

1. 15 JULY FAILED COUP IN TURKEY: AN ANALYSIS FROM BANGLADESHI MEDIA

Türkiye'de 15 Temmuz Başarısız Darbesi: Bangladeş Medyasından bir Analiz

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ABSTRACT

Turkey has been faced with a deadliest and barbaric coup attempt on 15 July 2016. A group of military personnel backed by FETO had tried to take over the power using heavy arms and jets. They bombed on the Parliament Building, President Complex, and Special Police Headquarters. But all these attempts have been filed against the people's protests and political unity.

Turkey's media have been played a historical role against that coup attempt. They defended democracy and democratic government of Turkey. As the most important world news at that time, Bangladeshi media has been focused and placed Turkey's news in their headlines. But both Leftist-secular and centre-rightist Bangladeshi media analysed that event differently. This study analysed 15 July failed coup news in 5 Bangladeshi popular and most-read print media.

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ÖZ

Türkiye 15 Temmuz 2016'da en ölümcül ve barbar darbe girişimi ile karşı karşıya kalmıştır. FETO tarafından desteklenen bir grup askeri personel, ağır silahlar ve jetler kullanarak iktidarı ele geçirmeye çalışmıştır. Darbeciler Parlamento Binası, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Külliyesi ve Özel Polis Merkezi'ni bombalamıştır. Ancak tüm bu girişimler halkın protestolarına ve siyasi birliğine karşı başarısız olmuştur.

Türkiye medyası demokrasiyi ve Türkiye'nin demokratik hükümetini destekleyerek darbe girişimine karşı tarihi bir rol oynamıştır. O günlerin en önemli haberi olarak Bangladeşli medya Türkiye haberlerini ana haberleri olarak yayınlamıştır. Fakat hem solcu-laik hem de merkez-sağcı Bangladeş medyası bu olayı farklı analiz etmiştir. Bu çalışma, Bangladeş'te popüler olan ve en çok okunan 5 yazılı basında 15 Temmuz başarısız darbe haberlerini analiz etmiştir.

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INTRODUCTION

Coup d'état is the last step to unstable a democratic country to grab it out form regular legislative process to in an unstable process. This is not as a reason of real miss management of a government, but some time it causes the willing of power states who wants to switch entire system according to their willing. 15 July failed Coup is one of them. After a long journey of ruling party, when Turkey was reaching the pick in each and every sector, at that time this failed coup has taken the place. Like other issues media has played a great role regarding this coup. President Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced his ground-breaking speech through media. Along with that, Turkey has seen a dramatic situation on the different media channels and surprising matter is western and European media has played a melodramatic role until the 16 July morning. Other small and remote country that uses western media as a primary source also misguided with that news.

Bangladesh is one of the countries who was the colony under English Power and in spite of that they had a great concentration point about Ottoman Empire as they are centre of Khilafah. For this reason, Bangladeshi peoples also had a great interest regarding this failed coup. But as it is discusses like other countries, Bangladesh also uses western media as their news source and as a result they have published whatever they have found. Despite of this situation, some of Bangladeshi newspapers who known as rightist, they tried to verify the news and followed some Turkish news media broadcast and publish news in English. On the other hand, Bangladeshi students who are studying in different cities in Turkey have played a great role to illustrate this situation to their own peoples.

This study will measure how Bangladeshi media have introduced the 15 July failed coup and what was the aftermath observation on the different idealistic media sources.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

This research consists of some unique concepts. As this discussion has pointed from different parts of media, political and ideological issues, it demands clear statements of operational words. Coup d'état, also called Coup, the sudden, violent overthrow of an existing government by a small group. The chief prerequisite for a coup is control of all or part of the armed forces, the police, and other military elements (Edeh and Ugwueze, 2014; Ortega, 2001).

What does in a coup mean? Meaning "a sudden decisive act" is 1852, short for coup d'état. In Modern French the word is a workhorse, describing everything from a pat on the back to a whipping, and is used as well as thunder, gusts of wind, gunshots, and chess moves. Literally, it means "stroke of the state". Technically it means any sudden, decisive political act but popularly restricted to the overthrow of a government. A quick and decisive seizure of governmental power is conducted by a strong military or political group.

