BBC Bangla: Global Learning in Local Context

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BBC Bangla: Global Learning in Local Context

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Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CD attachment</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Introduction</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Background</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Radio Journalism</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The Role of a Journalist</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 BBC Bangla</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Training at BBC Bangla</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Basic Concepts Taught by BBC on First Month</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Technical training/use of software (basic)</td>
<td>8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Correspondents' Rota</td>
<td>12-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Practice of Dispatch making</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1. First trial of Straight dispatch</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. First ID making trial</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3. Package or ID Making</td>
<td>15-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Interview for the Weekly Session</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1. The Big Interview: Humayun Ahmed</td>
<td>22-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2. The Big Interview: Kabari Sarwar</td>
<td>27-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Translation and News Presenting</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1. Translation (Set-up)</td>
<td>29-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2. News Presenting</td>
<td>31-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Broadcast Journalism in Comparison with Print Media</td>
<td>35-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Problems faced while making packages</td>
<td>37-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Conclusion</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1

Introduction

I was admitted in the Department of English and Humanities of BRAC University to study Literature at first. But I found my ‘something new’ when I saw the third concentration of Media and Cultural Studies beside the Literature and Linguistics courses. Officially it started with the course of “Cultural Studies: Theory and Practice” and “English for Print Media”. I realised I am enjoying the media courses rather than any other course. It also opened doors of unique possibilities as journalism is a very demanding profession nowadays all around the world.

I became interested to learn from a different place where previous media students did not work. I asked our Chairperson Firdous Azim where I should apply. She suggested few chronological options where British Broadcasting Corporation or BBC got the first priority. Her recommendation letter gave me the opportunity to be an intern in Dhaka bureau of BBC news. I was permitted only for internship opportunity of four weeks as they expected I would not be able to continue in Bengali service as a student of English from a private university. But it was extended to twelve weeks, and after that freelance work continued with permission of the editor Sabir Mustafà.

The practical experience of working in BBC Bangla (radio and web) is really helpful. Any other organization may not treat an intern as nicely as BBC Bangla in such a friendly and professional manner. In my courses of “English for Print media”, “Globalization and Media”, and “Copyediting” I learnt about news ethics. While working with BBC Bangla I realised how much important the concept was. News is meant to inform the world what incident took place without any personal or other influence. One can present different perspectives of people or experts that do not look down upon any other person or institution. So, BBC news has no place for one’s own perception while creating any angle.

In the office of BBC Bangla I was taught in different spheres so that I can learn from every sector how BBC Bangla radio programs are arranged. The trainings consisted of interviewing (from street level to governing bodies or celebrities), script writing and recording, technical editing, package making, translating, and news presenting. I am very much thankful to BBC Bangla and Department of English and Humanities of BRAC University that heightened my professional life with a great start.
Chapter 2

Background

2.1 Radio Journalism

Journalism is one of the most challenging professions around the whole world. The profession took place to provide something factual for the mass people through different types of media. Radio is one of the popular media which provides news to reach every class of people at any place. If we recall the 1971 Liberation war in Bangladesh, we would see how significant *Shadhin Bangla Betar Kendra* was in providing news and inspiration for the freedom fighters.

In the novel *When the Sleeper Wakes* (1899), the author H. G. Wells presented the first concept of a ‘Babble Machine’ or a talking box that chatters out news and propaganda into people’s homes and everywhere (Crook 57). This is the history of the concept of radio news that is stated in the book *International radio journalism: history theory and practice*. Although an origin of the first broadcast cannot be found, but “[t]he first licensed broadcast in Britain was made on 11 May 1922 by a station called 2LO in London, which became the precursor for the British Broadcasting Corporation” (Crook 58).

Broadcast Journalist Professor Tim Crook says, “The digital age, ‘multimedia’ and the implications of communication on the World Wide Web have liberated journalists from the point of view of individual research, have expanded the opportunity of freedom of expression and commercial application of radio news operations” (2). What he has implied is modern digitalization of technologies gave a chance to produce individual work with more freedom of expression. Radio is one of the simplest listening devices which produce fresh programs to reach every type of listeners from any part of a nation. Television and satellite channels may not be affordable for everyone and newspapers might only serve the literate people. Radio is available in villages, mobiles or cars which make radio still one of the popular media of news and recreation.

2.2 The Role of a Journalist

A journalist has a responsibility towards the society to provide impartial news of the events. A journalist needs to find out objective information and prepare a story based on the evidence. In
our “English for Print Media”, we were taught about the qualities a journalist should have from the handbook *Reuters Foundation Reporters Handbook* 2006. There the guiding principles of a journalist were pointed as accuracy, objectivity, honesty and fairness for a journalist. It was stated that journalists should have curiosity, news sense, perseverance, objectivity, skepticism and friendliness. These traits are applicable for journalists working with any form of news media. Yet few more things are needed for radio journalists which are different from print media tasks. The good radio journalist is “flexible, technically competent, and capable of working under extreme time pressure, able to prioritize and juggle dealing with a major disaster and a funny story in the same hour” (Chantler and Stewart 12). All the formal correspondents dealing with regular radio news need to have these competences. Tim Crook says a radio journalist needs to attain four main areas of competence:

1. Presentation of information through the use of the voice.
2. Ability to write in a radio news style for bulletins, features and programme pieces.
3. Operational ability to use recording, writing and communications equipment and sound production techniques.
4. Editorial judgement in the production of broadcast radio news items (14).

Beside these four features, a radio journalist must be able to perform different types of individual tasks with a clear focus and present a piece in a relevantly appealing way.

### 2.3 BBC Bangla

In the website of BBC it is stated that “The BBC is the largest broadcasting organisation in the world. Its mission is to enrich people's lives with programmes that inform, educate and entertain. BBC World Service broadcasts to the world on radio, on TV and online, providing news and information in 32 languages.” BBC World Service Dhaka bureau is part of the regional extension that covers a part of South Asian news.

The Bengali service of British Broadcasting Corporation began broadcasting on October 11, 1941. BBC Bangla radio broadcasts 4 news based sessions everyday (Provati-6.30 am, Pruttusha-7.30 am, Probaho-7.30 pm, and Porikroma-10.30 pm) through short-wave meter band and FM wave. The programs basically contain significant national and international news and sports events. There are also weekly programmes of interviews, Science segment, live phone-in
program, special segment on sports or history or music, feature and analysis, etc. BBC Bangla is operated from Bangladesh, England and India and the website of BBC Bangla claims that it has near about 1,30,00,000 radio listeners all over Bangladesh and India ("Amader"). But as it is a British organization, the head of BBC Bangla Sabir Mustafa and few other expert producers and journalists operate from London. So, all the formal decisions are basically taken from the Bush-House which is the London bureau of British Broadcasting Corporation. This “Bush House” office will be shifted to new “Broadcasting House” from 2012.
Chapter 3

Training at BBC Bangla

3.1 Basic Concepts Taught by BBC

a) Dispatch Patterns

Dispatch is the main report broadcast on air. There are basically two types of dispatch.

i. Straight Dispatch- In a straight dispatch the news contains only the report without other specials such as recorded interviews or background sound effects. Straight dispatch requires the report, and link which is voice of the reporter. The duration of a straight dispatch is generally 30 to 40 seconds which contains only the news provided by the reporter.

ii. Illustrated dispatch- Illustrated dispatch (ID) contains a complete coverage which contains interviews of public, experts, and authorities to exert credible information. The background sounds or SFX can be an important part to deliver an essence of the real situation for the radio listeners. Link or the reporter’s voice is written and recorded as per requirement. Editing of all the audio records is very much essential to present a complete piece of illustrated dispatch. A complete illustrated dispatch is called a Package and an ID is considered as ideal when its duration is 3.5 minutes. Generally an ideal package or ID starts with the SFX. Then all the edited audio clips need to be arranged along with a script. An intro or queue is written by the reporter so that the news-presenter can introduce the news before the package goes on-air.

b) Writing

News is written based on issues and evidences to prepare for the link (reporter’s voice). There should be no use of adjectives, emotion, and comment while writing for link because these can make the news vague or less credible and way too subjective. The statement has to be written impartially based on evidences and facts, avoiding any cliché.
There has to be a queue for every news dispatch which can be stated as an intro by the news presenter. While broadcasting, a news presenter starts with stating the queues as headlines and after that the package is presented which is prepared by the reporter. The queues are also prepared by the reporters who present their news. The queue is similar to an ‘intro’ which states the main facts in short.

After writing and recording the news all comes to the task of editing to prepare an ideal package. A package contains link (reporter’s voice), actuality (other’s voice), expert interviews, and other background-sounds (SFX) to make it sound reliable and lively for the listeners.

c) Interview

In the course “English for Print Media” we practiced taking interviews of common people of the streets and also of experts of different fields. It was helpful for the ice-breaking for conversing with unknown people for interviews. Any news-media requires interviews to publish or broadcast and BBC Bangla sets all the evidence based on audio interviews.

There are two systems for broadcasting an interview.

- The first one is making a queue before (or after) presenting the edited interview. For instance, an interview associated with an illustrated dispatch may start with, “X has told us”, then placing a 30-40 second edited interviews to reveal what has been said.
- The second system is when the complete interview is broadcast including the questions. This type of interviews include an introduction, then the complete interview although there can be editing to avoid unnecessary parts. This is mostly followed for the interviews for weekly session (Chapter 5) and less likely for the package.

Telephone interview has to be done from the studio by diverting the call for recording. Direct interviews are easier which includes only microphone recording. However, the person who is taking the interview has to be smart enough to prepare instant questions in response to the interviewee. Proper instant questions might drag out more important statements in the ongoing interview session present. For example, a recent news regarding RAB having shot innocent Limon and making him cripple was broadcast on BBC (May, 2011). This news had live interview of Director-General of Rapid Action Battalion, where he stated that “RAB has done no mistake” regarding the issue of Limon, the interviewee stopped him there and transmitted a
previous interview of him which says “RAB has probably made a mistake”. The interviewee’s own contradictory statements made him confused and he answered it with more doubt his tone.

d) Translation
BBC Bangla is not supposed to teach how to translate. So, they actually gave me scripts in English and gave feedback after recording the translated Bengali copy of the scripts. While translating a news bulletin or complete package, the only thing which is important is to convey the meaning in the easiest possible way. As news is being uploaded from the entire world, the language or vocabulary selection is not always familiar according to the cultural context. But for the radio listeners of Bangladesh, the language of the translated version needs to be in an easiest verbal form. Also, a person who does the translation of the bulletins needs to follow-up the news every other minute if there is updated information available from the source news.
I had to go through practice of translating international news bulletins and an entire dummy-package which is generally termed as set up (details on 3.3, E and chapter 6). Everyone who gave me feedback said that the language selection of mine is a little ‘bookish’ while radio news needs to be in easiest form of spoken language.

