

## **A STUDY OF THE ARTICLE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES PUBLISHED IN MYANMAALINN DAILY AND KYEMON (THE MIRROR DAILY)**

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### **Abstract**

The media in Myanmar today have developed and there have now emerged privately-owned media companies. This paper examines the background of newspaper in Myanmar and the coverage of environmental-related issues published in state-owned media, Myanma Alinn Daily and Kyemon Daily (The Mirror Daily). How effective have been the Myanma Alinn Daily and Kyemon Daily newspapers in their coverage of environmental and climate change issues? In this study, quantification of survey and interview method was used. Data were collected through content analysis. There are a total of 245 items concerning environmental and environmentally related articles in the two newspapers. Among all the topics, climate change and global warming got the highest priority with 22% of the total articles. In 2016, environmental related reporting was not covered sufficiently in these two newspapers. But the Myanma Alinn Daily published a total of 145 items on issues related to the environment which was more than those in the kyemon Daily. In terms of the extent of coverage and types of environmental items in these two newspapers, they differed considerably and 17% of the total articles were presented with photographs. The two newspapers have played an important role in informing the community by sharing their knowledge on environmental related issues.

**Key words:** Newspaper, Articles, Environment, climate change and global warming

### **Introduction**

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is located between North Latitude 9° 30' North and 28° 31' North and East Longitude 92° 10' East and 101° 11' East. Myanmar comprises of a union territories, seven states and seven regions. Most notably, the seven states of Myanmar are known for their ethnic diversity. Myanmar is the second largest country in Southeast Asia after Indonesia and it contains tropical monsoon climatic zones. Out of a

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population of 51 million, Myanmar boasts 135 ethnic groups recognized by the government and 117 languages. Media is the communication tool used to store and deliver information and helps identify a community's goal.

Newspapers are a means of communication between the government and the people, between countries and between communities. A newspaper typically includes news stories on local and international political events and personalities, editorials, current events, informative articles, diverse features on business, entertainment, crime news, sports news, weather news announcements, public opinions and advertisement.

Myanmar's first newspaper, the Maulmain Chronicle newspaper was first introduced for a handful of English speaking readership in 1836 in the city of Moulmein in British held Tenasserim. It was followed by the Yangon Chronicle in 1853. The first Burmese-language newspaper, the Yadanarbon Naypyidaw was started in Mandalay in independent Burma in 1874 as the official organ of the Kingdom. During the colonial period, Burma had dozens of newspaper in Burmese, English, Chinese and several Indian Languages. After 1910, the newspaper industry had grown and many newspapers emerged. The Sun, Myanma Alinn and Dr Bamaw's Bama Khit newspapers kept running during the Japanese occupation between 1942 and 1945, After the Revolutionary Council took power in March 1962, several major newspapers were nationalized and many private newspapers were closed down. There were about 40 publications including four English versions, nine Indian versions and a Chin Newspaper. Chinese and Indian publications were shut down in January 1966 under Socialist Regime.

The government established the first state-owned newspaper, The Working People's Daily, on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1963. In September 1964, Kyemon (The Mirror), Botahtaung and The Guardian were also nationalized. In the end, only six papers remained and all were owned and controlled by the military government; they were the Loktha Pyithu Nezin, the Botahtaung, the Kyemon and the Hanthawaddy in Burmese and the Guardian and the Working People's Daily in English. After 1988, on the assumption of the State responsibilities by the Tatmadaw government, The Newlight of Myanmar, Myanma Alinn and Kyemon (The Mirror) dailies continued to be published.

In March 2011, exiled media companies such as the Mizzima, the Ayeyarwaddy, the Democratic Voice of Burma and ethnic media groups have returned to Myanmar and contributed to the plurality of the media in Myanmar. In October 2012, Myanmar's state newspapers become public service media set for a revamp with a new governing body.