Bangladeshi Media: Bangladesh is a geo-politically important South Asian country. Due to its geographical position, religious integration, colonial experience, ethnic diversity makes this region multi-dimensional. As a result, Bangladesh has different types of newspapers, channels, media sources. Like other countries mainly there have two types of media lines Leftist and Rightists. This study will observe mainstream leftist and rightist media and their observations regarding 15 July failed coup in Turkey.

One point is earned for a correct description of the difference between a revolution and a coup d'état. Acceptable descriptions include; A revolution is an uprising of the masses, and a coup d'état is conducted by military forces. A revolution encompasses a large number of people, while a coup d'état comprises few individuals. Revolutions result in regime change, and a coup d'état often leads to military rule. Revolutions involve fundamental change, and a coup results in change of leadership. Revolutions often last for long periods of time, and a coup d'état occurs over a short period of time.

THE CONTEXT OF 15 JULY IN TURKEY

15 July 2016 the ever-historical day for Turkish political and social history. This is the first time when peoples not only protested the solders but also laid down their lives bountifully. History has been written form a different perspective where Turkish citizens confronted against their own bloods with just a call for their president. The night of 15 July mother confronted against his son, brother stands in front of his brother, daughter stands against her father. A section of the Turkish army launched an attempt to unseat President Recep Tayyip Erdogan on Friday night. This is how it unfolded: It was just 19:30 and reports come that two major bridges over the Bosphorus in Istanbul are closed, causing major traffic congestion (Anadolu Agency, 2016). Army units are seen moving through the city. Images circulate on social media of cars and buses backed up on roads in the city and troops deployed on the Bosphorus Bridge and Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridge. Along with that, Fighter jets and helicopters are reported in the sky over the capital, Ankara. Helicopters have been seen over Istanbul. Soon Turkish Prime Minister Binali Yildirim declares that unsanctioned "military activity" is under way. He calls for calm and says government forces will "do what is necessary" to restore order. The chief-of-staff of the Turkish military is among hostages held by coup plotters in Ankara, state-run news agency Anadolu reports. Statement read on state-owned TRT says military has "completely taken over the administration of the country to reinstate constitutional order" (Berkay & Kandemir 2017).

A new constitution is to be prepared. The statement accuses the government of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of eroding democracy. A curfew is declared and martial law is to be imposed across the country. The TRT news anchor says that she was forced at gunpoint to make the announcement. Turkish PM Yildirim denounces the coup attempt on Twitter, saying the uprising will be suppressed even it means fatalities. President Erdogan urges the public to take to the streets to protest against the coup. "We will overcome this" Erdogan says in a video call to a mobile phone held up to a camera by a CNN Turk presenter. The coup plotters will pay a heavy price, he says. Witnesses report that a military helicopter opened fire over Ankara and tanks are deployed at parliament buildings in the city. Explosions are reported and a member of parliament says people are sheltering inside the building.

Turkish justice minister says loyalists of US-based preacher Fethullah Gulen are behind the attempted coup. Turkish fighter jet is reported to have shot down a military helicopter used by coup plotters over Ankara. Anadolu news agency reports that 17 police officers killed (Anadolu Agency, 2016). Several Explosions heard in Istanbul. Prime Minister Yildirim says total situation under control around the country, and blames supporters of the exiled preacher, Gulen. A US-based organisation linked to Gulen denies any involvement. President Erdogan arrives in Istanbul's Ataturk Airport. Talking to a crowd of supporters outside the airport, the president says the conspirators "have pointed the people's guns against the people" and their attempt to seize power will fail. More explosions reported at parliament buildings in Ankara while troops are reported to have started to surrender in locations in Istanbul. Turkish Interior Minister Efkan Ala says the coup attempt has been "neutralised". Soldiers surrender weapons in Istanbul's central Taksim Square after being surrounded by armed police units loyal to the government.

METHODOLOGICAL FORMATION

This study would use systematic review method to collect, organize and explore the issues of the relevant topic to get the most impartial outcome. For collecting and analysing data, this study would explore data from different Bangladeshi newspapers and media sites.