3.2 Technical training/use of software (basic)
Beside all other tasks, it is important to be habituated with the use of computer software programs that are used inside the corporation. Though the complete procedures are very complex, but the basic practical use is needed for every correspondent who is working at BBC.
a) Adobe Audition 1.5

Figure 1: Window of Adobe Audition 1.5

The use of Adobe Audition 1.5 is taught and practiced from day one. This important software is used for basic recording, editing and mixing to make a complete package or dispatch.

To use Adobe Audition, a new file needs to be opened which would have a general sample rate 44100, Channel Mono, Resolution 16 bit (for mobile 8 bit), then click Ok to create a new voice file. After this voice recording is done, one has to press the record button. There are two forms of view. One is ‘Edit Waveform View’ which is used to edit, cut and amplify one single piece of voice recording. Any other wav format file can be opened for listening or editing in this view.

Another is ‘Multi-track View’ which is used to prepare the sequences and mix the link (reporter’s voice), actuality (other’s voice), expert interviews, SFX (background-sounds) and stand-ups (reporter’s narration from the spot).

Task of amplifying/fading is done when the amplitude of the wave-package is too high or low. High amplitude results in high level of sound, while low amplitude results a minimal level of sound. To make an even sound quality, recordings need to be amplified / faded in a Waveform View by selecting the needed part and then clicking on Effect, Amplitude, Amplify/fade, and Amplification 3db or -3db. Amplification level is selected as it is needed which do not need only to boost or cut by 3db.
After preparing a whole package in a multi-track view the session needs to be saved so that the session can be re-edited if needed. Then the package needs to be mixed as a final piece by clicking Mix Down to File, All Audio Clips (Mono) to derive a complete finalized package.

b) ENPS

![Figure 2: Window of ENPS](image)

On 2**nd** June 2011, I was shown how the correspondents use the software ENPS which is an internal software for news agencies and it contains the listings of all international news by BBC or other international news agencies (eg. AP, AFP, etc). The enlisted news can be complete (a complete piece including clips) or incomplete (as the news can be updated further in the follow-up). Only the registered news agencies can access this software, and information, headlines, dispatch or clips can be downloaded only from the authorized computers.

We have to access BBC server to get all the international news provided by British Broadcasting Corporation. It takes a little time to open ENPS software. After opening, there are few folder-like options with green-light button below. One has to click on the green button of the ‘BBC’ folder which would provide some options to select. It needs to click on ‘location’ then go ‘Bush House’ from the options provided. Next, it would provide another list and it needs to click on ‘Newsroom’ and then go to ‘Bush Newsroom’ to derive current top news list. To get the dispatches one needs to double click on ‘Central Core’ (from list of Bush Newsroom) which provides the list of detailed news. This list contains a green or red sign with each one. If the news is complete then the sign shows ‘Ok’ with a green signal which means that there will be fewer
amount of changes if updated news comes. But if the news is incomplete then the sign shows ‘BUP’ (being updated) with a red light.

When an audio clip of available interview needs to be downloaded, one must type “gnw” (global news ware) in the search option and then press enter. This will provide a list of available clips. It needs to double click to ‘download track in broadcast quality’. Afterwards, one has to click on ‘Get the Track’ which can only be accessed by registered users. Registered users get a link which contains the ‘web actuality’ that can be downloaded by right clicking and saving.

If a complete dispatch is needed, then it needs to click on the green button of ‘Bush Newsroom’ folder. Then again go to Location, Bush House, Newsroom, and double click on Bush Dispatch to get list of dispatches available.

c) Jportal (http://jportal.bbc.co.uk/uk-global/pages/default.aspx) and Gateway (http://launch.gateway.bbc.co.uk)

Figure 3: Webpage of Jportal and Gateway

Jportal or Gateway is used via Intranet which is a type of internet, but only accessible internally from BBC. Any organization that uses special internet links only from and for their institution that is called intranet.

There are other internal computer sources from which news can be downloaded. Jportal is such kind of web portal that contains only BBC news from around the world. Jportal can be accessed from the link of the Gateway. Sometimes audio download (Autorot) is also done by using Jportal. Similar tasks of ENPS can be done from Jportal.
Gateway is a specialized internet website that can only be accessed from web browser of BBC’s computers. This specialized website performs many types of cooperative tasks for journalists for BBC. For instance, if a journalist requires traveling anywhere (national or international) arrangement of transportation and possible payment estimation can be done from this site. Gateway is used if any journalist needs to buy or order something, download autorots (audio clips), read BBC’s magazine (Ariel) or perform various types of other tasks.

Gateway has a risk assessment form which is needed when a journalist visits some unsafe place for report covering. Journalists need to inform BBC what sort of precaution is taken to prevent possible risks of certain area. This form is required to claim insurance for unpredictable accidents or damage.

3.3 Correspondents’ Rota

![Sample of Rota Schedule of BBC Dhaka Bureau](image.png)
A formal correspondent performs various types of jobs every week. Journalists’ schedule of the week or “Rota” is set within Thursday. Correspondents get their rota via e-mail. The schedule is distributed according to four segments of news every day. Before stating about rota it is important to inform about the 3 pm conference held every day and duration of the conference is nearly half an hour. Before the conference the correspondents go through every type of news available in television, internet or newspapers. It is done to pick up important issues that can be proposed in the 3 pm conference. In the conference reporters gather in the studio and discuss different news with the reporters from London and Kolkata studio. As the evening and night segment is presented from London studio, they decide what issues are important to cover from Bangladesh. Within the selected news, reporters are distributed their works.

a) Desk Reporting
Only expert correspondents of BBC Bangla get a desk reporting. After the regular scheduled conference at 3pm, decided news is distributed among the journalists. A desk reporter generally covers the important national story. Also, s/he administers what others are going to cover within a limited period of time.

b) Early Report
The reporter who gets an early report means the person has to prepare news for 7.30pm segment (BBC Bangla Probaho).

c) Late Report
A late reporter prepares a package for 10.30 pm segment (BBC Bangla Porikroma).

d) Dawn 1 and Dawn 2
Only experienced regular correspondents work in Dawn segment. Dawn 1 reporter manages 6.30am segment (BBC Bangla Probhati) while Dawn 2 reporter manages the 7.30 am segment (BBC Bangla Prottusha) along with newspaper analysis. I did not get a chance to observe what the reporters’ cover from 12.00 am. I only visited once on 6 am while a news-presenter was working on the news bulletins with other senior dawn reporters.

e) Set-up
Reporters who get ‘Set-up’ have to translate an entire package into Bengali. An important international dispatch is downloaded and the clips of interviews and the English written version of the interviews are downloaded separately. The package is not ready for the set-up
worker. S/he translates the report and the interviews. Then the reporter records the clips and prepares like a complete illustrated package. Generally the person who gets the set-up remains most stressed due to excessive brainstorming within a day. How the set-ups actually work will be described in chapter 6 which includes my trial of translating and preparing a complete package.

f) Witness 40

This is a special segment of BBC. I asked what does this mean and the correspondent Farid Ahmed explained that this is a special theme on “40 years of Bangladesh.” BBC Bangla planned to make 40 different issues of Bangladesh to present as special review with more than 10 minutes duration. A senior correspondent who gets ‘witness 40’ works on an issue for more than two days to collect interviews of important people and prepare a special feature.

g) News Presenting (News Bulletin)

News presenting is an important part because BBC Bangla news starts with 3-4 minutes international news-bulletin which is covered by the news presenter. A news-presenter needs to translate international news derived from ENPS and read the translated bulletins live on radio.

News presenter of night segments (7.30 pm Probaho and 10.30 pm Porikroma) are mostly operated from London studio. Once in a while an expert correspondent does this from Dhaka studio. But the morning segment (6.30 Probhati and 7.30 Protusha) is completely operated from Dhaka studio. Here the presenter is mostly hired from outside.

Those who do not go through translation part come before the news and read the bulletins. But the presenters who go through translation part have to translate the bulletins according to the updated information. It is more difficult some times when a new top-story arrives just before the news hour.

h) Weekend and Off Adhoc

Holidays of correspondents of BBC Bangla are called “Weekend” and “Off Adhoc”. As BBC Bangla runs with no holiday, journalists get 2-3 days off every week. Generally everyone’s weekend or off adhoc is not any fixed day. They come to know after getting the rota what their holiday is going to be.
Chapter 4

Practice of Dispatch making

4.1. First trial of Straight dispatch

Two separate straight dispatches were tried on 17th May 2011. One was regarding ‘public transport fare upraise’ [Please listen to the audio clip titled “Fuel cost of Bangladesh (Straight Dispatch)” from the CD] while the other was ‘celebration of Buddha Purnima’ [Please listen to the audio clip titled “Buddha Purnima (Straight Dispatch)” from the CD]. I was told to do research from the newspapers and online news updates to collect the latest reliable information. On spot (patch) reporting may be applicable here, but it was not covered as it was only a trial.

4.2. First ID making trial

At first I was taught how to record and edit an audio piece. Then I was provided with a few vox-pops (voice of people or public interview) to edit and make a piece of complete ID (illustrated dispatch) using the audio clips. It was regarding “women facing hardship in public transport”. Another one was trialed regarding “position of Bangladesh regarding defeat of Leftist Communist Party in Kolkata.” Basically these two were trials of technical editing using adobe audition (3.2 A). BBC did not want the complete package from me in the very initial stage. It was just to make me habituated with the regular editing and mixing of the audio clips. For the first one it was not necessary to complete the audio-package. But I completed the second one to confirm that I am habituated with the technical tasks [Please listen to the audio clip titled “Failure of Communist party in West Bengal” from the CD]. After some initial trials, it was time to practice for making entire package or ID by myself.

4.3. Package or ID Making

a) First Package - Street Digging

[Please listen to the audio clip titled– “Street Digging in Rainy Season (Package)” from the CD attached with this report].

An experiment of making an illustrated dispatch had been done regarding “street-digging problems in the rainy season”. The task had been given by BBC correspondent Akbar Hossain, and he along with other senior correspondents such as Kollol Qadir, Aharar Hossain had
supervised the task. I got a practical experience of direct interviewing (through studio-calls or microphone recording), writing and recording the link (reporter’s voice), capturing sounds for SFX (live ambience), mixing and editing, and coping with incidental trouble which was really exciting. For the first package of street digging, few vox-pops (voice of people) and an expert was chosen. For description of the sufferings of local people, several interviews were taken from different places where there was any development project going on. People were asked to share about what problems they had been facing because of the project. There were spontaneous complaints that could be used for the clips.

