report, TOI has a circulation of more than 2,880,144 and a readership of more than 13.5 million (Indian Readership Survey (IRS)), while HT has a circulation of 1,072,966 and a readership of 3.2 million. These are the two English papers that are most frequently circled and read in India.

The daily star and daily sun are highly circulated English papers in Bangladesh. The daily star has 5.53 million. The daily sun is 2nd highest English-circulated paper with 41 thousand copies per day.

Referenced Period

In this study, both sides' visits were taken as reference periods. Both prime ministers' visiting periods were the reference period of this study. 2012 to 2022 were taken as reference years for analysis. The Indian prime minister visited Bangladesh on June 6–7, 2015, in Dhaka, and his second visit was on March 26–27, 2021, in Dhaka.

Sheikh Hasina, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, has visited the country numerous times for bilateral events over the last decade. She visited from April 7 to 10, 2017, and then again on October 3, 2019, and November 22, 2019. This was the reference period for this research.

Unit of analysis

Available content is used for the research. The sample is taken from the visits of Narendra Modi and Sheik Hasina. On the basis of the high circulation and readership of both countries.

Tool and Technique

Data were analyzed using excel after the code book was structured for data collection. The story from Indian and international newspapers was regarded as affecting the whole world. The unit of analysis was the news items from these pages. In India, TOI 14 and HT 6 provide comprehensive news coverage. Bangladesh has been covered by the daily star 12 times and the daily sun 19 times.

Terminology

- **Bilateral:** Relation between the countries.
- **Bilateral events:** two parties share their political views.
- **Print media:** written and printed media like – newspapers, magazines, books, and other printed material

Findings and Data Analysis

Analysis of Modi's visits to Bangladesh from June 7–8, 2015, and March 26–27, 2021, in this research, discovered that Bangladeshi and Indian media gave full coverage of MOUs.

Bilateral Relations

Long-standing allies India and Bangladesh share a desire to see greater monetary cooperation in South Asia. The two countries have a special interest in bilateral exchange and joint venture cooperation. Adopting India a genuine attempt to promote Indo-Bangladeshi ties has been made since Sheik Hasina's visit on 7-10 April 2017 and 2nd on 5-8 September 2022. By alerting Bangladesh that \$3.5 billion in private investment was ready to move, India further underlined its willingness for more investment. This speculative project is intended to provide jobs for people in Bangladesh. When Narendra Modi, a senior state official in India, visited Dhaka on June 7-8 2015, commerce between Bangladesh and India significantly increased. They reported duty-free admission of 46 tangible goods from the nation.

From Bangladesh's standpoint, there are currently few complementarities, but India may help by allowing its secret area to make investments there. However, initiatives with this influence are now underway, and a lot would also depend on Bangladesh, which meets the criteria for offering an environment that is favorable to Indians. It is necessary to fulfill Narendra Modi's commitment to economic revival and job creation. Accomplished when peace prevails both inside and among the neighbors of India. India has a sizable market in Bangladesh, which would be one motivation for the Modi administration to maintain current relations.

The massive legislative majority enjoyed by the Modi government is considered to have given it the chance to solve the most pressing issues while concentrating on trade relations with Bangladesh. For both ideological groups, this is vital in terms of development-adjusted rational exchange, speculation, and financial participation that increases abundance in the two nations. The two sides are expected to take steps to decrease trade imbalances, progressively remove taxes and non-tariff trade barriers, and increase trade by land, rail, inland streams, air transport, and ships. The two parties will push for the development of an appropriate framework, the utilization of seaports, and multi-modular transportation, and the standardization of transportation methods for their respective as well as sub-provincial usage.

Different nations with comparable majority rule ideals and norms might serve as models for relations between the two countries. India has the largest majority rule system on earth, and many other countries want to emulate its ideals and way of life. India undoubtedly has greater political stability than Bangladesh, but both countries still have a lot of room for improvement in the area of entrenched extremism. As a result, it is important to understand how interstate ties are changing, especially in light of recent events that have strained relations between the two countries. Additionally, as of right now, India and Bangladesh have a history of tension that has been heightened by these recent worries. As a result, the overall situation necessitates a change in the South Asian mindset.

Qualitative Analysis of visits

We may start this section off by defining the word "objectivity." Two components of objectivity that can exist are factuality and impartiality. A report that manages events makes claims that can be verified and sources, and is delivered without criticism is considered to be factual.