This review is systematic though the outcomes intended to interpret with the harmonization of the context of the study along with the view to the limitation of the review method (Scavo & Snow 2016). Hence, literature will include in the review would be comprehensive and represents only one unique aspect as challenges of developing a common broadcasting policy (Ross, 2017). Thus, included literature shows the gap of existing literature with the necessity of upholding a total picture of the related context of the study (Buja, 2010).

Along with that, the study observed limited effects theory; which is an approach to mass media effects that claims the media have limited effects on their audiences and/or on society (Gamson, W. A., & Modigliani, A. 1989, Hackett, 1984).

The limited-effects theory says that because people generally choose what to watch or read based on what they already believe, media exercises a negligible influence. This theory invented and was tested in the 1940s and 1950s (Freyenberger, 2013). Studies that inspected the ability of media to influence voting found that well-informed people relied more on personal experience, prior knowledge, and their own reasoning. However, media “experts” more likely persuaded those who were less informed. Critics point to two problems with this perspective. First, they claim that limited-effects theory ignores the media’s role in framing and limiting the dialogue and debate of issues. How media frames the debate and what questions members of the media ask change the outcome of the discussion and the possible conclusions people may draw. Second, this theory came into existence when the availability and dominance of media was far less widespread.

On the other hand, Class-dominant theory has been studied for the methodological formation of this study. The class-dominant theory argues that the media reflects and projects the view of minority elite, which controls it. Those people who own and control the corporations that produce media comprise these elite. In developing countries, usually both class-dominant theory and limited effects theory can be used.

15 JULY COUP ATTEMPT’S NEWS IN BANGLADESHI MEDIA

This research will analyse some of major leftist-secular and center-rightist Bangladeshi newspapers. As it stated before, these daily news papers have a large audience in Bangladesh and they create an effect among the peoples. Most of the newspapers made a great effect during 15 July failed coup d’état. This study focused on some basic points as discussed below –

THE DAILY PROTHOM ALO

The Daily Prothom Alo (Meaning: "First Light") is a major secular-leftist daily newspaper in Bangladesh, published from Dhaka in the Bengali language. *The Prothom Alo* is second largest newspaper in Bangladesh based on circulation. According to National Media Survey, conducted by MRB Bangladesh, more than 4.9 million people read the print edition of *The Prothom Alo* every day. The online portal of *Prothom Alo* is the most visited Bangladeshi and Bengali website of the world. It started its journey on 4 November 1998.

Generally The Prothom Alo follows AFP. As it has been discussed in theoretical part, AFP is categorised as elite class newspapers group who biased with some classes. From the beginning of failed coup, if it follows the headlines of The Prothom Alo, “Fetullah Gulen denies 15 July Engagement”, “90 Dead In Turkey, Hundreds of Soldiers Arrested”, “Fetullah Gulen : Enemy of Erdogan ” – these was the headlines of 16th July 2016. In these headlines, it illustrates that, the Prothom Alo describes the situation from the one side explanation. In the 16th July Prothom Alo slightly published news’s from general perspective whereas the situation was so serious in Turkey. Even it was a hotcake in European media but total opposite situation in Bangladeshi media. The interesting thing is, the Prothom alo didn’t even mention Fetullah Gulen as terrorist. They addressed as enemy of Erdogan (16th July News) and also addressed him as an Islam preacher. The paper writes that, Fetullah Gulen came into light the corruption of some government officer and that why Erdogan banned Fetullah Gulen’s organization as a punishment. At the end of the report, the daily described the meaning of “Hizmet” and written hizmet as a good willing of good deeds.

But in 17th July, the paper changes its writing style when it comes to true that the coup turns to a failed coup. Along with the other news, they also published some deterring news like “RIO Olympic participants afraid off for Istanbul transit” (18th July, Daily Prothom Alo). That was one of the deterring news from media to aware the readers to traveling Istanbul. In other news of 18th July, Prothom Alo also said what they said in the 16th July. They introduce Fetullah Gulen as Islam preacher once again.

