Exploring the Newspaper Representation on Victim-blaming in Bangladesh: A Recent Case Study

The study investigates the depiction of victim-blaming culture in Bangladeshi newspapers in the context of a specific suicidal case of Munia, employing content analysis to explore the representation of the particular incident on a grander scale than previously thought. Using the 'Social Representation Theory,' this research focuses on the representation of the victim in Bangladeshi newspapers and attempts to establish the blaming culture prevalent in the country through a specific instance. This mixed-methods study analyzes 27 selected news items regarding Munia. Data is gathered from five major newspapers (The Daily Star, Prothom Alo, Kaler Kantho, Samakal, and Desh Rupantor) and evaluated using a range of statistical methods. This study aims to describe the victim's linguistic representation in society through textual analysis of four major elements. It was discovered in this paper that the involvement of a well-known figure was the most concerning issue, but that the media attempted to conceal that involvement by focusing on other factors such as the victim's lifestyle, occupation, and identity, all of which were found to be of great concern by selective newspapers, resulting in negative public opinion toward the victim. According to the authors, even if they are subjected to ownership pressures or pressures from other perpetrators, the media should portray the actual situation as accurately as possible.

Keywords: Explore, Newspaper Representation, Victim-Blaming, Bangladesh

Introduction

According to researchers and academics, victim-blaming is one of the most pernicious social problems. The blaming culture preserves social control relations and enables individuals to distance themselves socially from crime victims while absolving perpetrators or people of the higher status of punishment (Ryan, 1971). In this instance, we find the news media's critical role in shaping society's perception of crime and public opinion towards wrongdoers and victims. According to Kellner, the media play a significant role in shaping popular perceptions of the world, influencing "what we judge to be good or terrible, positive or negative, moral or evil" (p. 24).

Numerous reports in Bangladesh's print and electronic media emphasized rape victims' blaming experiences, encouraging additional discussion. Numerous feminist studies reveal that how women are portrayed reflects their social status (Croteau & Hoynes, 1997). According to scholars, only the media, above and beyond all other social strengths, has a significant impact on individuals' behaviors and opinions (Chermak, 1995; Croteau & Hoynes, 1997). In this sense, by undervaluing victims and supporting perpetrators through victim-blaming language, the media conveys a clear message to its viewers that violence against women is not a serious crime and that, in certain situations, women are to blame for their victimization. Domestic abuse
professionals and intimate friends and family members of the victims rarely use media sources to report on this type of situation (Bullock & Cubert, 2002; Byerly, 1994; Meyers, 1997; Taylor, 2009). As a result, journalists frequently reinforce preconceptions about victims and perpetrators and neglect to report on the underlying societal reasons of violence (Heeren & Messing, 2009, p. 208). Occasionally, the media generalize social culture and are always on the lookout for the victims' wrong approach; if they discover any evidence of the victims' wrongdoing or unconsciousness, the real scenario then turns against the victims.

As a result, we are seeing an upsurge in the astonishing rate of suicide among young females in Bangladesh, who are the most vulnerable victims. In 2012, Bangladesh recorded an estimated 10,000 suicide cases (Daily Star, 2021). Bangladesh reported 70% more suicide deaths than COVID-19 between March 2020 and February 2021, according to Aachol Foundation figures. Suicides killed 14,436 lives during that period, compared to 8,462 COVID-19-related deaths. According to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, approximately 10,000 individuals commit suicide each year in Bangladesh (Anadulu Agency, 2021).

On April 26, Mosarat Jahan Munia, a 21-year-old college student, was discovered hanged in the capital's Gulshan neighborhood. This episode quickly made headlines when one of the country's business heavyweights, Sayem Sobhan Anvir, managing director of Bashundhara Group, filed a lawsuit alleging suicide facilitation. In this scenario, some media outlets chose not to publicize the incident, and as a result, the incident remained dormant for an entire day, even though the media covered it. Nonetheless, the incident was brought to light through social media, and then some of our news outlets began to cover the story, although they attempted to protect the accused by withholding their identity. Thus, a blame game ensues, with the media placing the responsibility squarely on the victim and her family. The purpose of this study is to examine how victim-blaming is represented in society in order to understand better the media's role in developing the blaming culture. Additionally, the study attempts to determine how the country's top media outlets highlighted this issue and their role in covering that particular story.