In order to conduct our research, we have selected four occurrences from each of the four foreign visit cases that made the front page of all the newspapers in our sample. Each of the aforementioned events made headlines in bilateral events a row and resulted in more than one editorial in the relevant newspapers, according to the existing literature on foreign visits. They were all significant events during foreign visits and newspapers of both countries gave full coverage to bilateral events. Additionally, it should be highlighted that practically all of the events chosen remained appealing. The focus was on the beginning of their relationship, with days and days of coverage. The focus was on the beginning of their relationship, with days and days of coverage. Naturally, a few exceptions have to be made for supplies due to their unavailability, resulting in more than one editorial in the relevant newspapers.

Two measures have been developed to gauge how unbiased news reports are: I the number or diversity of the data sources, i.e., whether the report is based entirely on data from governmental sources or also draws on information from non-governmental sources, ii) the amount of space allocated to presenting the opponent's point of view, We have used two sets of indications to gauge how truthful a report is: the number of descriptive sentences, judgmental words, and unsubstantiated conclusions. It should be emphasized that the first set is a positive sign of factuality, while the second set is a negative indicator. In other words, the more descriptive statements there are, the more objective the report is. Conversely, the more judgmental sentences and unsupported conclusions there are, the less objective the report is. The sentences themselves make up the recording unit in our analysis method.

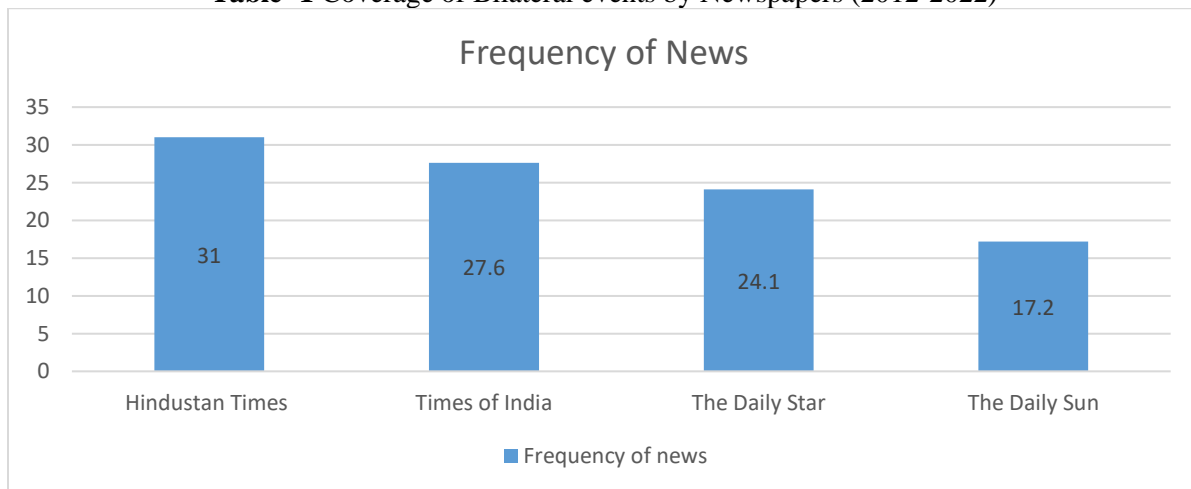
The only sources used in any of the newspaper articles were from the government. Media outlets critically analyzed India and Bangladesh's bilateral events using official documentation. However, it's possible that the aforementioned conclusion also indicated a lack of the requisite tools, knowledge, and staff to cover alternative sources. The evidence supports this; as we discovered in our examination of the editorials on this case, the media gave highly favorable coverage to all of the events.

All newspapers talked about between Sheik Hasina and Narendra Modi will take place on April 8 in New Delhi. In an explanation, the unknown service is stated. "This visit comes roughly two years after State Leader Modi's June 2015 visit to Bangladesh and seven years after top state leader Sheik Hasina's previous January 2010 visit to India." The goal of the next trip is to fortify the bonds that already exist between Bangladesh and India and to capitalize on the pioneers' sense of trust and fraternity in particular. The then-unknown secretaries of India and Bangladesh "checked out decisions taken during the new gatherings of various respective systems in the areas of safety and line of business, exchange and business, power, energy, transportation, railways, and so on," according to a statement made at the time by the Indian high commission in Dhaka.

Quantitative Analysis

Format of Coverage

Table -1 Coverage of Bilateral events by Newspapers (2012-2022)



Newspaper	News Frequency	Percent
HT	18	31.0
TOI	16	27.6
The Daily Star	14	24.1
The Daily sun	10	17.2
Total	58	100.0

The events covered by different newspapers like- HT, TOI, The Daily Star, and The Daily Sun gave huge coverage to bilateral events. HT gave the highest news coverage 18(31%) followed by TOI 16 (27.6%), The Daily Star gave 14(24.1%), and the Daily Sun 10 (17.2%).