For the expert’s opinion, city planner Ikbal Habib was contacted. Similar questions were prepared for the of Dhaka City Corporation’s councilor of 43 no. ward, Hazi Abul Hashem. The problem was that he did not want to face a journalist, so it became impossible to get his interview. The questions were based on why the task of street digging takes place in rainy season. It was also asked if there is a problem of corruption and what do they have to say with regard to the sufferings of the public. (See the questionnaire in Appendix 1) City planner Ikbal Habib described how the process goes on and how corruption is associated with these development projects.

b) Second Package: Accommodation Problem of Working Women (Please listen to the audio clip titled—“Working women’s accommodation (package)” from the CD or visit http://www.bbc.co.uk/bengali/multimedia/2011/06/110619_woman_dhaka.shtml)

My second ID (illustrated dispatch) or package was regarding “Working women’s accommodation problem”. At first it was time for doing initial research on the women’s hostels in Dhaka city. Private hostels were visited but they were mostly for students’ accommodations which was not so relevant to the theme of the package. There are three government working women’s hostels which are located at Mirpur (145 seats), Khilgao (206 seats) and Nilkhet (497 seats). We visited the hostels of Mirpur and Khilgao for interviews. But as these are not located in busy official areas and a woman gets a seat within 1-2 months after applying. The scene is more miserable in Nilkhet hostel where one needs at least 6 months to get a seat. When the boarders were interviewed, six out of seven of them said that they got the seat with the help of someone powerful in the society. They also stated that if an applicant does not have any
powerful people’s reference, it would take years to get a seat there (See the interview questions in Appendix 2).

For this package a number of interviews were taken. Boarders of the government hostels were asked how they got a seat and how much time it took. Most of the boarders of Nilkhet Kormojibi Mohila Hostel said that they got the seat because of the powerful person’s recommendation.

Few applicants who applied for a seat were asked when they had applied and what sort of problems they had been facing regarding accommodation. Few of them described that they were not getting a seat in the hostel because they did not have chance of taking someone’s reference. They also described how hard the accommodation problem is for a woman who does not live with a family in Dhaka.

However, after getting interviews of the sufferers, it was time for expert’s interview. Appointments of Information Commissioner and sociologist Professor Sadeka Halim, and Dr. Shirin Sharmin Chowdhury, the Minister of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) were fixed. They described how and why the problem occurs and what can be the possible solutions for the problem very meticulously. Prof. Sadeka Halim was interviewed. She was asked why working women (who live without a family in Dhaka city) face an accommodation problem in social perspective. Also, how this problem affects those women’s work. She mentioned that societal perception for a working woman living alone does not let the women have suitable accommodation and it hampers women’s performance and concentration in the workplace. Prof. Sadeka Halim answered these questions briefly. She explained why and how these working women were going through problems of a place to stay. She said that society still did not take a working woman (living without family) positively. She also mentioned that greater participation of women can reduce the negative perception of the society.

For the defending side of the authority, the Minister of Women and Children Affairs, Dr. Shirin Sharmin Choudhury was interviewed. She was asked about scarcity of seats in women hostels and how these hostels were maintained. Also, if there is any solution provided by the government to reduce accommodation problems of working women. She agreed that there is a shortage of seats against the huge amount of applicants in current hostels for working women. Also, old boarders do not leave their seats after 3 years, so current applicants do not get seat that easily. She mentioned that although these hostels are run by the government, these are
maintained independently by the hostel’s own income. But the government has planned to build more hostels in the commercial areas of Bangladesh. Also, projects to increase seats of the current hostels are also under process.

After getting all the interviews it was time for editing the clips and write the links (reporter’s voice) to prepare a script for a complete package. Six interviews were finally selected to use in the package. Three of them had duration of 30 seconds, others less. My supervisor Akbar Hossain helped to prepare my first official script and cue. SFXs were used which contained sounds of hostels and women talking there. Finally, the package was ready and it went on air on 19th June, 2011 in Provati and Prottusha session.

c) Third Package: Armenian Church

(Please listen to the audio clip titled “Armenian Church (Package)” from the CD)

My assignment for the next ID or package practice was to pick an archeological site at Old-Dhaka and describe the condition of the maintenance. The editor Sabir Mustafa asked to work on Armenian Church and elaborate the condition of the place.

There were plenty of questions prepared for this particular project. But none of the questions could be used properly due to several changes of the situation. The primary query was to find out how the church was being maintained. Is it a piece of archeological site at all? But as it was still in use, there was no connection of archeology department with this church though it was built in 1781. (See the interview questions in Appendix 3).

Unfortunately he did not let me record the interview. He neither could speak Bengali (while the clips’ requirement was that they had to be in Bengali) nor did he want to answer any question that he did not like. I asked several instant questions, but he only talked about whatever he wanted to discuss. So the prepared questions (originally in Bengali) came to no use. Besides, this interview was useless as the recorded audio piece was not available.

Yet to finish the package I took vox-pop (interview of people) of the caretaker working in the Church. Also, a visitor (who was foreigner) was interviewed during the visit at the Church. I had to work on the stand-ups by describing the place from the spot.
However, the package regarding Armenian Church was completed. It included mostly the stand-ups (my own narration on the spot) and interviews of Muntasir Mamun, the care-taker of the Church and the visitor. I realized myself that the package did not have much news-value as everything went just the opposite of the plan. As a result it was not broadcast as a complete package.

d) Final package: Increase in Price of Gold and Its Impact on General People

(Please listen to the audio clip titled “Gold Price Raise (package)” in the CD or Visit http://www.bbc.co.uk/bengali/multimedia/2011/08/110827_gold.shtml)

This was the last package which was made within two days. For this package I needed to find out the current price of gold in Bangladesh and how the price is affecting people. Initially vox-pops (interview of people) were collected of the customers who needed to buy gold ornaments for wedding or other usage. Then the sellers’ interviews were taken to describe the condition of their business. Interview of the Secretary of Bangladesh Jewelry Association Dr. Dewan Aminul Islam was taken to describe the impact of the gold-price raise. Then Customers and sellers of gold-plated jewellery were taken. After preparing the vox-pops I had to write and record the links (reporter’s voice) to present the package like a story. Finally after editing, mixing, adding SFX and giving a Cue the package was prepared and it was broadcast on 27 August 2011 on Provati, Prottusha and Probaho session.

Just to view one sample of a complete package in written form, the package of “Gold Price hike” is given in the next page in figure 5.
Cue- Exemplificatio temporum et secernendi praeceptum dictumque. 

Link- Quodammodo, cum primo dictum esse fiat, abaud etiam secundum et tertium. 

Clip 1 (Maior-secundus): Dicamus quod secundus dicatur, et secundus dicitur. 

Clip 2 (secundus-tertius): Tertius secundum dictum esse dicitur. 

Clip 3 (tertius-quartus): Quartus tertium dictum esse dicitur. 

Clip 4 (quartus-quintus): Quintus quartum dictum esse dicitur. 

Clip 5 (Quintus-secundus): Secundus quintum dictum esse dicitur. 

Link- Etiam secundum dictum esse dicitur. 

Clip 6 (secundus-tertius): Tertius secundum dictum esse dicitur. 

Link- Etiam tertium dictum esse dicitur. 

Clip 7 (tertius-quartus): Quartus tertium dictum esse dicitur. 

Clip 8 (quartus-secundus): Secundus quartum dictum esse dicitur. 

Link- Etiam secundum dictum esse dicitur.
Figure 5: Package of Gold Price Raise, broadcast on 27 August 2011 in BBC Bangla radio
Chapter 5

Interview for the Weekly Session

In BBC Bangla office, the interview for the weekly session is casually called “big interview” due to its duration of approximate 11 minutes. It is basically a personal interview of well-known persons “about their favourite subject – themselves, or a longer, more inquisitive and intentionally revealing personality profile” (Boyd 105). In most cases of BBC weekly interviews the personality profile develops based on significant works of the interviewee. Before going for an interview an interviewer has to collect specific and detail background information of an interviewee. One mistake of information can be embarrassing for both interviewer and the organization. So, the interviewer needs to set up a chain of thought based on the background information “by jotting down a few questions and arranging them in logical order” (Boyd 113). The questionnaire can be discussed with other correspondents or the editor for further revise.

My first opportunity of ‘big interview’ came along with the package of Armenian Church. I took appointment of the custodian of the church and while doing primary investigation about him, I found a BBC report that said the custodian of Armenian Church Mr. M. J. Martin is the last Armenian in Dhaka. When I informed it to the editor Sabir Mustafa that he is the last Armenian who is 81 years old now, I was asked to cover a big interview of him which could go for the weekly session. But while interview was going on, Mr Martin forbids recording his responses. He also informed that he is not the last Armenian at Dhaka. So the initiative for my first “big interview” did not work. But later on I tried to cover more interview sessions that could be used for the weekly session because I did not want to lose the opportunity of covering ‘big interview’.

5.1 The Big Interview: Humayun Ahmed

(Please listen to the audio clip titled – “Interview of Humayun Ahmed” from the CD or visit http://www.bbc.co.uk/bengali/multimedia/2011/08/110810_mrkbiginthumayunahmed.shtml or see “figure 6” for written copy)

After failure of the big interview of Mr. MJ Martin (Custodian of Armenian Church) for our weekly session, my supervisor Akbar Hossain told me if I can get an appointment of renowned writer Humayun Ahmed. During the month of July Humayun Ahmed was out of the country, but
after that somehow I managed to take his permission for an interview. It was unexpected for 
everyone as three senior correspondents (Akbar Hossain himself, and former BBC officials,
Ekram Kabir and Hasan Masud) tried to take his appointments before but Humayun Ahmed had 
refused.

The questionnaire was prepared. The editor Sabir Mustafa included few more questions. The
interview was arranged on August 4, 2011. During the interview he shared a lot of interesting
stories. But there was a technical problem there. While taking the interview it is recommended to
switch off the fans or AC to get clearest sound quality. But it was problematic to do that on a
sunny summer day. Mr. Humayun Ahmed rushed a bit to finish the interview for the uneasy heat.
Also, more relevant questions based on the answers could not be done due to this reason which
made the interview less lively.

Generally a “big interview” needs to be longer than eleven minutes without the final editing.
This interview came to 10 minutes 37 seconds after just a primary editing.

After my side of task, it was time to send the audio piece via FTP server (a central server of BBC
where items can be accessed from England or India office of BBC). The interview was broadcast
on August 10, 2011. It came as a great success which was appreciated by the listeners and
colleagues. Many listeners expressed complements via letters and bloggers shared the interview
via web. And the interview was hanging in special arrangement part of BBC Bangla website for
two months. There is an irony behind the success of the interview because within few weeks of
the broadcast it was found that Humayun Ahmed is suffering from cancer. As a result, it was his
last interview before finding out the dangerous disease.
বিবিশি: আপনি গত চার দশক ধরে লেখালেখি করেছেন। এ লেখালেখির সূচুটা কিভাবে হলো?