Literature Review

In the 1960s and 1970s, public opinion in the United States began to shift toward victimization and victim-blaming, adversely affected by the civil rights movement, the women's movement, which placed a greater emphasis on crime response and control, and the development of the mental health profession (Best 1997:8-10; Karmen 1956). Throughout the early 1970s, various feminist researchers in developed countries challenged concerns of victim accusation, particularly in the assault, arguing that by focusing exclusively on the victim's association, attention is diverted away from the fundamental causes of women's victimization. Cliché depictions of female casualties imply that women who
fall short of prescribed gender roles such as devoted husbands and mothers expedite their mistreatment (Belknap, 2007).

Jamieson, Jamieson, and Romer (2003) state that suicide contagion acts in one of two ways: by informing news audiences about viable tactics for self-murder or by lowering the barrier to action for vulnerable people. According to Stack (2005), research on the role of suicide news broadcasts as a cause for suicide is inconsistent. Romer et al. (2005) revealed that media coverage of one suicide topic could persuade some people to end their lives, despite providing some protections for others.

Suicide impacts may be influenced by the altered substance of media suicide scope. In Austria, news reports about individuals who considered suicide but did not attempt it were associated with a decrease in suicide rates, but stories about suicides increasing were associated with an increase in suicide rates (Niederkrotenthaler et al., 2010). MCS reports from the WHO In their study, Pallitto et al. (2012) said that Tanzania had a greater rate of women aged 15 alleging abuses than Ethiopia (11.5 percent in Tanzania and 0.3 percent in Ethiopia). Additionally, the variation in predominance rates reflects the sample type. Consequences and context of the research, as well as structural patterns of violence.

On October 24, 2017, Twitter introduced the #MeToo hashtag. While Tarana Burke began the sentence in 2006 with African American women's rights activists, actress Alyssa Milano regularly used it as a Twitter hashtag in response to Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein's sexual assault allegations. Using the hashtag # MeToo, Milano invited the public to expose the scope of the sexual harassment problem. The hashtag was used 12 million times in the first 24 hours alone, generating widespread public and the media (CBS News, 2017).

Gould, Midle, Insel, and Kleinman (2007) conducted a study of US media and discovered that the term suicide was included prominently in the headlines of more than 60% of articles, with almost 50% of news pieces describing the procedure. Tatum et al. (2010) also discovered that 77% of newspaper articles in the United States referenced the suicide method, whereas 69% contained no material about suicide prevention, and only 1% featured news items focusing on suicide risk factors or warnings. Meyers' (1994) assertion is backed up by Bullock and Cubert's (2002) findings, which concern news coverage, which is viewed as highly sensitive to gender myths and stereotypes. Additionally, these researchers' findings emphasized the critical nature of adding feminist perspectives when examining how domestic violence is presented in the news media. Another study examined changes in suicide reporting in Hong Kong newspapers before and after the World Health Organization's media guidelines titled "Preventing Suicide: A Resource for Media Professionals" were published, as well as the commencement of an awareness campaign. The study discovered an increase in certain aspects of suicide coverage, which is especially visible in tabloid newspapers (Fu & Yip, 2008).

In some cases, victim-blaming was shown to be unaffected by inebriation level, although an alcoholic victim was viewed as more accountable for her
attack than a sober victim (Richardson and Campbell, 1982). Additionally, social power appears to play a substantial influence in determining blame. Social forces, in particular, appear to play a considerable role in determining fault. Both kind sexism and the force relations subcomponent of the hostile sexism scale are concerned with maintaining an inconsistency in the force differential between individuals in the public sphere. Support for such beliefs contributes to an increase in notable victim-blaming (Abrams, Viki, Masser, and Bohner, 2003; Pederson and Strömwall, 2013; Viki and Abrams, 2002; Yamawaki et al., 2007).

Another study included interviews with journalists and discovered that journalists who cover suicide situations are more receptive to reporting on them as being in the public interest, and they firmly believe that an accurate portrayal of suicide could deter others from committing the same crimes (Collings & Kemp, 2010; Subramanian, 2014). This study paved the ground for further research on suicide contagion. Indeed, it is a widespread belief that media publicity can readily trigger suicide (Collings & Kemp, 2010; Subramanian, 2014). Additionally, in a few news stories, exposing the subtle details of suicide is considered critical because it can help expose or hold accountable organizations such as hospitals or clinics that are perceived to have failed to protect high-risk individuals (Subramanian, 2014).