Format of News

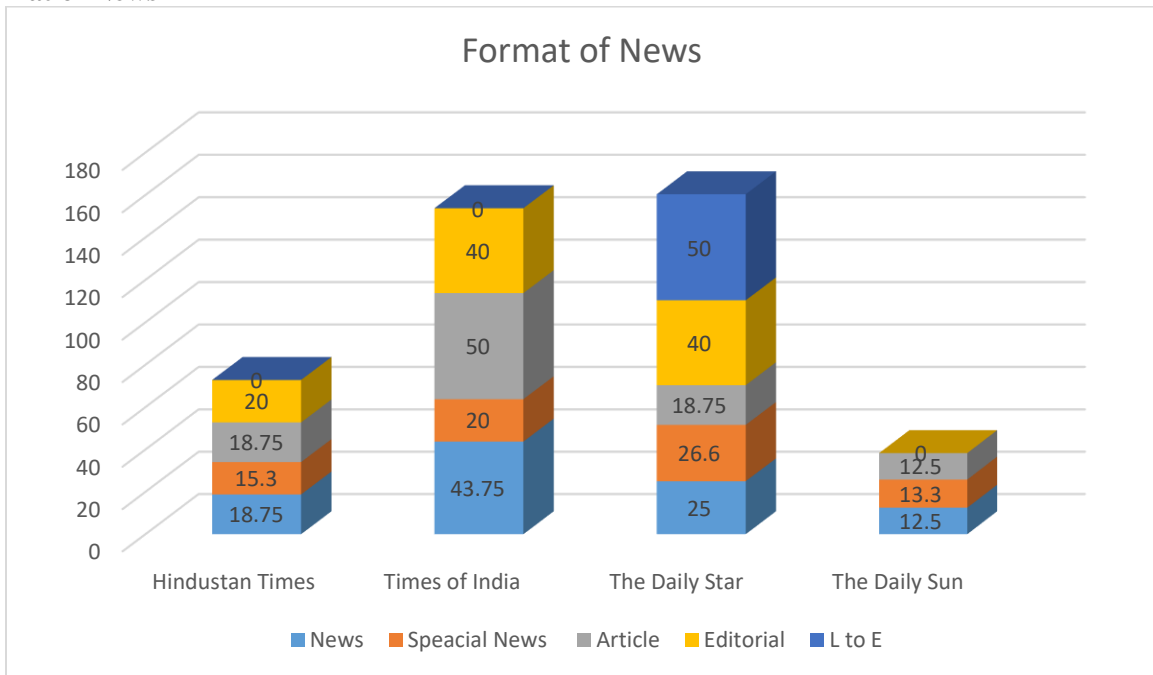


Table-2

Format	Hindustan Times	Times of India	The Daily Star	The Daily Sun
News	18.75	43.75	25	12.5
Special News	15.3	20	26.6	13.3 12.5 0
Article	18.75	50	18.75	50
Editorial	20	40	40	
L to E	0	0	50	

News covered by media on bilateral events. The highest coverage is given by Time of India (43.75%), followed by The Daily Sun (25%), Hindustan Times (18.75%), and The Daily Star (12.5%).

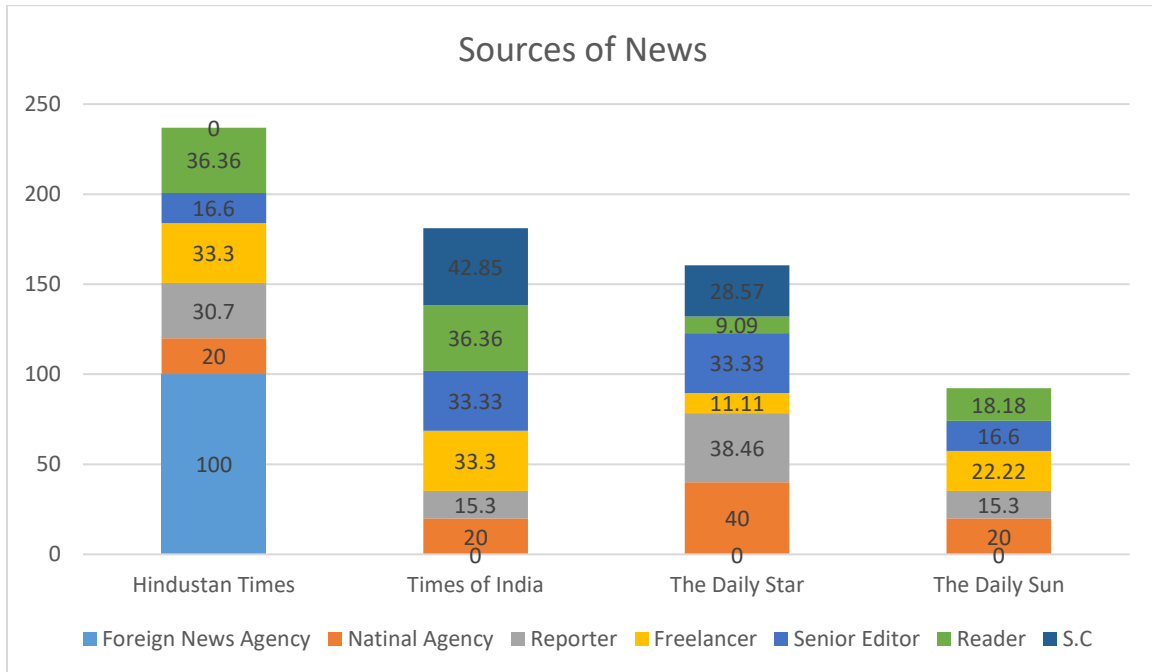
The Daily Star gave the highest coverage to special news (26.6%) followed by the Times of India (20%) then Hindustan Times (15.3%) and the least coverage was given by The Daily Star.