On March 14, 2014, the News Media Law was officially enacted and this law provides protection for journalists and reporters if they adhere to the rules of the media law. The removal of prior censorship made it possible for daily newspapers to be produced. Twenty private Burmese language daily newspapers were registered under the new printing and publishing enterprise law (PPEL) shortly after its enactment. Although the printing and publishing enterprise law (PPEL) removed many of the legal barriers preventing a pluralistic print media, the existence of state-owned print media creates an uneven economic playing field and indirectly promotes media concentration. Nowadays, not only the state-owned media but also private-owned media have emerged in Myanmar. Myanma Alinn Daily and Kyemon Daily (The Mirror Daily) are the two largest state owned print media. Due to fierce competition within the media industry only seven of the original 20 private daily newspapers are still in circulation. Total circulation of the Myanma Alinn and Kyemon in Myanmar during 2016 were 180000 and 190000 copies per publishing day. Today many countries of the world are confronted with environmental problems and issues and it's the consensus of the world scientists that most are man-made disasters. There is thus a need to raise environmental awareness among people. The media, therefore has an important role in disseminating information concerning information and knowledge about human actions that lead to climate change and global warming that cause environmental damage and degradation.

Newspaper have an obligation to fulfill the desire of the reading public on all matters that affect their life and information on environmental matter is of great public interest these days. So one of the tasks of newspapers is to provide information on the root causes of climate change and related topics such as global warming, pollution, greenhouse gas etc. It can also provide information about how each citizen can help mitigate climate change effects by not dumping garbage indiscriminately, not to waste fresh water and recycle

household utilities and thus help to protect the environment. The study paper attempts to present how effective have been the Myanmar Alinn and Kyemon Dailies newspapers in their coverage of environmental and climates change issues.

### **Objectives of the Study**

To assess how these two newspapers have treated the coverage of environmental issues.

To quantify the number of the items relating to environmental issues.

To analyze the prominence of the reported articles.

To identify themes, issues and impact of items.

### **Methodology**

In the present situation of environmental issue using the quantification of survey and interview method with leading representatives and journalists of the newspapers are used to collect the information and data. Environmental related articles printed in Myanmar Alinn and Kyemon, dailies during January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 were based on for analysis. The topics of the articles, date of publication and types were noted. Also, the contents of the items was studied and types of article and visual images was recorded. Finally, the findings are presented in tables and graphs and statistically analyzed (percentages).

### **Results**

In many cases environmental reporting depends primarily on the author's ability to discover and explore each issue. Based on author or journalists' articles, the editorial boards and the editors play the role of controlling information only and they advised how to present the news. They will decide whether to publish the article or not.

In Myanmar Alinn Daily and Kyemon (The Mirror Daily), there were 145 items and 104 items were published on different aspects of environmental issues during the study period, 2016. The two newspapers have focused on

providing news on environmental issue topics, although the reporting level between different topics are not the same.

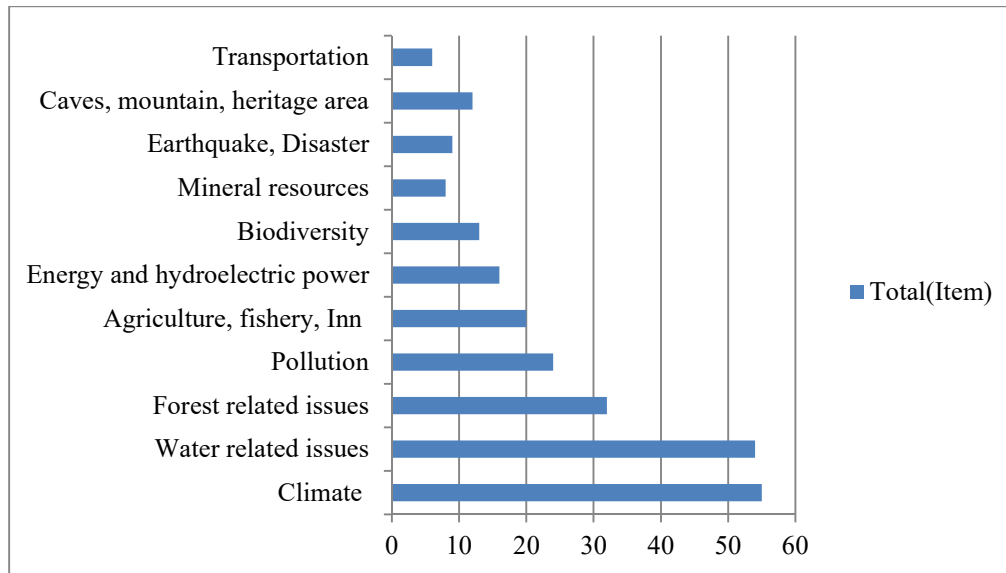
Different topics related to environment were climate, water, forest, pollution, biodiversity, mineral, energy, transportation, earthquake, heritage area, energy, hydroelectric power supply, agriculture, fish pond, cave and inn. Among all the topics presented under environment, climate issue articles got the highest priority in these two newspapers as shown in table (1). The reported articles did not mention their sources and some articles used foreign sources and the internet. Foreign news sources were dominated by Associated Press (AP), Reuters (UK), Press Trust of India (PTI) and Asian News International (ANI). In 2016, Myanmar Alinn Daily reported the highest number of environmental related articles in February, March and September as shown in table (2). In Mirror, it was in March and May as shown in table (3).