Additional research was conducted on suicide coverage in the Australian news media to determine whether the dissemination of the suicide reporting guideline document "Reporting Suicide and Mental Illness" enhanced coverage of this subject between 2000 and 2007. (Pirkis et al., 2009). The study discovered a noticeable improvement in the quality of reporting across multiple dimensions, including a drop in the use of inapplicable terminology, a decrease in the detail of suicide methods, and an increase in the provision of information regarding support resources. Another study evaluating the outcome of suicide reporting guidelines in Austria found that the guidelines enhanced the quality of reporting, which indirectly reduced the suicide rate (Niederkrotenthaler & Sonneck, 2007).

Blaming the victim is not a new occurrence; it appears to have been a part of human civilization throughout history. Rape victims, researchers, discover, experience a disproportionate amount of violence. As a result, scholars have classified rape into three categories: stranger rape, date/acquaintance rape, and marital rape. Stranger rape refers to a rape where the victim and offender have never met or worked together previously. When an individual is physically assaulted by someone she knows—for example, a companion, colleague, or someone with whom she has had a few dates—it is referred to as a date/acquaintance rape (Calhoun et al., 1976; Check and Malamuth, 1983; Estrich, 1987; Johnson and Jackson, 1988; Quackenbush, 1989). In all of these instances, women experience social harassment, and society is more hesitant to place the entire blame on them, as society believes that women should be more cautious about fraternizing with males.
Research Questions

In order to incorporate the most current understanding about newspaper depictions of blaming culture, the current study examines articles from the top-tier Bangladeshi publications, explicitly looking for reports about Munia's suicide within the period under consideration. The following questions will guide our analyses:

1. Did news coverage tend to blame the victim for her suicide through direct or indirect victim-blaming language?
2. Did any media tend not to highlight the issue? Moreover, if they are pushed to cover this incident, what were their (the news media) approach?
3. Did the articles portray the event as isolated as a societal issue?

Objectives

This study examines the social depiction of suicides linked with the Munia issue in news articles, utilizing the content analysis to examine how these instances are portrayed on a larger scale. The mixed-methods approach of this study enables us to examine representations in detail and the frequency with which certain characteristics of those representations, which have been demonstrated in previous research to be particularly prominent in suicide coverage, appear in these news items. The research plan is based on thoroughly understanding the dynamic relationship between victim blaming and the social construction of victims based on the response of many actors in our society in the aftermath.

Theoretical Framework

Using the 'Social Representation Theory,' this research focuses on the victim's representation and uncovers a culture of victim-blaming in Bangladeshi newspapers. The SRT is a social bonding theory that clarifies what indeed links us and teaches us how social bonds are formed (Rateau et al., 2012). The idea relates to the process of collective meaning formation, emphasizing phenomena that become the topic of debate, intense emotions, conflicts, and ideological struggle, hence altering society's collective thinking. A communication theory establishes a connection between society and individuals, media, and the public. The idea applies to media and communication (Hoijer, 2011), as it describes how media texts address and depict national, regional, and societal concerns and events to an audience. Bauer & Gaskell (1999) assert that 'representations are embedded in communication and individual minds, shared in a manner comparable to language.' Washer (2004) defines these representations as "pictures, phrases,
descriptions, instances, models, and metaphors that form the world." The researchers in this study seek to focus on media representations and measure what the public generalizes or believes, much like a 'media effects' approach would. From a social learning perspective, this work may serve as a model for suicide behavior, influencing vulnerable readers who may attempt to replicate similar activities. According to preliminary research, Internet searches for keywords connected to techniques increase significantly following news coverage, including suicide methods (Chang, Page, & Gunnell, 2011).

Methodology

This period was chosen based on the happenings to comprehend the aftermath of those incidents and familiarize oneself with the mainstream media's discourse around the Munia topic.