In the Article category, the Times of India gave the highest coverage (50%), Hindustan Times and The Daily Star at the same level (18.75%), and less coverage was given by Daily Star (12.5%).

The Editorial was the next category in the format, The Times of India and The Daily Star were on the same level (40%), followed by Hindustan Times (20%).

Only Bangladeshi newspapers The Daily Sun and The Daily Star were given coverage in letters to editors (50%).

Table-3 Sources of News

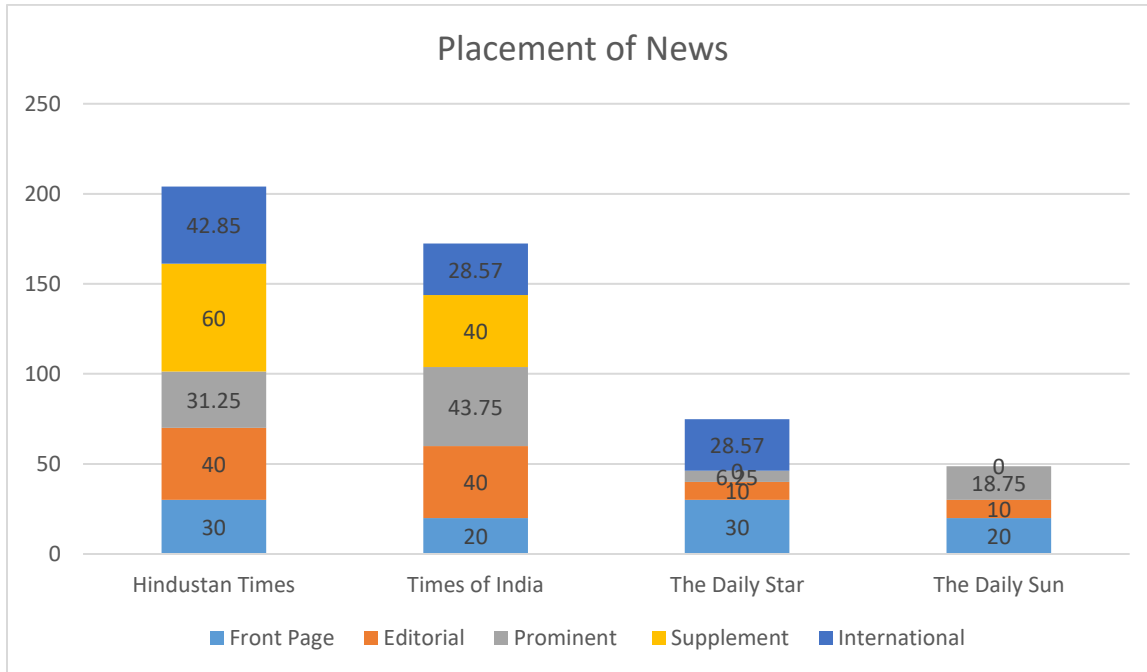


Source	Hindustan Times	Times of India	The Daily Star	The Daily Sun
Foreign News Agency	100	0	0	0
National News Agency	20	20	40	20
Reporter	30.7	15.3	38.46	15.3
Freelancer	33.3	33.3	11.11	22.22
Senior Editor	16.6	33.33	33.33	16.6
Reader	36.36	36.36	9.09	18.18
S.C	0	42.85	28.57	28.57

Table 3 depicts the sources of the news covered by the media on bilateral events. The news was taken from a foreign news agency and was only covered by the Hindustan Times (100%). Others, like the Times of India, The Daily Star, and The Daily Sun, did not take any news from a foreign news agency. The highest news coverage was given by National News Agency to The Daily Star (40%), followed by Hindustan Times, The Times of India, and The Daily Sun (20%) gave equal coverage. Reporters covered news highest for The Daily Star (38.46%), followed by Hindustan Times (30.7%), and for The Times of India, and The Daily sun (15.3%). Freelancers gave the highest coverage to Hindustan Times and The Times of India (33.33%), followed by The Daily Sun (22.2%), with less coverage given by freelancers to The Daily Star(11.11%).