A photograph used in the news can represent a thousand of words and it can improve the value of news with the connection between the text and the picture. Observation of these newspaper showed that 17% (43 items) of the total articles (249 items) were presented with photographs. So it can be concluded that these two newspapers do not consider photo journalism as important in similar weight as shown in table (4). Other forms of the visuals included tables, graphs, diagrams and satellite images. None of the studied newspapers had a special environmental page or issue, and thus environmental articles have not been printed on a specified page so, readers have been unable to search for environmental news in a particular place.

**Table 1:** Types of total environmental related article by Myanmar Alinn Daily and Kyemon Daily

No	Types of article	Myanmar Alinn (article)	%	Kyemon (article)	%	Total(article) (Myanmar Alinn @Kyemon)
1	Climate	39	27	16	15	55
2	Water related issues	25	17	29	28	54
3	Forest related issues	16	11	16	15	32
4	Pollution	12	8	12	12	24
5	Agriculture, fishery, Inn	9	6	11	11	20
6	Energy and hydroelectric	9	8	7	7	16
7	Biodiversity	8	5	5	5	13
8	Mineral resources	8	5	-	-	8
9	Earthquake, Disaster	7	5	2	1	9
10	Caves, mountain, heritage area	6	4	6	6	12
11	Transportation	6	4	-	-	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>249</b>

**Source:** MyanmarAlinn Daily and Kyemon Daily(January to December 2016)

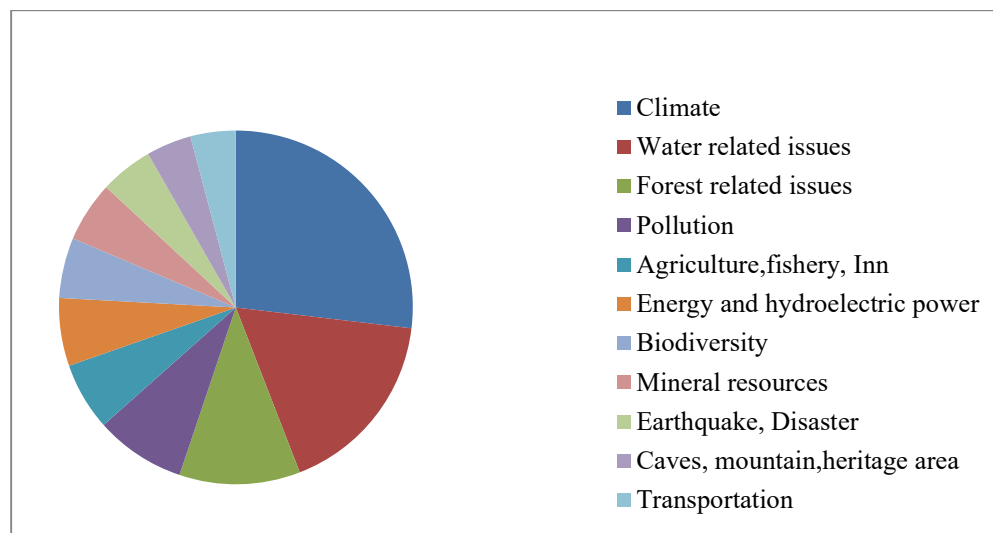
**Figure 1:** Types of total environmental related article by Myanmar Alinn Daily and Kyemon (2016)