After the 18th July, Daily Prothom Alo started to take Turkish event as a normal issue. In spite of common sentiment of Bangladeshi people, from the beginning of the events, Daily Prothom Alo introduced Fetullah Gulen as an Islam Preacher which is totally opposite in Turkey.

THE DAILY ITTEFAQ

The Daily Ittefaq is a Bengali-language daily newspaper. Founded in 1953, it is the oldest newspaper, and one of the most circulated and secular supported newspapers in Bangladesh. This newspaper is printed by Ittefaq Group of Publications Limited.

Daily Ittefaq is government followed newspaper. It's also made news like Daily Prothom alo. Some of headlines of that newspaper were, "Country Wide Mass Arrest Is Running (16 July 2016)", "8 thousand police discharged (18 July)", "2500 judges discharged (17 July)". But along with that Daily Ittefaq also published general news also. "Peoples are running with Democracy (18 July)", "Failed Coup in Turkey: 6000 Arrest (17 July)". On the other hand, the Daily Ittefaq also printed news on 16th July sourced from EU; they reported that this revolution will be a long-lasting situation.

In a nutshell, Daily Ittefaq also printed almost same news like Daily Prothom Alo. It also has some syndicate news along with Daily Prothom Alo because of some same news have been printed in same language. For example, both of them have introduced Fetullah Gulen as Islam preacher. On the other hand, both of them also sourced their news from AFP and BBC.

THE DAILY JANAKANTHA

Dainik Janakantha ("Daily People's Voice") is a Bengali daily newspaper published from Dhaka, Bangladesh. It is owned by Janakantha Shilpa Paribar (GJSP). This newspaper was first published on 21 February 1993. In 1999 Bangladesh army personnel had to defuse a landmine left at the newspaper office by suspected Islamist militants.

Daily Janakantha known as hardly leftist and secularist backed newspaper in Bangladesh. Along with that, Janakantha one of the government sided newspaper who continued follow up news until a certain time.

The interesting thing is, Daily Janakantha addressed this peoples victory as "Victory of Political Islam in Turkey (20th July 5th Page)". From the beginning of the failed coup Daily Janakantha also printed one sided news from different news sources. This Bangladeshi daily follows Washington Post, AFP, NewYork Times and others western news sources.

THE DAILY SANGRAM

The Daily Sangram is well known as Dainik Sangram, as well as an ancient newspaper in Bangladesh. This newspaper is also well known as the Islamic motivated newspaper of Bangladesh. For this reason, it publishes trusted Bangladeshi news includes international news.

On July 16, 2016, a large portion of this newspaper has allocated to the attempted coup in Turkey. In this paper, the following analysis in the form of news outside of the handling of the attempted coup took place in Turkey: This newspaper attempted to cover the failure coup that happened in Turkey with a positive way. It counted on trusted international newspaper with Turkish newspaper, Al-Jazeera and also Bangladeshi Students whom are studied in different universities in Turkey. It commenced to write in online version relying on those channels and International newspaper to make sure to publish the reality what it was in Turkey.

This newspaper published its online version on 16 July as democracy, liberty, sincerity and freedom was about to ending as well as requested to the people for praying to Allah for the Turkish democracy. It explained that Turkey had a heaven of democracy, respecting to the people for everyone, existence of rule of laws and also freedom at the present perspective (The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 16).

The Daily Sangram published detailed news on its first page about the failed coup in Turkey on 16 July 2016. This newspaper covered more than half page about this new on its first page. This newspaper also covered with headline on its first page as a title of "In the mass upsurge in Turkey, the military coup swept". (The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 16).

Considering the importance of these matters, this newspaper published with sub-titles in different pages on 17th July as well it has been given below:

"Erdogan resisted a military coup in the mobile app"; "Cognizant black night in the world history!"; "The three branches of the military were involved in the coup" (The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 17).

On 18 July, 2016 this newspaper published on its first page with headline as "President Erdogan has been great indomitable leader from his first position". This newspaper covered sub-headlines in different pages like "Who were behind the failed coup in Turkey"; "Turkey's failed coup plotter, with the top two general", as well as "Erdogan urges people to stay on the streets". The significance of the news this newspaper imply to the people supported to the democracy as an elected government and also against the coup as well this newspaper published to the readers with general information and discourse on neutral way (The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 18).