হামাসুন আহমেদ: বাংলাদেশের আর ১০ টা মানুষের ভাবে লেখালেখি শুরু করে আমি একইভাবে শুরু করেছি।
আলাদা কিছু নয়। তারা কি ভাবে শুরু করে? প্রথমে তারররে স্কুল ম্যাগাজিনে লেখে, তারপর কবিতা লেখে তারপর পন্যস্থিকায় গাথারীয় ছোট করে। তারা যে ভাবে শুরু করেছে আমিও সেই ভাবেই শুরু করেছিলো। আলাদা কিছু নয়।

বিবিশি: আচ্ছা, মি: আহমেদ, আপনার পড়ালোকার বিষয় ছিল রসায়ন। সাধারণত মনে করা হয় এটা সাহিত্যের বিপরীতে। কিন্তু অধ্যাপনা ছেড়ে লেখার আগেই কি ভাবে তৈরী হলো?

হামাসুন আহমেদ: সাধারণত মনে করা হয় এটা সাহিত্যের বিপরীতে। আসলেই কি ভাই? যদি সাহিত্যের পদ্ধতি বা সাহিত্যের ছোট থেকে ছায়াকারে আছে সেখানে কি? তাহলে বাংলা বা ইংরেজি সাহিত্য। যদি সত্তা থাকে থাকে তাহলে আমার এই ঘটনাটি নিরুপন করে। বাংলা লেখায় তার মধ্যে কর মনে লেখালেখি করেছি তা কি পড়তের সহায়তায় লেখালেখির কোন সম্পর্ক আছে বলে আমি মনে করি না।

বিবিশি: সাহিত্যের সাথে সাথে নাটক এবং সিনেমা পরিচালনায় আপনি কি ভাবে আসলেন?

হামাসুন আহমেদ: হ্যাঁ করেই আমি যদি খেতে পারি। আমি দেখলাম, আমার কিছু গল্প নিয়ে ওরা বলেনবিনাক্ষেপে নাটক তৈরী করেছেন। নাটকগুলো দেখে আমি ভাবলাম, আমি নিজেই যদি নাটক তৈরী করতে পারতাম তাহলে কি ওরা জেরে ভাল হত যা দেখে যে আমি নিজে কিছু করতে পারতাম? এ হলো কিন্তু আমি নাটক তৈরী শুরু করি। আমি সিনেমা তৈরীর সাথে মূল করাচ্ছে হচ্ছে এটা বড় একটা কৃত্রিম মূৰ্ত্তি হচ্ছে আমাদের দেশে। কিন্তু মূলক্রিয়াটি নিয়ে সেখানে কোন ভাল ঘটি তৈরী হয়নি। আমার কাছে সব সময় মনে হয়েছে একটা ভাল ঘটি হওয়া দরকার। এই হলো আমাদের পরিসমার ঘটনা বাস্তবিতে। নতুন নেতৃত্বে যে বিষয় কিছু হয়ে গেছে। কিন্তু ছোটটা ছিল আর কি।

বিবিশি: আপনার লেখা অনেক চরিত্র মানুষকে কাঠিনের হাসি, হাসি। আপনি নিজেকে কোনোরূপে কান চরিত্রের জন্য হামাসুন আহমেদ: আমি যখন লেখালেখি করি তখন কোন একটা চরিত্র শুরু হয়েছে একটা চরিত্র হয়েছে আমি দুঃখের মধ্যে পড়ে যায় তখন বিজ্ঞ জনেই দেখি আমার ভাবে গ্রাহক আমি। যে কারণে সব চরিত্রের কাছেই আমার চেয়ে গ্রাহক আমি। যা আমি তো করেছি হিউমান পদ্ধতিকে করি। যখন আমি হিউমানীকে সিদ্ধ করে অনেক শব্দের মধ্যে আমার আশেপাশে কেউ থাকলে ভাবে দেখে যে আমার ঠোঁটের কোনো মূৰ্ত্তি হাসি দেখতে পারে।

বিবিশি: আপনার নাটকের কোথায় কোথায় তে বাকের ভাইপরে মূৰ্ত্তি ঢালকার মানুষ যখন প্রতিবাদ শুরু করল মানুষের আরসের দিকে ভাইকে একত্রে বোঝালে রাখার ছোট ছিল হয়েছিল?

হামাসুন আহমেদ: এই নাটকের মূৰ্ত্তি ছিল হয়েছিল। একটি হয়ে বাকের ভাইপরের ছাড়া হয়েছিল। আরেকটি হয়ে বাকের ভাইপরের ছাড়া হয়েছিল। বাকের ভাইপরের ছাড়া হয়েছিল। আমার মূৰ্ত্তি ছাড়া হয়েছিল। কিন্তু দিনির্ণান খুব ঠিক করে সেখানে ছাড়া হয়েছিল ঐটিই গ্রাহক করা রাখে।

বিবিশি: কারিকর চরিত্র বাকের ভাইপরের সাথে সাধারণ মানুষের একেবারে, এনিমায় আপনি কি ভাবছিলেন?

হামাসুন আহমেদ: আমি হুর্জি বজাক হ্যালিয়াম। কত রকম মানুষের ছাড়া হয়ে যায়, মানুষ মরা যায় রান্ধার পাশে,
বিশ্বাসঘাতক ফাসিতে খুলিয়ে দেয়। এটা নিয়ে কারা কোন মাধ্যম ব্যাপ্তি নেই। এটা একটা চরিত্র, একটা কাজীবিক চরিত্র। তার ফাসি হচ্ছে এটা নিয়ে যে একটা মাধ্যমতি এটা আমাকে খুব বড় হকমের ধাক্কা দিতেছিল এই চুঁচু বলতে
চারি। তুমি তাই না। মুক্তিতে পেল হয় বল্যানি। তারপর শুলে হল কুলখানি। আজ অস্ত আরাম বাসের ভাইদের
কুলখানি। কার অস্ত আরাম বাসের ভাইদের কুলখানি। পরবর্তী বাসের ভাইদের জন্য মিলাম মাটিল। আমি এই
রকম বিমূর্ধকর ঘটনার ভিত্তিতে দেখব তা মনে হয় না।

বিবিসিঃ আম্বা সি: আহমেদ, আপনার কোন কাজীবিক চরিত্র নিয়ে বিভাগের সৃষ্টি হবে বহস্ত্রীল নোটেকর কাজের দেখে
সেই কথা হওয়া বা একজন ভাইরের চরিত্র বোকার ধরণের হওয়া নিয়ে আপনার পাঠকের স্বীকার নিয়ে কি বিশেষ
কিছু মনে হয়?

হমামুন আহমেদ: তখন মনে হবে তাই হিসাবে আমার খুব সিরিয়া। প্রত্যেক নিয়ে ঘটনার যে একটা ক্ষুদ্র পাঠ আছে
এটা আমাদের চেষ্টা গুলিতে যায়। আমরা সিরিয়ার পাঠকের সিকে তবাকই। কিছু আমাদের বালানোর হামার তো খুবই
রসিক হল আমি আমি। ওরা এই রসত ধরতে পারে না কেন এটা নিয়ে আমি খুব আগে এই বলা যেতে পারে। তবে
দেখি গাঢ়তা দিন না।

বিবিসিঃ আম্বা, আপনার উপন্যাসের একটা জনপ্রিয় চরিত্র হিসু। এটা কি নিছে কাজীবিক না এর ভোত্র আপনি
আপনার পরিচিত কাউকে তুলে ধরেননে?

হমামুন আহমেদ: না, হিমৃত আমি অনন্ত পরিচিত কাউকে তুলে ধরিনাই। যে হিমু আমি লিখি ঐ হিমু হওয়া খুবই
জটিল ব্যাপার তবে নয়। আমি মানুষের অনেক আশা—ইচ্ছা পূরণের ব্যাপার আতে মানুষ অনেক কিছু করতে চায়
কিছু করতে পারেন। মানুষের যে ইচ্ছা পূরণের যে বিভাগে আছে সেগুলো আমি হিমুর মাধ্যমে ঐ ইচ্ছাপূরণের
ব্যাপারগুলো ঘটতাই। যে কারণেই আমার ধরণে গঠকথার একটা একটা পছন্দ করে। এরা হত হয়। এরা করতে চায়। এরা
চর প্রতিষ্ঠাতে যে আমার একটা আধ্যাত্মিক স্থাপত্য রকম। মানুষের ভূত-ভিক্ষাত বলে দিত ঘরব। সবার ভোরের
এটা একটা গোপন ব্যাপার। ওদের গোপন ব্যাপার আমি পথে ঘটে যটে বেড়ানো- কেউ আমাকে কিছু বলবে না।
আমাকে চক্রির করতে চায় হয় না। কেন কিছুই করতে হবে না। আমার শীঘ্র চলে শীঘ্রের মাদ্রা। কেনে বাড়ির
সামনে গিয়ে যদি যদি ওরা আমাকে ধরার পায়। এই যে গোপন ইচ্ছা পূরণে থাকে তেই ইচ্ছা আমি পূরণ
করি হিমু উপন্যাসে। কাজেই কারা সাথে যে দিল আতে এটা মনে হয় না।

বিবিসিঃ আম্বা সি: আহমেদ, এই হিমুকে প্রাতঃকদের কালে প্রায় জনসাধারণ একটা চরিত্র হয় দাড়িতেননে। এই হিমুকে
মনে মানুষের উচ্চতাসম্পর্কে কোন বোধের কাউকে আতে কি যা আপনাকে নাড়া দিয়েছে?

হমামুন আহমেদ: হাঁ, একটা বলা যেতে পারে। আমি হিতে করে ইচ্ছে থেকে একটা মামলাতে সামাজিক রাশিয়া একাডেমিকি
থেকে। ও ই মামলাতে দেখি কি ওদের রাশিয়ার একটা হিমু করে আছে। ওই হিমু নামের সঙ্গে সবাই কিছু
রাশিয়ার; বাংলাদেশী চেন্নি-চেন্নি না। ওরা একটা অনুষ্ঠান করতে সেই অনুষ্ঠান সব প্রায়স্টারের ডেকেছে।
একাডেমিকদের হলুদ পোশাক পরতে হবে। তারা আলে একাডেমিক হলুদ পোশাক পরতে হবে। কাজেই ঐ নামের তরফ
থেকে প্রতিটি একাডেমিককে একটি কোর হলুদ নেকটাই দেখা হয়নে। তারা এই হলুদ নেকটাই পরে অনুষ্ঠানে বোয়ে
নিচুছেন। এটা থেলে যা বহিতের সেবাতে পড়ে আমি খুবই একটা ধীরে ভাবে খেলেছিলাম।
বিবিসিঃ বাংলাদেশ সাধারণত দেখা যায়, বাংলা নতুন লেখালিপি শুরু করে নতুন এই প্রকাশ করতে ভাবতে থাকতে হয়। আপনি যখন প্রথম উপন্যাস লিখিয়েছিলেন তখন সেটা প্রকাশ করতে যে আমার কি অবসর কি প্রকাশ প্রতিকূলতার সম্ভাব্যতা হতে হয়েছিল?