**Source:** Based on table (1)

**Table 2:** Monthly Environmental Related Articles in Myanma Alinn Daily (2016)

No	Types of article	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Item
1	Climate	2	4	10	4	3	3	6	1	3	1	2	-	39
2	Water related issues	1	1	4	3	-	3	1	3	4	3	1	1	25
3	Forest related issues	2	1	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	16
4	Pollution	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	12
5	Agriculture, fishery, Inn	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	9
6	Energy and hydroelectric power	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	-	-	9
7	Biodiversity	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
8	Mineral resources	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	8
9	Earthquake, Disaster	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	7
10	Caves, mountain, heritage area	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6
11	Transportation	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
	<b>Total (Article Item)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>145</b>

**Source:** Myanma Alinn Daily (January to December 2016)

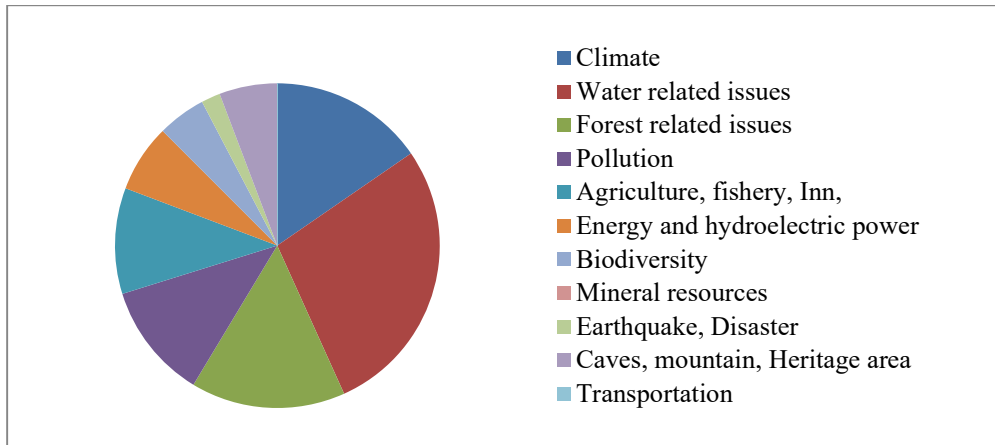
**Figure 2:** Environmental Related Articles in Myanma Alinn Daily (2016)

**Source:** Based on table (2)

**Table 3:** Monthly Environmental Related Articles in Kyemon Daily (The Mirror Daily) (2016)

No	Types of article	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Item
1	Climate	2	1	4	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
2	Water related issues	1	6	5	5	2	3	-	2	-	1	2	2	29
3	Forest related issues	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	16
4	Pollution	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	1	-	12
5	Agriculture, fishery, Inn,	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	11
6	Energy and hydroelectric power	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	7
7	Biodiversity	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5
8	Mineral resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Earthquake, Disaster	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
10	Caves, mountain, Heritage area	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
11	Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>104</b>

**Source:** Kyemon (The Mirror) (January to December 2016)

**Figure 3:** Environmental Related Articles in Kyemon Daily (The Mirror Daily) (2016)

**Source:** Based on Table (3)



**Table 4:** Article presented with photographs by Myanmar Alinn Daily and Kyemon (2016)

No	Types of news item	Myanmar Alin (Photograph)	Kyemon (Photograph)	Total Photograph
1	Climate	1	4	5
2	Water related issues	6	6	12
3	Forest related issues	7	5	12
4	Pollution	1	-	1
5	Agriculture, fishery, Inn	1	1	2
6	Energy and hydroelectric power	-	1	1
7	Biodiversity	1	-	1
8	Mineral resources	4	1	5
9	Earthquake	1	-	1
10	Caves, mountain, heritage area	1	-	1
11	Transportation	1	1	2
	<b>Total Photograph</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>