Bangladesh's mainstream press is characterized by a combination of state-run and privately-owned organizations. However, the print media is privately held, offering diverse opinions, while certain vocal publications have encountered backlash. The statistics are analyzed using a sample of five widely circulated newspapers. The 'Prothom Alo' is Bangladesh's most prominent, widely circulated, and widely read newspaper, owned by Transcom Group, one of the country's most prominent corporate groups. The Daily Star is also included as a sample because it is the most widely read English daily in Bangladesh and is owned by the same group as Prothom Alo, while the 'Kaler Kantho' is one of the most widely read vernacular daily newspapers in Bangladesh. It is a subsidiary of East-West Media Group, Bangladesh's largest conglomerate, the Bashundhara Group. Samakal, another famous Bengali-language daily, is also included as a sample due to its high circulation following Prothom Alo. This notable vernacular newspaper is owned by Times Media Limited, a subsidiary of Ha-Meem Group, one of Bangladesh's leading conglomerates in the textile and textiles sector. And the 'Desh Rupantor' is considered one of the most recent daily newspapers to be published from the capital, which the Rupayan Group owns. According to statistics from the National Media Survey (NMS), these newspapers were chosen as a sample based on their circulation and popularity, according to statistics from National Media Survey (NMS).

The quantitative analysis describes the number of data frequencies for the particular incident, including stories addressing the victims, primary stories, and the number of representations of the topic. A total of 27 selected news items on Munia have been identified to analyze the aspects. All the items have been selected from the online version of the selective dailies, where the printed items have usually been archived. The study found the Daily Star to publish ten items in the ten days from the incident. The Prothom Alo, Samakal, and Desh Rupantor have published 7 (seven), 5 (five), and 5 (five) news items, respectively, on the issue. Most interestingly, researchers find no news about that incident in the Kaler Kantho. (Figure-1)
The purpose of this article is to identify some similar themes examined in the current literature on victim-blaming and the media's reaction to the victim. The researchers found four primary themes: protecting the accused, Accusing the victim of suicide, blaming the victim's family, and fabricating narratives through perplexing tales. The qualitative data analysis discusses how words, phrases, and images of the victim are formed in mainstream media stories to support the common societal ideology of blaming women and how the media's political economy is constructed. In general, this study attempts to identify the blaming cultures generated by the Bangladeshi media by evaluating a specific case.

Findings and Discussion

Between April 26 and May 5, 2021, 27 news items were discovered in five newspapers. The news contains standard news pieces such as filling out cases from the victims' families and following the investigation's progress, but not a single story appears as an editorial or op-ed column. As indicated initially, the case becomes complicated and compounded by the media when one of the most prominent corporate personalities is charged. Due to the businessman's ownership of several media organizations, the Kaler Kantho did not publish a single news item on the subject during the designated period. Additionally, all five newspapers placed a lower premium on publishing suicide news, as researchers discovered no news items on April 26, even in these days' online editions. The following day (April 27), only Prothom Alo published a single column of news. The Daily Star and Samakal, on the other hand, both
published news about the incident on April 28, while the Desh Rupantor did so on April 29. The researchers discovered that most news pieces (6 out of 27) on Munia's suicide attempt were published on April 30, with The Daily Star publishing 50% (3 out of 6) of news items on that day. Additionally, this study identifies that after May 4, publications appear to divert their attention away from the tragedies, as only two news articles were discovered on May 5. (See figure-2)

**Figure 2. Total News Items**

![News Items Graph]

The issue's lack of publicity could be due to a desire to conceal the name of the accused businessman, Sayem Sobhan Anvir, Managing Director of Bashundhara Group, and a pervasive societal mentality of blaming the female victims. According to this article, The Daily Star published the most items, while Prothom Alo published the second most. This may have occurred due to the struggle between two significant conglomerates (Transcom and Bashundhara), as the Transcom group owns the two daily newspapers. Except for Kaler Kantho, the other two dailies have expressed their unintentional support for the accused businessman. The Daily Star placed seven things on the front page out of ten, while the Prothom Alo placed four items on the front page out of seven. On the contrary, Samakal's front page was devoid of news articles. Interestingly, while the Desh Rupantor had three things on its front page, the daily news articles have tended to criticize the victim and her family.
Textual Analysis

Identifying themes, the meaning of words, sense-making strategies, and images are the primary goals of the textual analysis, which add more to the content analysis (Patton, 1990). Four themes will be examined in order to provide an answer to the first and second research questions, which are concerned with societal representation and the approach of the media in constructing a representation of suicide, respectively: a) Protecting the accused; b) Blame on the victim for suicide; c) Blame on victims' family; and d) Creating stories through confusing tales. In this case, the involvement of a well-known figure was the most concern issue for the media; so, it is essential to observe the media's role in highlighting the incident to its reader or audience. From the quantitative perspective, researchers found the same items placed with different perspectives by different dailies. From the textual analysis, researchers tend to identify the newspapers' linguistic representation to society through discussing the four major themes.