Readers were also very active in these kinds of news. They gave the highest news to The Times of India and Hindustan Times (36.36%), followed by The Daily Sun (18.18%), and The Daily Star (9.0) gave less coverage.

Table -4 Placement of News



Placement	Hindustan Times	Times of India	The Daily Star	The Daily Sun
Front Page	30	20	30	20
Editorial	40	40	10	10
Prominent	31.25	43.75	6.25	18.75
Supplement	60	40	0	0
International	42.85	28.57	28.57	0

This table depicted the placement of news on different pages like- the front page, editorial page, prominent, supplement, and international pages. On the front page, the maximum news was given by Hindustan times (30%) and The Daily Star (30%), followed by The Times of India and The Daily Sun gave equal news on the front page.

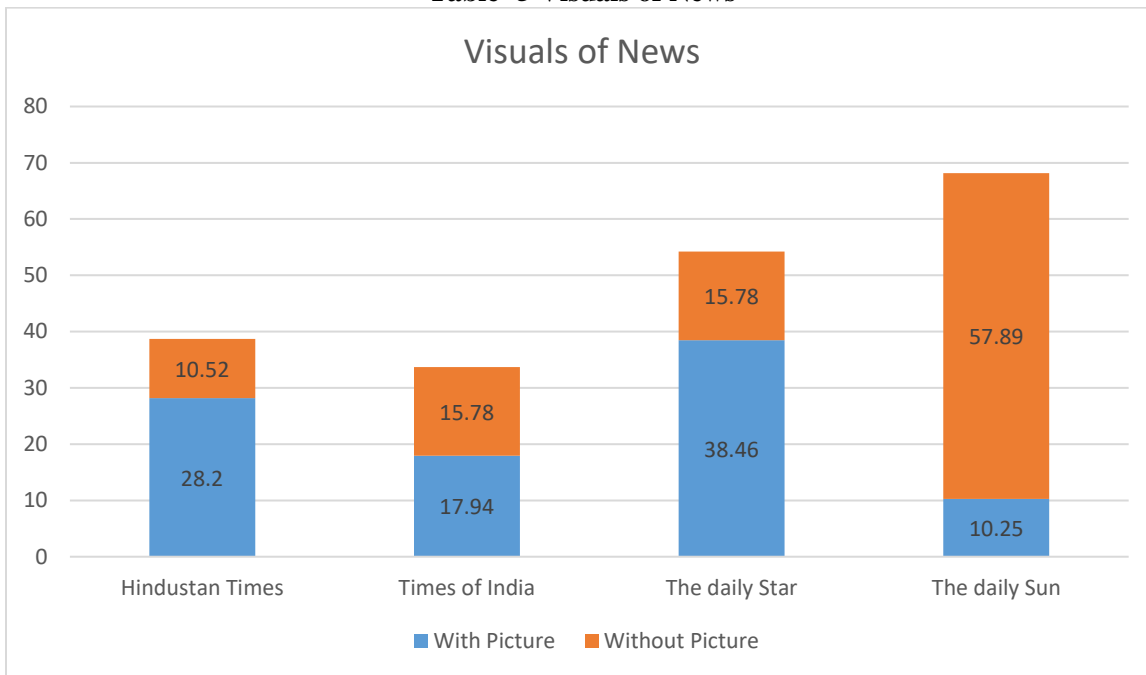
On the Editorial page, the highest number of news articles came from The Times of India (40%), followed by Hindustan Times (40%), and the least coverage on the editorial page on The Daily Star and The Daily Sun (10%).

News coverage on the prominent page was given by The Times of India (43.75%), Hindustan Time was given (31.25%), the Daily Sun gave (18.75%), and less coverage on prominent was given by The Daily Star (6.25).

On the supplement page, the highest coverage was given by Hindustan Times (60%), and The Times of India (40%) gave 2nd highest news. Two Bangladeshi papers did not give any news on the supplement page.

Only the Hindustan times (42.85%) gavenews on the International page, and the Times of India (28.75%) and The Daily Star gave an equal amount of news.