**Source:** Myanmar Alinn Daily and Kyemon (January to December 2016)

### **Thematic representation**

In 2016, there were 27% and 15% of climate issue articles in the Myanmar Alinn Daily and Kyemon Daily (The Mirror Daily) providing information on the guidelines, policies, programs, climate change and global warming of the total of 55 items published on climate change and global warming and several types of adverse impacts were discussed in these articles. Also, the effects of global warming on human health were discussed in some articles. Moreover, some of the articles focused on widespread deforestation that contributed to large volumes of carbon emission which is an important factor in global warming and the impact of global warming on weather conditions. A large number of the articles discussed the rise of sea levels and environmental deterioration due to the melting of Arctic, Antarctic and Himalayan glaciers. This means that the rivers will soon lose significant amounts of water flow. The volume of water will become increasingly scarce, resulting in more damage to both biodiversity and local livelihoods.

Some of the article discussed the impact of Cyclone in Myanmar and analysis shows that extreme weather events, such as tornados, storms and lightning, have increased in frequency since 2006 and the number of lightning-caused deaths has also increased and the main cause of such extreme weather events is that the monsoon period has shortened, the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods have become longer, the likelihood of cumulonimbus clouds to form is higher which in the end creates tornadoes, strong winds, lightning and isolated heavy rain. Myanmar is potentially rich threatened by river floods, cyclones and associated weather. The Cyclone is accompanied by three destructive forces such as strong winds, heavy rains and strong storm surges. Annually, there are approximately 10 tropical storms in the Bay of Bengal from April to December. Since the year 2000, cyclones have crossed the Myanmar coast every year and department of Metrology and Hydrology assumes the month of May as the highest possible period for cyclones to across the Myanmar coast. In order to reduce cyclone risk, Rakhine State, Ayeyarwady Division and Yangon division need to make disaster protection and management plans.

Some of the items discussed in the eight-year post-cyclone Nargis period, which led to the loss of human lives, persons missing and damage. After cyclone Nargis, the Government of the Union of Myanmar, the United Nations and the Association of South East Asia Nation (ASEAN) as a Tripartite Core Group published the joint assessment report. The impact of cyclone Nargis was extremely severe loss of 84,537 human live, 53,836 persons missing and damage to property to the tune of approximately 4.1 billion USD. Reports say that summer set new heat records in some areas of the country because due to climate change.



Drought conditions due to climate change ( Photo- Kyemon Newspaper)

The frequency of information from the water related articles in each newspaper has been the Myanmar Alinn – 17% and Kyemon- 28%. Water-related articles discussed suffering loss and damage caused by storms, periodic flooding, drought and landslides which also pose challenges in terms of water quality control and waste water management. Economic growth, population increase and climate change tends to increase risk of river floods, course changes, cyclones, and longer droughts and these are key factors to be considered for future integrated water resources planning, implementation and management.

Some of the articles also discussed the shorter duration of monsoon but with heavier rainfall that cause floods along all rivers especially the major rivers during the peak monsoon period in Myanmar. The annual rainfall surpassed the normal amount significantly in Ayeyarwaddy, Rakhine, upper Sagaing, Mon, Kayah, Tanintharyi and Yangon regions. The department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) has formed a committee to responsible for issuing flood warning. Media and administrative authorities of the flood prone areas which are broadcast frequently through broadcasting media.



Flood conditions in Kyone Pyaw Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division during the monsoon period

(Photo- Kyemon (The Mirror Daily))

Some other items discussed are concerned with ground water conditions(3 articles), the conditions of the north Nawindam (4 articles), Tabuhla dam (1 article) and kyaingtown waterfall( 2 articles). The water supply system and water resource management were also discussed. Four articles were about the Myitsone dam at the headwaters of the Ayeyarwaddy River. The articles also touched upon the construction of dams with the aim of reducing flood damage and drought conditions. This would also contribute to increased agricultural production.