হমায়ুন আহমেদের খুবই আশ্চর্য ব্যাপার যে আমাকে ততটুকু কোন প্রতিকূলতার সম্ভাব্যতা হতে ছিল। আমার প্রথম উপন্যাসের নাম "নমিন্দর রঙ্কো"। এটি প্রকাশ করতে খুব একটা সমস্যা হয়েছে আমি মনে করি না। কারণ, আমার ধরন যে এক জন এরা মনে দেখেন যে খুব বিগতি তল তথা মানুষ। তিনি উপন্যাসের গল্পকার প্রকাশ করেছিলেন। এই উপন্যাসের নামে কোনো অচেতন যে ধন মনে হয়েছিল। তিনি তাকে দেখান এটি প্রকাশ করার জন্য। এই উপন্যাসের প্রযোজনা কারণ নিয়ে তিনি তার প্রতিটি প্রকাশের ঘরে যেতে পারেন। আমি তখন ইউনিভার্সিটি পড়ি বেড়া যাই। আমি ব্যাপারটি আলিপে না। পুরুষ প্রকাশ ভাষার সাথে দেখা হয়। এটা ভাল দেখাও আজকে বহুকাছে কাছে একটা কাছে একটা কাছে একটা কাছে একটা। এভাবে বললে তিনি এক জন প্রকাশকে মোটামুটি করতে চান বললে তিনি আমার প্রতিটি প্রকাশের ঘরে ঘুরতে পারেন। এই উপন্যাসটি প্রকাশ করার জন্য। আমি প্রতিটি প্রকাশের ঘরে বেড়াতে পারেন। এখানে লেখক নির্দেশ দিলে আমাদের ওকে কাছ থেকে।

বিবিসিঃ মি: হমায়ুন আহমেদ, সাহিত্যিক অনুসারী গত করে দল ধরে আপনি জন্মিয়েতার শীর্ষে। তুমুল জন্মিয়েতা অনেক সময় বিদ্যমান করার হয় বলে শোনা যায়। আপনার কেঁদে কি ভাই হয়?

হমায়ুন আহমেদেন্দে যে অর্থ বিদ্যমান কথা বলা হচ্ছে সে অর্থে আমি বিশেষ বিদ্যমান বিভিন্ন কথা পড়ি তার না। যদি এই নেতৃত্ব যে কথা প্রথম পাঠকের হাতে দিয়ে একটা ইগে লাগে – সামান্য ভর ভয় লাগে। প্রথম তো আমি নরমালিত যতক্ষণের করিতে যাই তাতে দেখিয়ে দিন। কোন প্রকাশ দিয়ে হয়। যেসব সমাবেশ কে দেখি না আমি। মনের হয় তাহার প্রতি বই মনের ইঙ্গি তাঁরা আমার যার পাঠক ও জনসাধারণ। সেখানে দুই এক জনকে গাওয়া যায় তারা আমার যে ছবি তুলে চার। এটা তো খুবই কঠিন। এটা তো বিদ্যমান ধরার কিছুই না। ভাই নাও?

বিবিসিঃ আচ্ছা আপনি লেখালিপি থেকে অবসর নেবার কথা কি কথনে ভেবেছেন?

হমায়ুন আহমেদেন্দে যখন খুব বিরূপ মানা চাহে যায় মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে বই মনে ধরে। বিশেষ আমার যে কথা বলেন যে কথা ডাকে কথা করেন। আমি আমার যায়। ছুঁয়ু বই কিছু একটা লেখা শুরু করতে হয়। লেখা শুরু করিতে। সেখানে একটা বিষয় কিছু আসে। হয় আমি অবসর নির্ম। আমি ঠিক
5.2 The Big Interview: Kabari Sarwar

(Please listen to the audio clip titled “Interview of Kabari Sarwar” from the CD or visit http://www.bbc.co.uk/bengali/news/2011/10/111019_mhkobori.shtml or see Appendix 4 for written copy)

After interview of Humayun Ahmed I offered a list of celebrities whom I can try for another “big interview”. The Editor handed a chronological order where actress and parliament member Kabari Sarwar was the first name. A set of questionnaire were prepared related to her movies, direction and political life. Here the problem was just opposite of the previous interview. The original interview came longer than an hour which needed to be edited into 10-12 minutes interview. Most of the less important or political type of statements were edited. Also, there were lots of complains by Ms. Sarwar against another political activist Shamim Osman, who happens
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After a lot of editing the interview was sent via FTP. It took a lot of time to send the feedback of the interview as BBC had several extra interviews that could be broadcast on weekly session. In the feedback call of Manoshi Barua I was asked to record a question again. But it was difficult because there was an echoing sound during the entire interview which could not be matched by recording from any other place. So, I had to take permission from Kobori sarwar to record the question again from that room of her office. Finally it was broadcast on 19 October 2011. In light of this interview The Daily Star reported news on 20 October 2011 as it was almost a peak time before election of Narayanganj.

In conclusion it can be said that experience of each interview was unique and different. I felt very nervous before each experience, but it became alright when I was done with it (See Appendix 4 for written copy of the interview).
Chapter 6

Translation and News Presenting

6.1. Translation (Set-up)

Interlingual translation refers to translating a text from one language to another. The interlingual translation in BBC Bangla is done from English to Bengali. We have studied in Translation Studies that ‘Literal’ translation follows a ‘word-for-word’ translation while ‘Free’ translation follows ‘sense for sense’ translation (Hatim 11). For news media ‘Free’ translation is encouraged. The structure of translated news depends on what happened and how it is observed in target language context.

At the very initial level, a task of translating international news or set-up was given on 19th May 2011 which came from a Srilankan correspondent of BBC, Charles Havilland. The news was about ending Srilanka’s internal conflict with the Tamil Tigers. The translation of the senior correspondent of the same news was broadcast later that day which exhibited the complete sense for sense translation in Bangla language. In case of my trial, the news was filled with complex words to convey the exact message, but for the news, language needs to be broken down to its easiest form or units for every type of audience. Besides, I misunderstood some of the issues due to expression of different cultural contexts. This case was a trial of translating a complete illustrated dispatch for the first time (as it was incomplete, any audio or original script is not available).

Trial of Translating, Recording and Mixing: Slovakia Bear (set-up, 3.3, E)

(Please listen to the audio clip titled “Slovakia Bear (original)”, “Bangla translation of Slovakia Bear final” from the CD)

On May 29th I was given the task of translating, recording and mixing as a trial. The original package was made for science section by Rebecca Morel which had the topic “Slovakia’s brown bears are entering in the villages” and the package covered how scientists are researching to deal with the problem. The translation task was to interpret the sense in Bengali and then adjust the recordings to the tone of the original one. After this session, I learnt a few things about stand-ups and clip presentation. The entire news has to be translated which would separately include a queue (intro mentioned by news presenter), story, clips of the interviews,
stand-ups (reporter’s narrative from the spot) and conclusion. While recording, queue would be left for the news presenter and the correspondent will cover the story and stand-ups.

A system is followed to record the translated clips. If the foreign interview clip is in female voice then the Bengali translated clip is recorded by a female. That is same for male voice too and the tone of the message is maintained as much as possible to match the original speaker’s accent.

Among the colleagues, everyone helps each other to provide voice for clips recording. While mixing the news, clips will be presented in a way that the original clip could be heard for at least one sentence or five seconds. Then, in the ‘Multi-track View’ (using adobe audition) volume of the original clip has to be reduced so that voice of the translated copy can replace the source clip. However, translating the entire story is the most initial factor. In the translation for radio, it needs to be kept in mind that listeners will hear a sentence only once. So, the sense for sense translation needs to be converted into almost a conversational form of the target culture. I would like to give the example of the cue of the package of ‘Slovakia Bear’ which is not included in the audio package.

Original Cue: Slovakia’s bears are a rare conservation triumph – but with success comes a price. Growing numbers have meant some bears have lost their fear of humans, and have started to invade the villages in search of food. Now conservationists have decided to take radical action. Our science reporter Rebecca Morelle has been to Slovakia to find out more.

Translated Cue: 7^Zct^Zart o T a^ZT &tcart oT I a^ZT t 7, qTtft a art 9thZ' 9t c^Cd t

Figure 7: Excerpt from the cue of Slovakia Bear Package

This is just an example how translations are done. Expert correspondents derive the sense of the original text and directly convert it into the easiest conversational excerpt. Yet, content of the source text needs to interpret in right way. Nida says that the equivalence of meaning between the original text and translated text has to be maintained by the translator to give the proper sense of the text to the readers (Munday 42). For news translation, only dynamic equivalence can keep the ‘naturalness’ and fulfill the cultural expectation according to the target radio-listeners.
6.2 News Presenting

As it is stated in Chapter 3 that a News Presenter needs to translate international news bulletins and read the bulletins live on radio. Generally a news presenter reads national, international and sports bulletins, and the cues before a dispatch live. Before going on live a news-presenter needs to be prepared for two things. One is translation, the other is pronunciation. I did not try presenting live, but BBC trained me to work on the two perspectives as practice.

I went through few tests for four days on news presenting which were supervised by Sabir Mustafa the Head of BBC Bangla (While he was visiting Dhaka). He gave about 6-7 English news bulletins derived from ENPS software which needed to be translated and recorded.

a) Translation (bulletins)

Bulletin translation in a news media is equally interesting and risky task. International news bulletins update every moment and any sentence or story can be changed within very short time. Even a new top story might come up just before going on news.

In the very initial stage I was only given few hard copies by the editor to translate and record them. He gave me feedback after finishing few bulletins, and every time he emphasized to use the spoken form of Bengali language in the target version. As I have mentioned above (in 6.1) that for radio listeners the language needs to be in the easiest form, so rewriting the translated copy is necessary for an amateur translator. But it is expected to translate the bulletins in shortest period of time and rewriting is very hard to do within that time. On the other hand, the easier part is that bulletins may originally contain many sentences, but 3-4 sentences are fairly enough to state the main facts in the translated copy. This happens due to time limitation of international news bulletins segment in BBC Bangla radio. However, an example of my bulletin translation of on 26th July 2011 is given below (Please listen to the audio clips in the folder titled “News Presenting” from the CD).