Table -5 Visuals of News

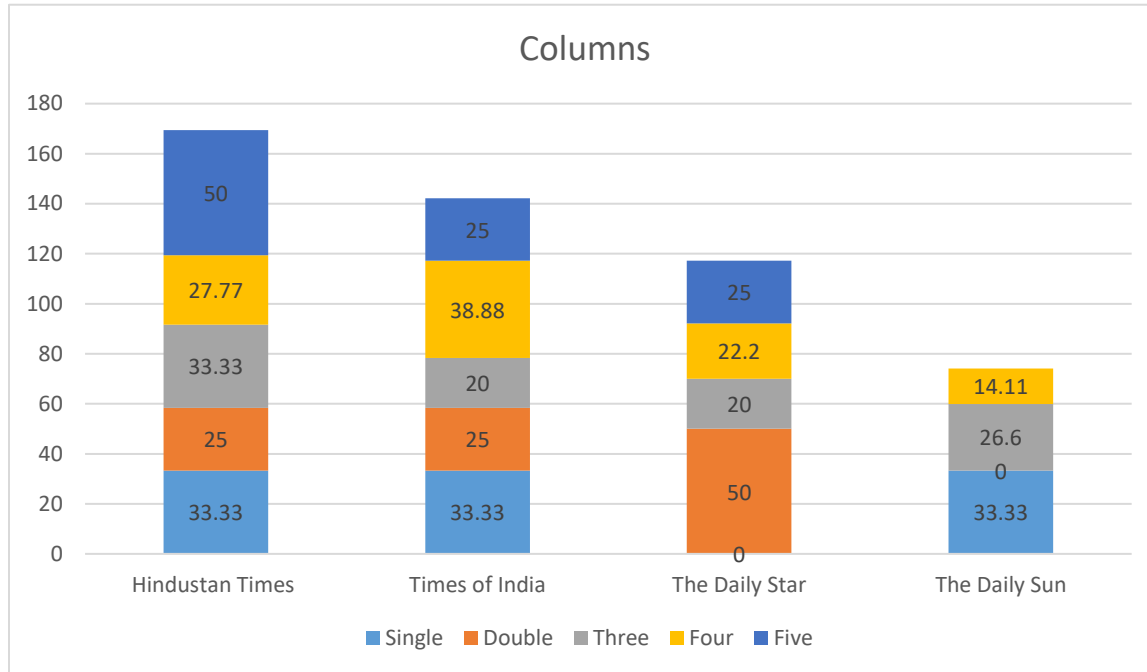


Visuals	Hindustan Times	Times of India	The Daily Star	The Daily Sun
With Picture	28.20	17.94	38.46	10.25
Without Picture	10.52	15.78	15.78	57.89

In the newspaper, some news was covered with pictures. The Daily Star (38.46%) was given the highest news with pictures, followed by the Hindustan times (28.20%), and less coverage was given by (17.94%) and The Daily Sun (10.255).

News came without pictures were the highest in Daily Sun (57.89%), and followed by The Times of India, The Daily Star (15.78%), and less coverage was given by (10.52%).

Table -6 News Column



Column	Hindustan Times	Times of India	The Daily Star	The Daily Sun
Single	33.33	33.33	0	33.33
Double	25	25	50	0
Three	33.33	20	20	26.6
Four	27.77	38.88	22.2	14.11
Five	50	25	25	0

The news is published in newspaper columns. Four widely circulated newspapers in both countries covered 58 stories about bilateral events. The different number of columns used in the newspapers to cover the story for readers. The news comes in single, double, three, four, and five columns.

On bilateral events in this study, single-column news appeared equally in three newspapers: The Brazilian Times, Hindustan Times, and Times of India (33.3%). The Rio Times didn't give any space to single-column news.