Dam construction in Laputtar Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division  
Photo- Kyemon (The Mirror Daily)

Nine items were on how in spite of the Ayeyarwady located in the area the Central Dry Zone of Myanmar faces difficulty of water shortage and the high cost of access to water resources. This rise and fall of the waters of the river weakens the banks this leading to their collapse.

Forest related issues are equally presented in the two newspapers with 16% in both Myanma Alinn Daily and Kyemon (The mirror Daily). Some of the items were on deforestation in Myanmar. The forests of Myanmar are rich and diverse in flora and fauna and are ecologically complex. Types of forest are different depending on the physical geography such as rainfall, temperature and soil. In Myanmar, moist temperate forests are found in the eastern, northern and western regions and tropical ever green forests are abundant in the southern part of the country. The heavy cutting of trees to fire brick kilns for construction are the primary cause of deforestation. Population growth, increasing demand for fuel wood, agricultural encroachments are the other main causes of deforestation. The consequence of forest destruction leads to dramatical changes in climate. Some articles discussed the Myanmar Teak. Production of teak has become reduced gradually with a view to



improving the natural teak stock. On the export side, log export shows an upward trend except for a drop in 1991-92. The present policy is to gradually reduce log exports. Some articles also mention the occurrence of forest fire some of which are due to natural causes and others to human activities.

Forest fires destroy the woodland, wildlife, forest reserves and affects the economy. Protection of Forest grounds and resources are needed for the development of economy and existence of animals and human. Some articles deal with the situation of mangroves and coastal wetlands and how these form an interdependent complex of coastal habitats, which need to be protected from the erosive force of the sea and off-shore land-based pollution. Forest conservation helps to protect the soil erosion and keeps the weather balanced.



Forest Conservation of BagoYoma  
(Photo- MyanmaAlinn Newspaper)

The two newspapers have focused on providing environmental pollution information to the extent of 12% in Myanma Alinn and Kyemon respectively. In 2016, the two newspapers have reported frequently on wastewater pollution, garbage and garbage management, air pollution and industrial waste disposal. Other types of pollution such as soil pollution, chemical pollution and noise pollution were not largely reported. Some of the articles were concerned with water pollution that affects human health and therefore needs protection. Human diseases carried by water are caused by certain microorganisms-bacteria, viruses, protozoa that can be found in the feces or urine of a person ill with disease. Organisms found in intestinal discharges cause such diseases as typhoid, cholera, salmonellas is and

amoebic dysentery. These diseases are caused by protozoa-microscopic organisms that move by protoplasmic flows. Infectious hepatitis, caused by a virus can be transmitted by polluted water. Nowadays ill effects of public, agricultural and industrial pollution on ecosystems have been recognized. Industrial waste can include of toxic and inorganic matter, metallic and organic compounds such as pesticides of various kinds, mercury, chromium, arsenic and zinc. Overuse of nitrogen-rich fertilizer results in nitrate residues which dissolve and seep into the ground water. Water polluted by nitrates can be hazardous to human health.

The two newspapers have provided valuable information on agriculture with six articles and seven articles respectively. In 2016, some topics have mentioned infrequently, such as cultivation of paddy, tea, teak, which account for approximately 16% of the article sprinted. Only one article published in the Myanma Alinn Daily touched up fishery although most of the deep water fields in Nyaungdon Island have been converted to fish ponds in order to reduce the waste land area. Two newspapers have presented articles about Inns (shallow inland lakes, natural as man-made). Three articles highlighted the Taungthaman Inn and two on Inndawgyi and one on Moeyunggyi Inn. Fresh water fish from the inland lakes have been the food source of the people of Myanmar. Rivers, streams and fresh water wetlands are very important as habitats for fresh water fish. The release of industrial waste into rivers, stream and lake is a serious threat to sustainable fisheries. There are nine articles and seven articles related to energy and hydroelectric power presented in Myanma Alinn Daily and Kyemon (The Mirror Daily). Three articles dealt with extracting electricity from solar power and wind technology. Myanmar also has huge reserves of potential hydroelectricity with large dams and many waterfalls, Myanmar has great potential to obtain a adequate supplies of electrical power. Two articles are discussed about petrol and natural gas as a form of energy that emit nitrogen dioxide. Four articles are on coal. Offshore natural gas supply is abundant, even through coal used in Myanmar. The arguments for greater coal use reflect the reality that most of Myanmar's natural gas supply is contracted out to Thailand and China. Nowadays, natural gas has many uses for industry.