(NET HEADLINE: US army worried about selfish officers)
A survey conducted by the United States army has found that more than eighty percent of officers believe they have directly observed selfish or abusive behavior by army commanders. About twenty percent of the respondents said they had worked directly for such a military leader. The survey concluded that this could have a long-lasting harmful effect on morale in the US armed forces. And it said there was no indication that this leadership problem would correct itself.
Syrian activists say at least ten people have been killed by security forces which are reported to be continuing their operations against anti-government protesters. They include a twelve-year-old boy who was killed in Kisweh, south of the capital Damascus. Residents of the Barzeh neighborhood of Damascus where one person was killed say a number of people have been arrested there and a curfew is in place. There are also reports that the area's fresh water supply has been shut down. (The other deaths were in the central city of Homs where three people were killed. Two people were killed further north in Hama, two in Deir al-Zour in the east and an adult was also killed in Kisweh. The Syrian President, Bashar al-Assad has blamed gunmen for the violence.)

Malian officials say several people have been killed during a joint operation by troops from Mali and Mauritania against an al Qaeda camp in western Mali. A Malian military official said there was fierce fighting in the Wagadou forest region, near the border with Mauritania. One report said the Mauritanian military bombed the camp, and that four soldiers were wounded in the fighting. Earlier this month, Mali and Mauritania agreed to conduct joint operations against al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.

The authorities in Mexico say they've arrested an alleged local leader of one of Mexico's most notorious drugs cartels. Federal police captured Albert Gonzalez Pena (pron Pen-ya), nicknamed the Tiger, in the eastern, coastal city of Veracruz. The authorities have accused him of being behind drug trafficking there for the Zetas drug cartel. He's also been accused of murder, kidnapping and extorting money from bars and nightclubs.
Two killed in US train crash

At least two people have been killed in the United States when a truck slammed into the side of a passenger train in the Nevada desert. Police say there could be more bodies on the train that was travelling from Chicago to California carrying about two-hundred-and-twenty passengers and crew. It is not clear what caused the collision.

Arrests at Russian Gay Pride march

Russian police have arrested around fifteen people taking part in a banned gay pride march in Saint Petersburg. They also detained a man who tried to attack the rally. The authorities in Russia have repeatedly banned gay activists from holding demonstrations.

Figure 8: Trial of News Presenting on 26th June 2011

These were only six bulletins which were translated on 26 July, 2011. Many other bulletins were practiced in trial session for several days. Sabir Mustafa said to go for a dry-run before actually going live whenever I feel prepared enough. But at the same time I was working on the package of Armenian Church, so I did not go through a dry-run. Another reason was that if I did the dry-run, then I would have needed to go live in Provati (6.30am) and Pruttusha (7.30am) session which implies that I would need to translate all the bulletins received from midnight till dawn. Along with ongoing courses and internship it was impossible for me to work for Dawn (3.3, D).

b) Presenting the News

It is stated in the book Basic Radio Journalism, that a news presenter should be able to convey the information accurately, with a proper tone, emphasis and speed (Chantler 82). It is also mentioned in the book that a presenter should understand the story, check and rehearse, keep a
level of the tone, keep proper speed and stress, maintain decent pronunciation, and be prompt on sudden corrections within news. S/he must sound interested to present the news.

For news presenting test, it is more important to read them without making any errors. No error is essential as it is a live task that is cast on radio. Also, practice is another important factor which helps to maintain the same level of the voice and to get rid of nervousness. In my case of trial it was found initially that my tone was fluctuating along with the words or sentences. Also, the pauses and stresses were not good enough. All these things were actually corrected by the editor Sabir Mustafa. Initially it was little problematic to keep a flat tempo without making any emotional tone of our usual conversation while reading. Also, he guided to practice the pauses more so that it can be perfect.

Two samples of news presenting practice are provided in the CD. One is the trial of 26.06.11 which is mentioned in Figure: 8, and the audio clip is named “News Presenting on 26th June 2011” in the CD. Another sample trialed on 27.06.11 is provided in the CD which is named “News presenting sample 27.06.11.” To find the original copy of the source news bulletins in English, see Appendix 5.
Chapter 7

Broadcast Journalism in comparison with Print Media

All the courses of “Media and Cultural Studies” are basically practiced for print media while broadcast journalism is different in several aspects. This is why until half of internship period, correspondents of BBC only focused on teaching all the systems.

In English for Print Media we were taught to use ‘inverted pyramid’ structure of the news where the story is prepared “in descending order of importance” (Hicks et al. 14). Headline and Intro is the topmost part in Print media. In Broadcast journalism the ‘cue’ takes the place of intro, and the entire news story (in illustrated dispatch) needs to be lively enough so that listeners go through the entire news and continue listening other news stories as well. News structure of broadcast media (especially packages) somehow is similar to what was taught about feature writing in the course English for print media. Our course teacher Mahtab Haider explained few steps of feature writing that includes information with facts and details, anecdotes, quotes and analysis/opinion. What I observed in BBC Bangla radio that the news are set with a storyline that includes interviews of public, expert and authority as quotation and the reporter has to deliver the story from all the collected interviews without putting any own thought.

In newspaper, readers can swap to another segment of news after just reading the headline or intro, but radio listeners do not get this chance. Here comes another fact that the audience of print media needs to be the educated to read the news. For radio every sort of audience can go through the news as long as they understand just the language and they do not need to be necessarily literate.

As broadcast media entitles both educated and less educated group, the language use for radio is the verbal one. Written form of language is essential for print media which is not generally followed by electronic media. It is because in electronic media, the audience listen a sentence only once and there is no way to read again like the print media. Also, conveying the tone for the listeners is important in electronic media which is also followed in written language for print media.

Most of the news-media have online availability nowadays. Print Medias provide options for blogging also. BBC Bangla is available online but it has neither option for blogging yet, nor any
system to comment (by public) below a specific news which is often available for online newspapers. One more minor difference between print and broadcast media is, print media follows few prominent national or religious holidays (Like Eid or Memorial day) while broadcast media needs to be run 24/7 all year long.

All these differences are applicable for our country. The Head of Journalism of BBC World Service, Nikki Clarke mentioned that in the United States of America newspaper or radio has declined and shifted to online media instead. So, the countries that still have value of newspaper contain the risk of declining soon as it is also a fact that paper is made from woods and it is not environment friendly. So, we can differentiate from current perspective which may not be applicable for the changes of media in future.
Chapter 8

Problems I Faced:

a) Street digging in rainy season

For the initial mock package regarding street digging problem during rainy season three problems occurred. First, it was stormy while I was taking interviews of general people. Second, it was hard to reduce a 5.5 minuets interview to 30 seconds by editing. Third, appointment of Dhaka City Corporation’s 43 no word councilor Hazi Abul Hashem was taken for interview. But, neither had he gone to office that day, nor he let me enter his house. Later I took his phone number and his guard said that he will give interview if I call him. But his phones were constantly switched off while I tried to call him from the studio.

b) Accommodation problem of working women

For the package of ‘working women’s accommodation problem’ four different hostels were visited, but only one hostel entitled the relevant problems I was seeking for. So, times spent in other hostels went to a waste. Nilkhet Kormojibi Mohila Hostel was the one that had shortage of seats against huge amount of applicant. The hostel was visited three times to get interviews of the boarders and applicants.

To cover the defending side, it was nearly impossible to get interview of the hostel-super or other authorities of Nilkhet Kormojibi Mohila Hostel. They agreed to talk only if permission of Deputy Secretary Shamima Haque or Director General Md. Ashraf Hossain (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs) could be taken. I tried to call and visit there several times, but could not reach them too. Finally this side was covered by State Minister of Women and Children Affairs Dr. Shirin Sharmin Choudhury. Ultimately this problem ended with a better note.

Besides, appointment of Information Commissioner Prof. Sadeka Halim was set on a hartal (strike) day, which also ended quite well. It was seen while making the package of street digging and working women’s hostel that the government authority in charge of anything is not interested to face interviews by the journalists.
c) Armenian Church

Package or interviews related to Armenian Church was a frustrating one because all my plans had to go in wrong direction while preparing the package. Several important problems are mentioned in chapter 4 along with the description (page 18). It would be very lengthy if all the problems are revealed in this section.

d) Gold-Price Hike

This package did not entitle that much problems as the previous packages because I had the angle and storyline set before going to take the interviews. The only problem was that jewelry shops were very much empty compared to any other shops in the market during Ramadan. So, whenever I entered the shop of gold or silver they expected me as customer and many of them were so frustrated that they did not even want to give any interview.

e) Interview of Humayun Ahmed and Kabari Sarwar

Problems faced with the ‘big interviews’ are mentioned in Chapter 5 along with the description.

All the works especially packages took really long time to finish. After hearing each one it sounds that it is a really easy job to complete. It could be more than easy for an expert. But it took really a long time to set the goals due to lack of experience.
Chapter 9

Conclusion

In conclusion it can be said that getting an opportunity to work with British Broadcasting Corporation is very much overwhelming. Dhaka Bureau of BBC may not be as big as other national news media. This is beneficial because everyone at the office knows each other in a very friendly way and everyone helps each other whenever needed. I have learnt various types of news-related works for radio from my supervisor to every other regular correspondent. Besides everyone else I am very much grateful to my supervisor Akbar Hossain and the Office Manager Nafisa Akhter for helping and encouraging me on every little issue. BBC’s policy of presenting neutral news really enhanced my respect towards journalism.

There are plenty of things taught and trialed by BBC Bangla which can be very helpful for further professional experience in news sector. Besides, BBC Bangla programs are made in formal Bangla language which does not associate any vitiated representation of language as other FM radios do. Nonetheless, all the learning and privileges are really memorable as first experience in a professional field of media.

I experienced lots of challenging incidents while working on dispatches, translations or interviews. I also became a part of entertaining discussions and parties. Aside from internship training I also worked as volunteer for “BBC Shanglap” (broadcast in Channel I). This twelve week internship not only taught me, but also gave opportunity to work with BBC as freelancer according to my schedule. Aside from internship it is very difficult to get working opportunity at BBC without facing thousand competitors. I am thankful to English and Humanities Department of BRAC University for this valuable opportunity.
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Appendices

Appendix 1

1. Questions asked in the interview for the package of street digging

a) Why do we have the projects of street-digging in the rainy season?

b) Does the government send relevant person to inspect the repairing process of the streets?

c) Don’t you think it is a waste of both time and money if projects like this are taken during the rainy season? Everyone is blaming the authority for the suffering of the public. Do you have anything to say about this?
Appendix 2

Questions asked in the interview for package of accommodation problem of working women

Interview questions for the boarders of the government hostels:

a) How long did it take for you to get a seat in this hostel?

b) How did you get it?

Few applicants who applied for a seat were asked,

a) When did you apply here?

b) When do you think you will get a seat?

c) What problems are you facing regarding accommodation?