On 19-20 July, this paper published constantly about failed coup with the headline of "Three helicopters ran to kill Erdogan" (The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 19). It also published on its different pages like "Rumors of a mass uprising attempt in Turkey"; "The Turkish people did not leave the highway"; "9 ministers were ready for death" as well supporting to the Turkish democracy on behalf of different initiative news like "National unity tunes in Turkish politics" (The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 26).

The daily Sangram illustrated that the Turkish people were to defend the legality of their elected president to protect the democracy; freedom of politics and also rule of laws in the country as well as it indicated that winning of democracy with supporting to the general people to the Turkey. This newspaper also covered that the general people as well Government of Bangladesh condemned and denounced Turkey's failed coup(The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 16-25).

This newspaper also explained that the Bangladeshi position stood with the Turkish government and rejected the coup clearly as well this newspaper demanded that the western countries like European, United States of America involved in this failed coup attempt. For this reason, it used some definition and terminology to the supporting to the elected government and condemning to the coup attempt as "violation", "elected government", "democratic Turkey", symbolic legitimacy. It also indicated that coup is antidemocratic and illegal for any democratic country in the world. This newspaper illustrated that night's condition with using terminology and also definition as "terrorist event," "military intervention", "died of democracy", acceptable Islamic formula", "secular slogan" (The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 16-25).

This newspaper has been quoted in the expressive quotation as "courageous for democracy and human rights". As it is understood here, it had desired to emphasize in a closed form that the word democracy mentioned in the text did not correspond to the word of coup. The Islamic world stood beside the Turkish people and its legitimate government. It can be stated this newspaper's statement that it supported to the Turkish democracy and against the failed coup attempt with using some definitions. This newspaper published in online version from the Bangladeshi students in Turkey that expressing sentiment by the Social media with posting outstanding picture of the president Erdogan and flag of Turkey and request to the people of Turkey to help the present government and to reject the coup (The Daily Sangram: 2016, July 16-25).

THE DAILY NAYA DIGANTA

The Daily Naya Diganta is a Bangladeshi daily newspaper. It has been launched in 2004 with editor of AlamgirMohiuddin and its an efficient newspaper on the formation of Bangladeshi public opinion. It plays significant role to the Political concern, Social differentiate, religious equivalent to the Bangladesh. Every day, half of the million newspapers have been published from the Dhaka as a capital of Bangladesh. Generally, this newspaper publishes any news from the right side. For this reason, it generally follows the Al Jazeera, Anadolu agency, Trt world as well as BBC, CNN in New York Times with right way.

When Turkey has been attacked to the failed coup attempt, this newspaper played significant role to the Bangladeshi Media with neutral position as well as published to the proper information about this coup based on Al Jazeera, Trt Word, Daily Sabah and Also Anadolu news. For this reason, when Turkey has been attacked as coup d'état, at that time the daily Naya Diganta published on 16 July with headline of the newspaper as a title of "Turkish coup bid crumbles as crowds answer call to streets, Erdogan returns". An attempted Turkish military coup arrived to crumble in the early hours of Saturday after crowds answered President Tayyip Erdogan's call to take to the streets to support him (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 16).

The daily Nayadiganta has published in detailed information with five titles about failed coup attempt on its first page. This newspaper had showed a lot of exclusive pictures of the Turkish people who had in front of the tanks as well as fight with the atrocious soldiers for protection to the democracy of Turkey. This newspaper also published exclusive news in different pages as a thirty two sub-headlines on 16-17 July, 2016 with only for two days. For example: some headlines and also sub-headlines have been discussed below:

"Military coup bid in Turkey foiled; gov't says at least 194 dead"; "Obama: All parties in Turkey should support Erdogan gov't"; "Turkish coup quashed, 194 reported killed in clashes"; "World leaders support Erdogan"; "The attempt of a military coup in Turkey"; "The failure of the military coup failed in Turkey"; "Submission of weapons to insurgent soldiers"; "The attempt of a military coup in Turkey failed"; "In front of the tank, the general people raised the coup"; "The three branches of the military were involved in the coup" (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 16-17).