Biodiversity as a topic was given equal coverage in the two newspapers. Some item provided information on the biodiversity which as the study of the processes that create and maintain variations of wildlife. They also wrote about wetlands which are important repositories of biological diversity. Myanmar is one of the most biologically diverse country in Southeast Asia Region. Wildlife species in Myanmar consist of a over thousand species of birds and butterflies and over three hundred species of mammals and reptiles. There are thirty wildlife sanctuaries and six national parks. Nowadays, wildlife is being endangered and some have become extinct or are on the verge of extinction in the wild due to various reasons such as human intervention, habitat loss, pollution, and commercial use of wildlife and its products. Indawgyi, Inle and Moeyungyi are famous wetlands as well as important as winter habitats for migrating birds.



Migration of Snow Birds at Moeyungyi Wetland and Wildlife Sanctuary  
Photo-Myanma Alinn Daily

News and articles on mineral resources in the field of environment has not appeared much in the two newspapers. In 2016, Myanma Alinn Daily published eight articles of mineral resources, especially in the fields of bauxite exploitation. Two articles were published on jade from the northern highlands areas of Myanmar (Hpacant Area). On the issue of mineral resources and



environmental degradation, the newspapers also included the dangers of unplanned mining.

There were nine items on earthquake issues in Myanmar. Among them, three articles were about the earthquake of Bagan and a few articles are concerning about the earthquake and disaster management. Geographically, Myanmar lies in the southern parts of the Himalaya as its lies in main earth belt of the world. In Myanmar, the Sagaing fault trending roughly north-south is the most prominent active faults are situated in Western Myanmar and the Kabaw Faults is along the Kabaw Valley in the western Myanmar and the Kyaukkyan Fault located west of Nyaungcho. In Myanmar, earthquake vulnerable zones are Bago-Phyu, Mandalay-Sagaing- Tagaung, Putao-Tanaing and Kalay Myo- Homalin areas. Due to urbanization vulnerabliltyto earthquake disasters has increased in cities and a national emergency plan has been prepared for earthquake and related disasters.

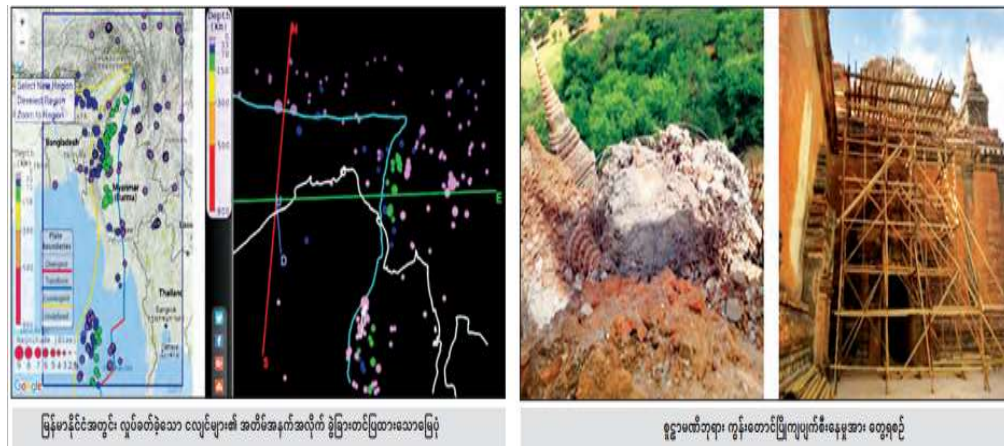


Photo-Myanma Alinn Daily

The two newspapers have reported frequently on caves (6 articles), mountains (2 articles) and heritage cites(2 articles). Nowadays systematic exploration of caves have been undertaken and caves such as the Sadan and Kawgung caves in Hpa-an are of great religion significance that attract tourists and pilgrims.