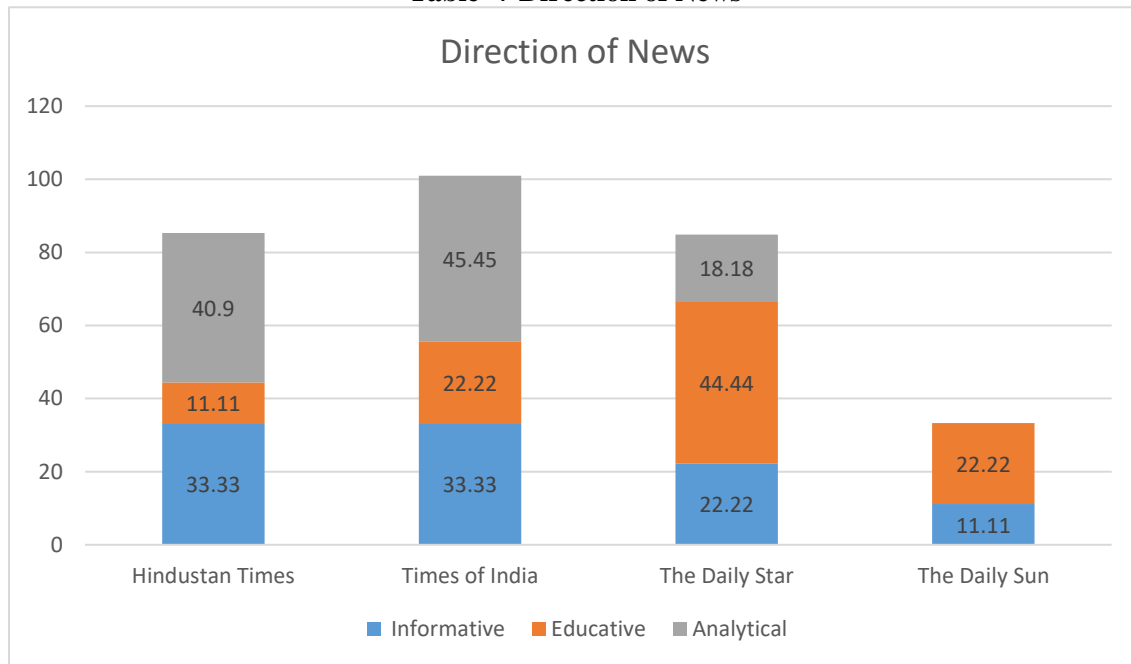
The Daily Star (50%) gave the most space to double-column news. The Hindustan Times and Times of India both gave bilateral events equal space (25%). The Daily Sun did not give any space to double-column news.

The Hindustan Times had the most news columns (33.33%), The Daily Sun had the second most (26.6%), and the two newspapers had equal numbers (20%) The Times of India and the Daily Star.

The Times of India gave the most space for four-column stories (38.88%), the Hindustan Times gave (27.77%), the daily Star (22.2%), and the Daily Sun (14.11%) gave the least space for four columns.

Only the Hindustan Times gave the highest space to five columns of news (50%), Times of India (25%), and Daily Star (25%), which provided equal space for five columns of news articles, had five columns of news articles. The Daily Sun had not given any space to five columns of news.

Table- 7 Direction of News



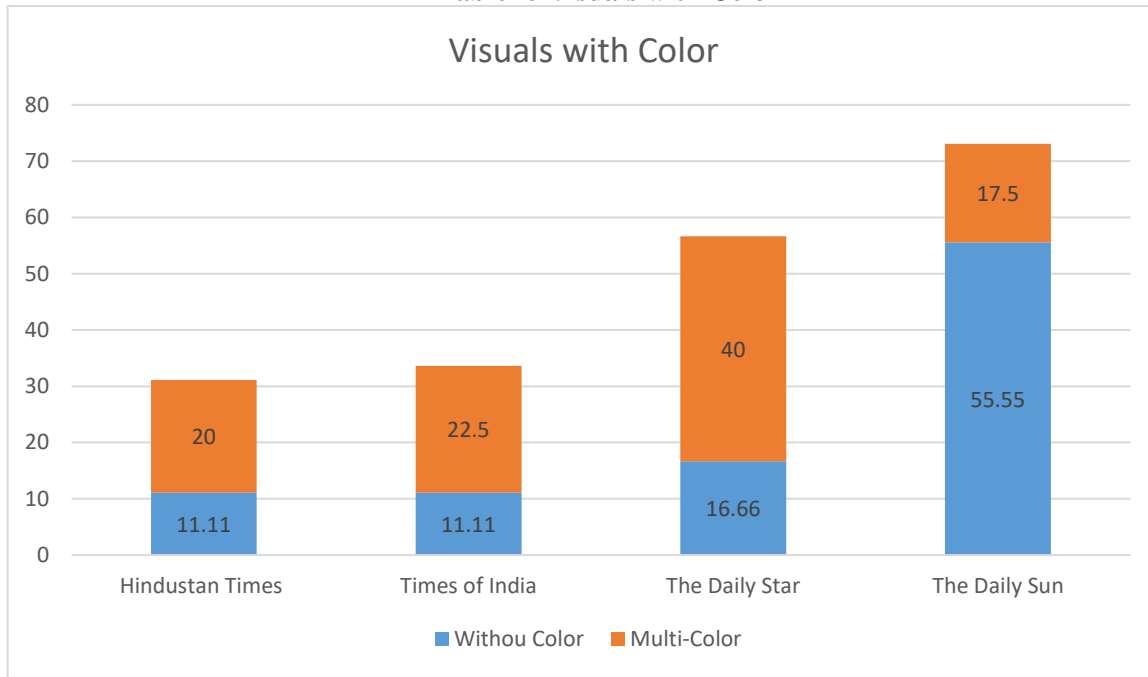
Direction	Hindustan Times	Times of India	The Daily Star	The Daily Sun
Informative	33.33	33.33	22.22	11.11
Educative	11.11	22.22	44.44	22.22
Analytical	40.9	45.45	18.18	0

The direction of news is divided into three categories: informative, educational, and analytical. The Hindustan Times and Times of India have the most informative coverage of bilateral events (33.33%), followed by the Daily Star (22.22%), and the Daily Sun (11.11%).