On 17 July, this newspaper published with headline like "Crowds rejoice; failed coup strengthens Turkey's president" as well as another sub headline as "Erdogan makes 'thank you call' to parliament speaker, opposition leaders" (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 17).

On 18 July, this newspaper published thirteen news and information on this day about failed coup in Turkey. Some important headlines as well as sub-headlines have been discussed at below:

"Three helicopters ran to kill Erdogan"; "The Latest: Accused coup leader reportedly confesses to role"; "Rally in front of White House in support of Erdogan: Bangladeshi solidarity expression"; "The cooper's ordered gunshots when they saw it"; "The army and the jawans were brought down on the streets as they said in the exercise" (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 18).

The Nayadiganta newspaper reported respectively about failed coup. On 19 July 2016, this newspaper published headline like "And if I was in that place about 10 to 15 minutes, I was killed, Erdogan said" although reported some sub-headlines. Some important sub-headlines have been given below:

"The coup in Turkey: The rebels forced the Armed Forces chief with torture but he didn't support the rebels"; "Erdogan's challenge after a failed coup"; "Three helicopters were sent to kill Erdogan" (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 19).

On 20 July, this paper published constantly about failed coup as a headline of "Two helicopters missing in Erdogan's assassination mission with 25 soldiers lost" as well as one sub headline used as a title of "Which general was behind the Turkish coup?" (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 20).

On 21 July, this paper used a sub-headline with “Turkey declares 3-months state of emergency after failed coup” (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 21).

This newspaper used some indication to supporting to the Turkish democracy as well as condemn to against group who had involved in coup attempt. Sometimes this newspaper used some terminology as a “Democratic Turkey” “Symbolic legitimacy”, “Give up nonconformity”, “attempt to Genocide of people” as well as this newspaper has attempted to show the coup is unlawful and antidemocratic. This newspaper illustrated a lot of times that Turkey is a democratic country as well as this government have been elected by the Turkish citizen on basis of democracy. As for the repercussion of Daily Naya Diganta newspaper to failed coup attempt, it was widespread propensity to support to the Turkish democracy and denounced this people who involved in failed coup attempt (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 16-25).

According to newspaper’s design, headlines, sub-headlines, titles, pictures which supported to the Turkish elected government. In the main headlines and sub headlines; it can be stated that this newspaper used some definitions, terms, terminologies, adjectives, exclusive sentence to supporting to the democracy of Turkey on basis of elected government and denouncing to the failed coup attempt. This newspaper also preferred to use some definition as “faction of army” martyr”, “civilian people”. On the other hand, some definitions and adjectives have been used this newspaper against this people who involved in failed coup attempt like “failed”, “Turkey suffered an atrocious night”, “pulse soldiers” and also newspaper has not hesitated to publish some supportive terminologies and definitions as well usages some prejudiced word and adjectives in its news structures. In addition to, it can be discussed that this newspaper structured a supportive address for the democracy of Turkey as well supporting to the elected government and also against failed coup attempt (The Daily: 2016, July 16-25).

It considered that Turkey has moderate Islamic system with defender of democracy. On the other hand, Most of shoulders are still singing the secular identities as well wanted to establish in Turkey with Ataturk Secularity (The Daily Naya Diganta: 2016, July 16-25).

ROLE OF CITIZEN JOURNALISM

Now a day’s citizen journalism has taken a great role in new media journalism. Technology makes peoples closer to spread news and views form one place to another with a view of seconds. A citizen journalist can capture a crisis as it unfolds, unlike traditional journalism, which starts once a news station is notified of the event. By then, they’ve missed the actual event and are reporting on the evidence left behind.

From the beginning of 20th century; citizen journalism become as real media journalism. Citizen journalism is what being prepared, collected, reported, analysed and presented by states citizens by using different media channels. It is a rapidly growing platform of new media journalism which is operated by ordinary people to report praiseworthy situations around them. Citizens uses alternative news sources such as blog, Facebook, web portals as their mainstream media.