One of was on the ancient city of Hanlin Myohaung site is eleven miles (eighteen km) southeast of Shwebo District in Upper Myanmar. In

2014, the Pyu Ancient Cities were recognized by UNESCO as the country's first World Heritage site. The two newspapers in the Myanmar Alinn six articles dealt with the transportation. Among them, the two articles are discussed about the increase number of traffic congestion in the central part of the downtown area with increased emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> at increased air pollution. Other articles were concerned about highway transportation and transportation management. Urban transport planning is needed, particularly for Yangon. Several ministries responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure were reminded that plans should be made in advance of the expected rapid growth of the economy, and private motor vehicle ownership increases before congestion becomes more severe. For appearance, Myanmar Alinn Daily and Kyemon (The Mirror Daily) have displayed the strength of sharing information effectively although they have expressed 16% and 18% of illustration with the photographs to make a impression.

### **Discussion**

In Myanmar, the need for environmental conservation has stirred a series of actions both at the policy, legal and programme level. These actions will facilitate adaptation to climate change in the short, medium and long-term programs undertaken by the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry on several issues. Also, the Ministry of Education is including disaster risk reduction and climate change concepts and practices in school curricula and learning materials to achieve long-term positive impacts. The aim of the articles on environmental issues is to raise the awareness of communities on environmental protection and minimize the hazard and risk at the individual level. The author or journalist has an important role in disseminating information and editors play a decisive role in the orientation of environmental reporting. Newspapers and press publications should give extensive coverage to these environmental issues because their impact is pervasive and there is a need to educate and raise public awareness for prevention and protection.

The subtopic of climate change and global warming of the proportion of the environmental issues that occupies leading position of coverage in Myanmar Alinn Daily. Water and flooding, forest on several issues, various

kinds of pollution, waste, biodiversity, earthquake, hydroelectric, fuel, mining, caves, and inn etc., all these issues keep on getting reflected in the press. According to statistical study indicate that while the authors are presently high on above mention issues. In parallel to the statistics regards the unfavorable state of environmental issues in these two newspaper are concerning about the population, cities, urban planning and management and investment review.

Myanmar's population gradually increased and the population of Yangon City has been increasing steadily due to internal immigration of population from rural to urban areas. This condition considers how these environmental problems and the policies to address them fit with sustainable development. From the environmental point of view, population considerations are therefore fully integrated into aspects of planning procedures and policy-making processes. Articles on the situation in cities must also take into account the ecological impacts of its demand for resources in distant regions. Environmental related urban planning and management also has an important role in developing disaster preparedness. Editors should be considering a specialized environmental news page to encourage more environmental reporting and raise public interest as well as ministry of information should be encourage the establishment of existing networks for environmental journalists and links between journalists, scientists, skillful person, etc.

### **Conclusion**

It is concluded that the two newspapers do cover environmental issues, though the subject matter did not receive adequate coverage. Using the photographs should be consider for effective in presenting the articles of newspaper. In 2016, Myanma Alinn Daily published more environmental articles than the Kyemon but the media coverage of environmental issues in the two newspapers were not sufficient and it shows that these newspaper should be promote the publication of environmental issues related articles. No doubt, the Myanma Alinn Daily and the Kyemon Daily (The Mirror Daily) have provided useful information to the public by sharing their knowledge on environmental related issues, but as the findings show, it is still in adequate. The reports and articles are scarce in number and the information provided is superficial. As mentioned above more photographs and diagrams would make

the articles of greater interest and at the same time make it more easy to understand for the general public. So in conclusion it must be said that all responsible for the public media, including journalists and editors and others should make greater efforts to enhance both the quantity and quality of reports and articles on environmental issues.

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