The Daily Star had the most educational news on bilateral relations (44.44%), followed by The Times of India and The Daily Sun (22.22%), and the Hindustan Times had the least (11.11%).

The Times of India had a good amount of analytical news (45.4%), followed by the Hindustan Times (40.9%), and the Daily Star had less analytical news on bilateral events (18.18%).

Table -8 Visuals with Color



Color	Hindustan Times	Times of India	The Daily Star	The Daily Sun
Without Color	11.11	11.11	16.66	55.55
Multiple Color	20	22.5	40	17.5

In newspapers, images came in two forms: with color and without color. The visuals in the news came without color. The Brazilian Times had the highest (55.55%), followed by the Rio Times (16.66%), and the Hindustan Times and Times of India had fewer pictures without color (11.11%).

The visuals with multicolor were highest in the Rio Times (40%), followed by the Times of India (22.5%), the Hindustan Times (20%), and the Brazilian Times (17.5%)

Conclusion

Bangladesh and India's relationship over time reflects the growth of coercive elements in India's hegemonic stance in South Asia. This viewpoint would have an effect on the development of long-term institutional connections with South Asia's less-developed neighbors. India's hostility towards regional cooperation groups like SAARC and the lack of reciprocity in trade and economic cooperation, as seen with Bangladesh, are examples of this.

Bilateral events are covered by media and through this study. In this bilateral event, many things were discussed, like border management, preventing drug trafficking and human trafficking, investments, bettering trade relations, cooperation in the power and energy sectors, sharing of water from common rivers, water resource management, and security cooperation. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is very popular in Bangladesh. Bangladeshi newspapers covered the bilateral visit extensively, covering all events. The Times of India, Hindustan Times, and Daily Star, as well as The Daily Sun, provided extensive coverage of the visit and all MOUs.

Since these waters are shared by the countries of South Asia, "geological contiguity, socio-economical fondness, normal security worries, the financial turn of events, and equipping normal waterways" are described as the main factors in India's interactions with its neighbors. The Indian expert observes some encouraging changes in addition to acknowledging the discrepancy in the neighbors' viewpoints on several problems. India, for instance, has lately paid more attention to security issues and the requirements of its neighbors than it did in the past.

Through this study, researchers got to know that Indian and Bangladeshi newspapers gave full coverage to this kind of event. The media upheld the objectivity and authenticity of news stories. The news in the media was mostly consistent with what government officials were saying.

According to this analysis, the media is not seen as just another free entertainer in the global field attempting to influence others in order to secure its own interests. It also ignores any investigation of media leaders that is based on a reductionist approach. This analysis discovered that the media can take on many different personalities and that, as technology advances, the media has become a catalyst for changing the climate in which global entertainers interact. To put it another way, while the game and the players haven't changed, the guidelines and factors that a player should consider, as well as the strategies that a player should employ to "checkmate" the opposing ruler, have advanced and possibly become more refined. In another word, the evolution of the media has influenced the design of both global and domestic frameworks, thus influencing international strategy in a roundabout way.

Through the data, interpretation found that all four newspapers had covered a good amount of news based on bilateral events. Modi's visits contained huge space in national and international newspapers. It shows that the media also take the bilateral event seriously. Data depicts that TOI has given 100% in some news. But overall the result was good in all four newspapers.

There was some similarity found in the news coverage of bilateral events. There was some dissimilarity found in the data. There was no editorial covered by The Daily Sun and there were no letters to editors in Hindustan Times and Times of India.

The Times of India, The Daily Star, and The Daily Sun did not pick up any news from foreign news agencies and Hindustan Times did not pick up any news from special correspondence.

There was no news on the supplement page in The Daily Star, The Daily Sun. there was no news on the international page of The Daily Sun.

In the column category, single-column news coverage was not covered by The Daily Star. Double-column news coverage was absent in The Daily Sun. Five-column news coverage was absent in The Daily Sun.

In the direction category, only analytical news was not present in the Daily Sun. These were some notice Dissimilarities.

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