Interview questions for an expert: Information commissioner and sociologist Prof. Sadeka Halim

a) Working women who live without a family in Dhaka city face an accommodation problem. Why does it happen? What is the solution of this problem?

Interview questions for an higher authority: State Minister of Women and Children Affairs Dr. Shirin Sharmin Choudhury

a) In present circumstances of Dhaka, how much scarcity of accommodation is there for single-working-women?

b) Do you have any plan to reduce the accommodation problem for these women who come to work in Dhaka?

c) There are only 3 hostels for working women in Dhaka. In Nilkhet there are complaints that nobody gets a seat without lobbying. On what criteria these allotments of seats are decided?
Appendix: 3

Questions asked for the package Armenian Church:

Interview questions for the church custodian M. J. Martin

a) How did you get involved with this church?

b) What is the difference of this church from other general churches? Is there any special ritual performed here?

c) How did you feel to get involved with this church? Did you wish for it or any special situation made you take the custody?

d) Where did you live before you came to this church? How does it feel to be in Bangladesh?

e) Once there were many Armenian who lived in this area. Why don’t Armenians live here anymore?

f) Don’t you feel lonely in this church? Don’t you feel like going back to your birthplace? How much do you miss your family?

g) How long you have been at this church? Do you have any special moment to mention about this church?

h) You came to Dhaka during the World War II. How was Dhaka city back then? What prominent changes can you see in Dhaka at present?

i) Who will be looking after the administration of this church after the completion of your tenure?

j) You have long years of experience, is there any significant lesson that you would like to share?

k) We can see many graves here. Since when Armenians have been buried in this place?
Appendix 4: Interview of Kabari Sarwar

বিবিসিঃ বিবিসিবাংলার এ সময়ের সম্ভাব্যকার পরিবেশন করছি আমি আট অডিও। আমাদের আজকের অভিদ্যুত জনসমিতি চলচ্চিত্র চিত্র, নির্দেশক ও সংসদ সদস্য কর্মী সারাভার। আমাদের অনুষ্ঠানে বোধ দেবার জন্য আমাদের অনেক ধনাবাস।
আপনি বাংলাদেশে চলচ্চিত্র চিত্র হিসেবে সবার কাছে আনন্দ জননিয়। শুরু থেকে আপনার অভিনয়ের ইচ্ছা ছিল কি?

কর্মী�: আমি আমাদের এটাই বলতে পারি, আমার কথন ইচ্ছা ছিল না। অভিনয় করা। একুশংসে ঘটে বলতে কথন আমি ক্লাস সম্প্রসার থেকে সেভেনে উঠেছিলাম, তখন আমি সুফরঙ্গ দায়িত্ব থেকে চলচ্চিত্র আমি। এবং সুফরঙ্গ দায়িত্ব প্রধান অভিনয় নির্বাচন করার জন্য আমাদের বাংলাদেশের কর্মী বিভিন্ন জনসাধারণ হয়ে উদ্ধৃত ছিলেন, সে সময় আমাদের পরিবেশনের সাথে চাষ সহ সংসদ সদস্য বিভিন্ন পরিবর্তন ছিলেন সুফরঙ্গ দায়িত্ব থেকে, তিনি সুফরঙ্গ দায়িত্বের খোর কাছের লোক ছিলেন আমাদের তারা একটা পরিবদ্ধ করিয়েছিলেন বোধ নামে একটা চলচ্চিত্র বানায়ন।আমি অনেক কখন শান্তিক করা ছিলাম কিং চলচ্চিত্রে বে প্রধান অভিনয় নির্বাচন হয়ে তাকে নির্বাচন করার জন্য তারা একত্র কিশোরী অভিনয়ী তুষ্ট ছিলেন।
কিন্তু টেক্স্ট লিখে নেওয়া তাকার আসা বলেন, আমার মা আমাকে ক্লাসের উপর শাড়ি পরিয়েছিলেন। আমি তখন এমনই খোঁট, আমার সামনের দাতা একটা পোস্টার ধরেছিলেন আমার দুর্লভ দাতা ছিল। এই প্রথম আমার চলচ্চিত্র আসা, প্রথম আমার ইংরেজি অভিনয়ী নেওয়া করা। তার আমি আমি করল নিয়ে দাতা মাত্রায়। এই আমার জীবনের একটা উল্লেখযোগ্য ঘটনা। আমাদের পরিবেশনের মধ্যে আমারা ঘটনালো থেকেই গান ভরপুর বয়স্ক খুলো কিন্তু কখনো অভিনয় করলো এ জিজ্ঞাসাতে মাত্রায় আমাদের গৃহী আমাদে।
সদা চলচ্চিত্র এবং আমার জন্য অনেক নিজের সময়ের কাজ হয়েছে আমাকে। আমাকে বলছিলো কি নির্দেশনা করন করতে হয়েছে আমাকে। আমাকে বলছিলো যে নির্দেশনা একটা টেনে হয় হয় হয় ( হাসি)। তখন আমার নামক একটা আগাজ হয়, আমি বুঝে পারতাম না।
এক প্রভাণ্ডম। জালাকর কিন্তু বলতে পারতাম না। চেক ভুলে ভাবালেরও সাহস হয়ে না। তো শেষে গুটো দা দা আমাকে শিখিয়েছেন। এভাবেই আমি সুফরঙ্গ এ আসাত পেরেছিল।

বিবিসিঃ তো আমার অনুপ্রেরণার পিছনে সুন্দর দাতা ছিলো।

কর্মী�: সুন্দর দাতা আমি ছিলো আমার বাবা। আমার বাবা অনেক সহস্র শিখেন, আমি এক কাজকাজ করতাম, বাবা অনেক সাহস দিয়েছেন, তবে মা এককালই পথে করতে না। এককালই ছিলো তিনি।

বিবিসিঃ কিভাবে দেখতেন তিনি?
কবরী: আমার মা বলতেন কি গড়া গোলা করলে বাড়া। তারপর দাঁড়ালাম, আমার সে পদ্ধতি করলে কেমন হারে। আমার বাবা কেন সুখ্সুখন লিখে, আমার মা বলতেন কি আমার দূতা বাচ্চাকে তুমি নিয়ে বাচ, তোমাকে আমি অতিশয় নিষি। এরকম কথাও বলেছিলেন মা।

বিবিবিবি: বাংলাদেশের ইতিহাস কবরী-রাস্তাকে সবচেয়ে জনপ্রিয় জুটি হিসেবে দেখা হয়, মানুষ এমনকি আপনাদের বাস্তব জুটি হিসেবে ভাবতেও পদ্ধতি করলেন। এটা আপনার কাছে কেমন নামে৷?

কবরী: এটা আমাদের আমার কাছে একটা দূতঙ্গ ব্যাপার মনে হত। কারণ তখন যে বলেছি, আমি তখন যে আনকারোলা দিয়ে জানিয়েছি, প্রকৃতি অস্তিত্বের পেছনে। মানুষের মূল মুখ্য তখন আমাদের কামানালো, আমাদের সুভাষের এর পর আমার কথায় কিন্তু ভালবাসতে হিসেবে। রাস্তাকের সাথে আমি যখন অতিশয় করি, তখন আমার মনে হয়েছিলো যে এটা একটা পরিপূর্ণ বলে। যদিও আমিই হোলোকে আমার বিদে হয়ে গিয়েছিলো ভারারেও কক্কি রোমাটিসিমটির মাধ্যমে আমি।

আমিতে: এটা প্রমাণ করে পারি নাই। তবে রাস্তার সাথে অনুধাবন করার সময় সত্যি আমি রোমাটিসিমটির কথা বলে চীনের একটা সাধারণ কথায়, যে আমাদের মাত্র করি যে মেহ রাস্তাকের সাথে অনুধাবন করার সময় সত্যি প্রেম দৃশ্যগুলো একটা প্রায় হলো, তখন আমার মন হত। অতিশয়ের মধ্যে বুদ্ধি আমি ভালবাসালাই। মধ্যে একটা পক্ষো- রাদাকের সাথে আমার এ ভালো বলে কথা, মধ্যে পরিসমত সবকিছু দিয়ে মানসিকভাবে হয় নাই। যখন অনুধাবন করে তখন একটা মন প্রেম দৃশ্যে ভালবাসার ভালো লাগাটা অনন্যদের মধ্যেই কক্কি প্রকৃতি হয়েছে।

কবরী: এটা আমার মনে হত তবে বলে তখন ওঠায় কক্কি আমার ধারকাউকে আমাদে গাড়ে নাই। এনাইন্ম বাংলা- ভাঙাদের প্রতি আমি উদারী রূপকে করাই বলেছি, ভাঙাদের ঘোষের মনে না, কারণ তখন ভালবাসার অনেকগুলো, আমি যেমন প্রথম ঘোষে নামান্য হিসেবে, প্রথম ঘোষে কিন্তু তখন প্রেম করেছি। আমি কক্কি বলা দূরত বলে। আমি কক্কি বলা দূরত বলে। আমি মূল দূরত বলে। আমি মূল দূরত বলে। আমি মূল দূরত বলে।

আর বিবিবি বিবিবি: কিন্তু মূল দূরত বলে। আমি মূল দূরত বলে। আমি মূল দূরত বলে। আমি মূল দূরত বলে। আমি মূল দূরত বলে। আমি মূল দূরত বলে।

বিবিবিবি: আপনার সমকালে আরো দূরত বিবিবিবি প্রিয় শব্দ এবং সুখ্সুখন। তাদেরকে আমি প্রতিশ্রুতি হিসেবে দেওতেন?

কবরী: আমাদের যখন প্রক্রিয়াটি তুলে তখন ওঠায় কিন্তু আমার ধারকাকেও আসে গাড়ে নাই। এভাবে বাঙলা- ভাঙাদের প্রতিগত আমি ততটুকু করতে করতে বলি না, কারণ তখন ভালবাসা অনেকগুলো, আমি যেমন প্রথম ঘোষে নামান্য হিসেবে, প্রথম ঘোষে কিন্তু তখন প্রেম করেছি। আমি কক্কি বলা দূরত বলে। আমি কক্কি বলা দূরত বলে। আমি কক্কি বলা দূরত বলে।

বিবিবিবি: আপনি চরিত্রে অনন্য উপাত্ত করেছি এক চরিত্র করতে সিদ্ধে?

কবরী: অনেকগুলো ঘটিতেই তা কাট করেছি, এক একটা দূরত জন্ম কিন্তু এক এক ধরনের অনুভূতি তৈরি হয়। আমি
বিবিসি: আমাদের কোন অন্যান্য সিপিও হিসাবেই সবাই চেনে। সেখান থেকে রাজনৈতিক কিছুকুরা আসা হলো?