a) Defending the accused

As we all know, the media is exceptionally effective at constructing social values and culture. Thus, it is up to the media to reconstruct the actual worth or the negative value. In the present era, media outlets must rely on their owners to address any difficulties. The political economy of the media has become a familiar narrative, as very few media organizations are identified solely by their activity rather than by the group of companies to which they belong. When an incident occurs against the group or the group's owner, the particular media outlet has no other alternative to conceal the incident.

Additionally, it remains silent on how to portray the issue to its audience or society. The researchers discovered that the Kaler Kantho engaged in the same behavior in the suicide case of Munia as they did with their managing director. Though the newspaper is the third most widely circulated daily publication, it has shown no interest in publishing-related stories. According to researchers, this form of quiet serves to both support and protect the accused. The researchers discovered that The Daily Star and Prothom Alo regularly publish news on this subject. However, both media have highlighted a passage that finds in favor of the accused. On April 27, researchers discovered the first mention of the subject in Prothom Alo. However, the article highlighted the victim's relationship status, as in 'the college student was in a relationship'. Thus, the publication purposefully attempted to create a poor image of the victim, implying a desire to protect the guilty.

Additionally, both dailies (Prothom Alo and The Daily Star) have constantly emphasized the rent for the flat where the girl (Munia, the victim) used to live alone. After two days of investigation and adequate treatment, The Daily Star featured the occurrence on its front page on April 28. The terms' love affair' and 'romantic relationship' were frequently used by the newspaper, which the researchers define as a way to vilify the victim. On the other hand,
the Desh Rupantor was more active in defending the guilty and attempting to blame the victim and her family. The newspaper was highly interested in publishing a feature story blaming the victim for his or her character flaws.

b) Placing blame on the victim

Generally, when a crime happens, the offender's involvement and activities receive the most focus throughout the discussion of the incident. The media, on the other hand, tends to do the same thing. However, when a sexual offense happens, the victim is thrust into the spotlight rather than the offender. Likewise, the media do. The media is fascinated by the victim role, and victims are frequently blamed for their victimization. In this instance, the study discovered that certain media were keen on blaming the victim. Even worse, several media outlets were so unconcerned about the culprit that they did not attempt to examine the actual situation. The Daily Star and Prothom Alo were also found to carry regular follow-up news, such as the case's filing, the accused's bail petition, the autopsy report, and the police's overall assessment. However, both daily describe the victim Munia and exaggerate the accused's relationship issues. The researchers identified this attitude as a form of indirect blame directed at the victim. The Samakal published only five regular news stories about the occurrence, indicating that the paper paid little attention to the suicidal case. In addition to the daily frame, the paper emphasizes the importance of relationships. The Desh Rupantor frequently finds reasons to blame the victim in its feature reporting. Desh Rupantor published only five publications during the sample period, according to the data in this study. No item is perceived to be published as hard news; instead, the daily intends to feature the victim somehow.

On April 29, the daily featured a story titled, 'Munia gets greedy due to her sister's greed' on its main page. Additionally, the victim's daily published images violate the editorial rules of media representation. The term 'greedy' in the headline implies that the victim is to blame for her exploitation. Like 'uncontrolled lifestyle', 'targeting well-known people', and 'great ambition' are also used to place the victim's responsibility purposely. As we all know, media outlets play a critical role in molding public attitudes (Hodgetts & Chamberlain, 2007).