According to Sara Baase; author of “A Gift of Fire: Social, Legal, and Ethical Issues for Computing and the Internet (3rd Edition)” stated that, citizen journalism can be introduced as public journalism, civic journalism, stand-alone journalism, community journalism; with a unique species that evolved a large community. Bowman and Willis (2003) given the most accepted definition of citizen journalism. The said that, citizen journalism is a thing which is operated by non-professionals who play as active role to collect the information and at the same time S/he also follow some processes, make reporting and analysing and finally represent the news.

Citizen journalism can broaden a story not picked up by traditional outlets. Some instances of citizen journalism contain the murder of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, shooting of Walter Scott in 2015, and post of a drug overdose in Ohio on Facebook in 2016.

Like other countries events, Bangladeshi students who studying in different cities in Turkey have played a great role to introduce failed coup in front of Bangladeshi media. Some of the students broadcast the event using Facebook live from the first day of failed coup attempt to Istanbul Yenikapi public gathering on 7 August 2016.

In Bangladesh, half of the total population uses internet. According to the last statistics of GoB (Government of Bangladesh) 90 million people uses internet over mobile phone or laptop. Some of them are content creator. They create contents in sheared platforms, personal blogs, sheared blog sites, YouTube channels, Facebook, twitter and by using other social media channels. In late 2005, Bangladeshi people introduced with blog platform and SOMEWHEREINBLOG is one of the largest platform for your Bengali known community around the world. In comparison with facebook and other social media sites, peoples shear, debate their own views in the mentioned platform. But also facebook taken a most vibrant place where facebook worked to united peoples to different largest youth protest in Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh.

Like other friend countries, Bangladeshi peoples also being informed about the 15th July coupe from the Bangladeshi students who studying in Turkey. Just after that they have started to insist students who stay in different cities of turkey to broadcast real picture of Turkey. No sooner the appeal, Bangladeshi students uses different social media to portrait the real picture of the failed coup. Some students even gave live speech in different TV channels of Bangladesh. Here students who studying in different cities in Turkey; been contacted from different TV channels of Bangladesh and they have presented the real scenario to Bangladeshi viewers.

Figure 1: Bangladeshi Student Rahmat Ullah Giving Live Update in a Bangladeshi TV Channel



Source: Facebook Post, Rahamt Ullah, 2016

Those who were in Bangladesh, started to follow different English news sources of Turkey for example Daily Sabah and Anadolu Agency. Different famous pages sheared Turkish news update. For example; In this news, the page named “Japanbanglanews” sheared coup timeline step by step and explained final times of the coup. Also this post explained the speech of Binali Yildirim, expressed historical background and the number of arrested army persons. This post got 18 thousand views.

Figure 2: “Japanbanglanews” Sheared Coup Timeline Step by Step



Source: Facebook, 2016

In another page named “lcrbd24” also given a detail of failed coup and started from the childhood of president Recep Tayeep Erdogan, his political participation, formation of AK party, causes of 15 July failed coup and its aftermath. This post also grasps massive comments and quarries where people whose language is Bengali; from different part of the country was asking present situation and aftermath. It express peoples interest and positive attitude for Turkey.

Figure 3: “lcrbd24” Shared Detail about Failed Coup



Source: Facebook, 2016

In another Bangladeshi facebook activist translated Turkish president Recep Tayeep Erdogan’s interview with Al-Jazeera; from English to Bengali. In this translation he mentioned how Turkish president faced the coup moments, described his wise decisions step by step and Turkish stance on terrorism. He also translated necessity of State of Emergency at that time. Also the activist focused on Erdogan’s statement of mass arrest where he stated that Turkey should know who wants to work for Turkey who doesn’t. In the same post, he also writes about president’s interview with CNN Turk which covered by British CNN journalist Becky Anderson. In this part writer translated president’s decision to land Istanbul Ataturk Airport and how that decision affected to overcome the failed coup.