কর্মীঃ মুক্তিবৃদ্ধি পারে আমি বিক্ষিপ্ত ভাবিয়ে যে ইলেকশন করবো। পরবর্তীতে যখন আমাদের বসবাস কমায় নস্তা হাসিল দেখে আমাদের ভাল থেকেই তার সাথে আমার একটা বল্কুড়ের সম্পর্ক গড়ে উঠে। চিরাগীলে কিছু আমি ওয়ার্ন একটা ইলেকশন করতে সিলেটের স্কোর্চ দেখিয়ে কিছু মজা হুটে হাসি। রাজনৈতিক মনে সেখান হাসিল আর বাংলা চলচ্চিত্রের মধ্য কর্মী। সেই থেকে ওয়ার সাথে আমার একটা সম্পর্ক গড়ে উঠেছিল। ভালের বর্ষা আমি ভাবিয়ে যে আমি তুমি একটা গোল দাদি, কারন আমাদের বিভিন্ন পেশের কাজ করেছি। ভালের বর্ষা আমি আরো ভালের করে কাজ করতে পারবো।

সমাজের জন্য, মানুষের জন্য, সুবিধাধানকর্তার জন্য। কিছু আমি অনেকদিন অপরূপ করার পর নিমিলনের সাবমিট করেছি কিন্তু বলছি। ২০০৮ এ বাংলাদেশ যে আমি কানাডা চলে যাবো, ইমিগ্রেশনের জন্য আমারই করেছি। এখানে যথাযথ বলবো, আমি আর রাজনৈতিক করে গেলো। পার্টি ওয়ার একটা ২০০১ এ নিমিলনের চেয়েলিমান।

তখন আমি এক গুরুত্ব চিহ্নিত করেছি যে আমি আর রাজনৈতিক করবো, নিমিলন ও চেয়েলিমান। ওয়ার প্রতি আমার এক ধরনের অভিমান করেছি। বাই এক পরবর্তী পর্যায় ২০০৮ এ আমি এক ধরনে করলাম যে আমি থেকে যাবো তখন দেখি আমাকে প্রাচ্য করার হলো যে, নারায়ণগঞ্জ-৪ আমার জন্য আমার আমাদের মনোনয়ন দিয়ে চাই। সুভাস্ত্র আমি ওখানে ইলেকশন করে। তখন আমি মুখ্য ধারণা পেলাম। আমি ভাবিয়ে যে আমাদের ক্যান্সার বোস্টার জেট, প্রকৌশল ইলেকশন করবো?

কর্মী

কর্মী: পাশ করার আমার জন্য মনে হয় একটা অপার হয় প্রেমে। আমি মনে হয় মুক্তিবৃদ্ধি নির্মান পরে সাচে ভালুক হেড। এবং আমাদেরও একটা স্বাধীন দিয়েছি, আমি মনে হয় একটা স্বাধীন পেলে ভালু কাজ করতে পারবো। কিছু অবস্থা দুর্বল ভাবের মনে আমি মনে করেছি, বে একটা করে আমি অনেকে জিন্দগী সেকালে আমার কথা হেড। সেন্টারে আমাকে পাঠিয়ে আমাকে নির্বাচনের নির্দেশনা হবে হেড। প্রতিনিধিত্ব আমাকে হামলা হেড। আমাদের ওখানে আইডি বল একটা মেজে আছে, তাকে তা হামলা ধারণা দিয়েছে। এবং এরুলো থেকে যে বার বিভিন্ন হেড আমি মনুষের করে প্রেমছে বলদের
দেওয়া না মানুষ। রাজনীতিক কিছু সমাজের। মানুষের কল্যাণের জন্য সেনার। সুতরাং বক্তি বিতর্ক হচ্ছে, আমি অভিজ্ঞ। আমি একসময় সম্প্রদায়ের কর্তা। রাজনীতির এসব ঘোর পাঁচ আমি বুঝতেও চাই না। আমি বুঝতে চাই, সদাসাধ্য ভাবাতে, আমার দেশের ভালোভাবিত, দেশের মানুষকে ভালোভাবিত। এই উপস্থাপনের রাজনীতিক যদি কান্তকমান করতে হয়, মানুষের সেবা আমতে হবে, মনে আমারে হবে, দেশকে ভালোভাবিত হবে। আমি এটাই বুঝি।

বিবিসিঃ আমার কি মনে হয় রাজনীতিতে আমার কারণে চলচ্চিত্র নিদীর্ঘ হিসেবে আমার ভাবমূত্র কিছু স্থূল হয়েছে?

কর্মীঃ কিয়ু কিয়ু মানুষ আমাকে বলেন। যারা সত্তাকরের মানুষ, রুখার মানুষ, তারা তো বলেন না, তারা বলেন আপনি অনেক সাহসের সাথে মাকুবেলা করেছেন, ভালো মন মিলিয়েই তা মানুষের জীবন। তবে আমি কল্যাণ বিগত সময়ের কাজগুলো দিয়ে আমাকে আপনারা বিন্দুক করেন। আমি কি করেছি আপনি দেখন, আমাকে ভাঙেন, বলেন কথা বলেন, আমার নামে তো কোন দুর্দিকের ঠিকাদার নাই। আমিতে কিছু করি নাই। তাকালো আমি আশাবাদী, আমি মানুষের জন্য করে করেন, আমি এই আঘাতই করে আমি যখন বলি যে আমি চলে আসতে চাই যারা আমাকে ভালোভাবে, তারা আমাকে উৎসাহ দেন, না আপনি চলে আসবেন না। আমি সমস্যাশেষের জন্য রজনী করি, আমি একেবারেই প্রজায়া করি। আমাকে দিলে দিনে, না দিলে নাই, কিন্তু আমি মানুষ অনেক সুখ বিধি বিদ্ধি হচ্ছে, যারা টাকার উপর আছে, তাদের আমরা টাকা হচ্ছে। এগুলোই আমাদের বেদ করার হবে ধীরে ধীরে।

বিবিসিঃ সবশেষে একটা ভিন্ন আলোকের প্রশ্ন করি, যিনি মেঠে কর্মী হিসেবে আপনি দর্শনের কাছে অনেক পছন্দের। এটা আপনি কাছে কেমন কাজে?

কর্মীঃ এখন আমাকে শুধু হয় সেই মিট মেঠের বিন্দু দুর্দিক দুর্দিক হচ্ছে গেছি বলে। এখন বলে এক হাতে পিঠাল, এক হাতে সমাজ, এক হাতে মানুষ, এক হাতে সাধারণ। এগুলো মিটে আপনি লড়াই করেছেন। সুতরাং মিটে বলে বলে আমাকে ভালোভাবী বলে মেঠে বলে পারে বাড়ির মেঠেটি, কর্মী আমাদের অতি পরিচিত। এখন পর্যন্ত বেশায় তাই, হস্তিরাম তাই, রাজনীতিতে কথা তাই, বিবেচনা তাই, যাওয়ায় তাই, সবই আমাকে ভালোভাবে, মানে মিটে মেঠে মানে আমাকে ভালোভাবী দুর্দিক বল। আমার এমনও বলে। অন্যান্তের না ঠিক আমরের মতই আহবান। আমার আমার মত কি কেউ থাকে? আমি বুঝি, অনেক বলিবে আমনি আমাকে অনেক ভালোভাবে, যে জন্য আমারা আমাকে এই কথাগুলি বলেন, সত্যী এ জিনিসটা শুধু আমাকে আর আকৃত হই, বুঝি ভালো হিসেবে, অন্যান্তে ভালো হিসেবে।

বিবিসিঃ অনেক ধন্যবাদ আমাদের বিবিসিত সময় দেওয়ার জন্য।

কর্মীঃ যারা বিবিসিঃ বলে শুধু হে, তাদের আমার আশীর্বাদ প্রদেশ, ভালোভাবে। আমি আমার অনন্যনে আমি মন গেলে, মনর পরও আপনাদের মাঝে আমি বেঁচে থাকতে চাই। এটাই আমার প্রভাত।

Figure: Interview of Kabari Sarwar (written copy) - broadcast on 19 October 2011 in BBC Bangla.
Appendix 5:

News Presenting

Few more bulletins translation was trialed on 27.06.11. The written copy of the original news is given below. For the translated audio copy please listen to the file “News presenting sample 27.06.11” in the CD.

(NET HEADLINE: Big increase in refugees entering Kenya from Somalia)

The charity, Save the Children, says a combination of war and drought in Somalia has led to unprecedented numbers fleeing across the border to a refugee camp in neighbouring Kenya. The aid organisation is reporting that every day about thirteen hundred people are turning up at the camp -- more than eight hundred of them children. It says the number of new arrivals per month has more than doubled since last year. Aid workers say the children arriving from Somalia are exhausted, malnourished and severely dehydrated (and almost half have never had a vaccination).

(NET HEADLINE: Senegal power protests)

There've been disturbances in the Senegalese capital Dakar and in the city of Mbour to the south as angry residents took to the streets to protest about continuing power shortages. In Dakar, several government buildings were set on fire, including the offices of the state electricity company (Senelec). The security forces in Mbour used tear gas to disperse thousands of protestors. In some areas, power cuts have lasted forty eight hours or longer.

(NET HEADLINE: Bank boss quits 'fearing life')

The governor of Afghanistan's central bank, Abdul Qadeer Fitrat, has resigned, because he says he's being prevented from holding a proper investigation into the embezzlement of some half-a-billion dollars. Speaking from the United States, Mr Fitrat told the BBC he thinks his life is in danger, because of inquiries into a massive corruption scandal which brought down the privately-owned Kabul Bank. Waheed Omar, a spokesman for the Afghan President Hamid Karzai, said Mr Fitrat's resignation amounted to treason -- and he was himself under investigation.

(NET HEADLINE: Fresh bombardments in Sudan's South Kordofan)

Aid workers in Sudan say the government has carried out more air attacks in South Kordofan state. Reports say sixteen people were killed and many others wounded (in the village of Kurchi). Some seventy-thousand people have been displaced in three weeks of aerial and
ground attacks by Sudanese government forces. The authorities in Khartoum say they are attacking militias who supported the south in Sudan's lengthy civil war. South Kordofan is in north Sudan, but is close to the border with the south which is due to become independent on the ninth of July.

(NET HEADLINE: Uruguay allows human rights probe)

Officials in Uruguay say obstacles will be removed, which have prevented courts from investigating human rights abuses committed during the period of military rule which ended in 1985. A senior government official (Alberto Breccia) said the Uruguayan President, Jose Mujica, will sign a decree later this week, to allow the courts to look into more than eighty cases previously blocked under an amnesty law. (Some two-hundred people were kidnapped and killed by the security forces during the twelve years that Uruguay was under military rule.)

Figure: Original English copy of the bulletins of June 27, 2011 derived from ENPS