Additionally, this study establishes that the media does not always present factual evidence. These distinctions in language are utilized to reinforce stereotyped beliefs. In this instance, this type of perception fosters social divisions and promotes the media's unethical beliefs.

c) Assign blame to the family

In our society, when any occurrences happened to women, society usually derogates victims for being more responsible for having been victimized, and as usual, the family of the victims has to face negative responses from society. As our culture is highly male-dominated, media also shows its character
supporting the societal culture. Ultimately, the victims and her family are highly blamed, and somehow their social life has become congested. A content analysis of this study finds some stories to blame the victim's family highly for the victimization. Researchers find the daily Desh Rupantor more interested in blaming the victim and her family. On April 30, the daily has highlighted the role of Munia's sister in blackmailing the reputed wealthy person. The daily tends to present that Munia's family are too responsible for her suicide, and their over greediness has made Munia be more reckless in her lifestyle. 'Selfishness,' 'unwise decisions,' 'Blackmailing tendency' is described as some of the images of Munia's family to led Munia as a bullshitter. There is evidence that the national daily Desh Rupantor has been influenced by the accused or offender, used words and images to blame the victim and her family members, and postings on social media. In this sense, except the Daily Star researchers find the pictures and detailed family identification of the victim and her family were published with the news articles, while no related pictures of the accused were not seen printed, and even the name of the offenders were concealed cautiously by the newspapers.

d) Using "Misleading Tales" to write News Story

Contradictions abound in these stories, leaving readers perplexed as to the actual situation. Among the selected publications, the Prothom Alo, The Daily Star, and the Samakal all published regular news, but in some cases, all three emphasized the victim's link with the criminal and her lifestyle the most. As discussed, words or phrases were discovered that assign guilt to the sufferer. Those words might be used to characterize the newspapers' purpose to highlight specific articles. Additionally, when the victim's brother filed another complaint against another accused/offender on May 2, all three publications expressed a strong interest in publishing the news with great attention, as they discovered another narrative to share with the public in order to blame the victim. Such media attention is intended to divert attention away from the facts, making it more difficult to blame the actual criminal. The other daily, Desh Rupantor, made a point of prominently presenting some stories to defend the accused explicitly. On May 5, the daily published a headline captioned, "Is Nusrat (victim Munia's sister) about to face the accuser?" The daily attempted to blame the victims' family by fabricating several misleading stories, such as the victim's family is more guilty for victimization, and it attempted to prove that the victim's sister may have orchestrated an assassination plot for the victim's suicide. This newspaper brought to light the attachment of another offender (Sharun Chowdury) with another plot of the narrative, as the paper underlined in its report that the victim had another relationship with Sharun, and her family was well informed about it. The victim was characterized in this case through some perplexing newspaper stories. Nowadays, anytime an accused person is discovered to be necessary, the media outlets endeavor to protect him/her, and as part of this, the media attempt to disarticulate the inquiry process by disseminating inflated stories about the victim's character.
Conclusion

The study examines the victim-blaming tendency evident in the significant Bangladeshi newspapers' selective reporting of the college girl Munia's suicidal death. This study discovered that the five national dailies devote less attention to even publishing the daily news. The subsequent reaction to the newspaper pieces varied according to the perspective taken by the various media outlets. Ownership is critical in this case, as the media's primary focus was the involvement of a well-known media owner and corporate executives. As a result, the accused's media outlet, Kaler Kantho, has shown no interest in publishing a single piece of news on the subject. The victim's socioeconomic and demographic status and the traits discussed were the most contentious points. Among the five selective tier-1 newspapers, The Daily Star did their best to elevate the topic for publication, even though it took time to do so. The Daily Star did not use the victims' photograph due to their editorial guidelines, but the most widely read vernacular daily, Prothom Alo, did. The Desh Rupantor was discovered to be more aggressive in blaming the victim and attempted to shield the accused by blaming the victim's relatives and fabricating inflated and confusing stories about the victim, Munia. The patriarchal tradition of Bangladeshi society frequently depicts men in prominent and influential roles; this study demonstrates how this culture has been developed through the media. Blaming the victim and family diverts attention away from the culprit, and the media's portrayal of the offender, as well as cultural factors, persecutes the victim's family. The victim's lifestyle, work, and identity are all deemed cause for alarm by the selective publications. This type of conduct generates strong public opinion against the victims, which hurts the victim's and her family's reputation and the larger society. This may incite the perpetrator to commit other acts of violence against girls and women. The media's role in establishing a violence-free, gender-equal society is more critical. If the media becomes more attentive to fulfilling this constructive function, the benefits will accrue to women and society and the country's overall growth.

Additionally, this study recommended that the media portray the true situation regardless of ownership demands or pressures from other perpetrators. As society's fourth state, the media should be more accountable to the public and exercise greater authenticity from a societal standpoint. The victim-blaming culture must end, and the media must reflect healthy communication through proper investigation.

References


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