Figure 4: Bangladeshi Facebook Activist Translated Erdogan's Interview



Source: Facebook, 2016

So it is noticeable that, while main stream media channel was working with their professionalism at the same time general Bangladeshi citizens were trying to serve the real time scenario in front of Bengali speaking people.

In another facebook page, named "Chetonay Deepto Path" introduced an important issue in Bengali language. Some western media blamed that 15 July coup was pre planned coup and this page strongly denied that allegation and strongly analysed the speech of president Erdogan that how he explained this coup where hundreds of peoples were affected, 208 peoples were dead and many were injured even president himself being affected. So this event never be pre-planned as the western media stated. This post defends the allegation and showed the logics against the allegation. This post sheared 18 times and viewed 31 thousand times. So this also illustrated that in Bangladeshi facebook or other social media was active at the same time with main stream news media.

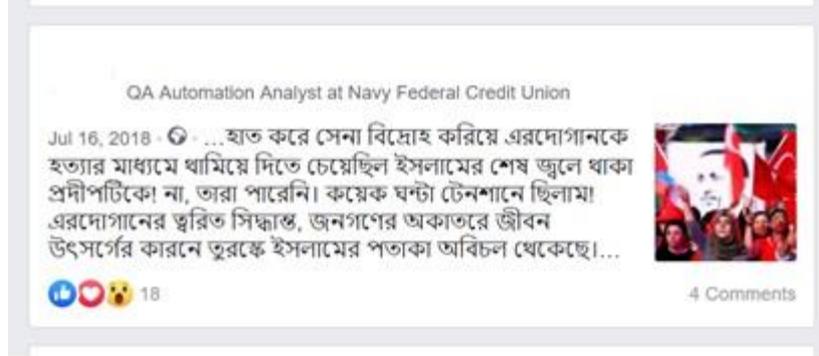
Figure 5: "Chetonay Deepto Path" Strongly Denied Western Media's Blame Against Erdogan



Source: Facebook, 2016

In another facebook activist written a detail post regarding the necessity of continuing Turkish president Recep Tayeep Erdogan and his cabinets for the well-being of Turkey and rest of the Muslim world. He explained President Erdogan as the last glimmer of Islam and Muslim communities at present. He also mentioned from his own experiences from 2002 then AK party come to the power. He also explained the gradual development of Istanbul city, Turkish economy, Turkish support to other Muslim communities all over the world, geographical importance of Turkey, why it's important to stand Turkey and so on.

Figure 6: Activist Mentioned Erdogan as the Last Glimmer of Islam at Present.



Source: Facebook, 2018

VIEWS OF BANGLADESHI POLITICIANS

Bangladeshi politicians and political parties have shown solidarity with the people of Turkey after the coup attempt targeted Turkey's democracy. Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina sent a condemnation message to the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. In her statement, Sheikh Hasina condemned the coup attempt, expressed sincere condolences for the people who lost their lives, supported the democratically elected government and rule of law. She extended her congratulations to the leadership of the Republic of Turkey for successful intervention on the situation (bdnews24, 2016). Main opposition parties were also shown their support to the elected political authorities in Turkey.

CONCLUSION

Bangladeshi people see Turkey as a brotherly country and feel close concoction as Muslim majority country. From the past to present, peoples of these two regions are closely connected. Bengal Muslims had a big role in the Khilafat Movement in 1919-1923 for protecting Ottoman Empire. They organized protests and public meetings and collected donations for the Ottomans (Ullah, 2017). On the other hand, Turkey is fully supporting Bangladesh to deal Rohingya issue economically and politically. Bangladeshi people have shown great concern on 15 July failed coup and aftermath. Bangladeshi media has been placed different news of Turkey. Bangladeshi daily newspapers published cover stories, box news, columns on Turkey's political situations for many days from 15 July night. The leftist-secular media mainly focused on the post-coup events. They sometimes criticised the mass arrest policy of AK party and published mixed news. On the other hand, the center-rightist Bangladeshi print media focused on the public victory in Turkey and shown that the coup was an illegal attempt by FETO's. Center-rightist media published updates and detail news about Turkey and neutrally analyzed the historical victory of Turkey politics and democracy.

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