

Discovering the Heart of Print and Online Media at *Dhaka*
Tribune's Central News Desk

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Central News Desk

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An internship report submitted to the Department of English and Humanities in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
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Department of English and Humanities Brac
University
April 2019

Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The internship report submitted is my/our own original work while completing degree at Brac University.
2. The report does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The report does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I/We have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	1
Chapter 1 Introduction.....	2
Chapter 2 A Brief History of <i>Dhaka Tribune</i>	4
Chapter 3 My job as a Sub-Editor at the Central News Desk.....	6
Chapter 3.1 Becoming a member of <i>Dhaka Tribune</i> Central News Desk team.....	8
Chapter 3.2 Doing Translations and Agency News.....	8
Chapter 3.3 International News (Reuters, AFP).....	12
Chapter 3.4 Using Different Tools and Uploading Stories.....	14

Chapter 4 Second Edition of <i>Dhaka Tribune</i>	18
Chapter 5 Preparing for, covering the 11 th parliamentary election of Bangladesh.....	20
Chapter 6 Incorporating theories with my work.....	25
Chapter 6.1 Hegemony.....	26
Chapter 6.2 Mediascapes and Globalization.....	27
Chapter 6.3 Panopticon and Gaze.....	28
Chapter 6.4 The 5 News Value Factors.....	30
Chapter 6.5 Ethical Journalism.....	32
Chapter 7 A Personal Account.....	34
Chapter 8 Recruitment at <i>Dhaka Tribune</i>	35
Chapter 9 Conclusion.....	36
Works Cited.....	38

List of Figures

Figure 1: Different Campaigns and Event.....	6
Figure 2: Daily Story Log/Entry.....	7
Figure 3: Bangla Copy of a Story.....	9
Figure 4: English Copy of a Story.....	11
Figure 5: UNB's Website.....	11

Figure 6: BSS's Homepage.....	12
Figure 7: AFP's Homepage.....	13
Figure 8: Reuters's Homepage.....	14
Figure 9: Diagram of <i>Dhaka Tribune's</i> Web Homepage.....	15
Figure 10: <i>Dhaka Tribune</i> Backend 1.....	16
Figure 11: <i>Dhaka Tribune</i> Backend 2.....	17
Figure 12: <i>Dhaka Tribune</i> Backend 3.....	18
Figure 13: Screenshot of the PDF FrontPage of <i>Dhaka Tribune</i> (Second Edition).....	19
Figure 14: Screenshot of a Special Election Story.....	21
Figure 15: Dr. Kamal's Interview.....	22
Figure 16: AL Candidates List for the 11th Parliamentary Election of Bangladesh.....	24
Figure 17: Screenshot of The 'Nilgai' Story.....	33

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Existence is, and always will be, challenging. We all have to face obstacles in order to achieve our goals and serve our ambitions. However, with the blessing of Almighty Allah along with the people to guide us and show us the right path, everything becomes easier and less complex.

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During my undergraduate studies, as well as during my internship at a newspaper, I faced a lot of difficult and adverse situations. Despite these, due to the support of a very compassionate and encouraging group of people who always help me to endure through all the tough phases I have managed to survive and to some extent thrive in.

Here, I would like to take the opportunity to thank as many of the people I can who made my journey as a student and as an intern less difficult and more enjoyable.

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Anna Milovanovic, Revise Sub-Editor of the newspaper. I would like to thank all three of them for helping me to acquire knowledge about media and journalism which inspired me to pursue journalism as a career.

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Ahsan Bari

Chapter 1 Introduction

I consider it to be very important to be aware about our surroundings and stay updated about what is happening around the world. Newspapers are one of the major sources that provide us

with information that can help us stay updated. I have been fascinated with the idea of working at a newspaper office since I was in school. I wanted to explore and be part of a newsroom, and learn how editors work to deliver news to the world. That is a major reason as to why I chose a newspaper agency in which to do my internship, and I am glad that I had the opportunity to explore a newsroom where reports and press releases are formed into news stories — which are then published online as well as printed to reach readers.

When I was admitted to BRAC University, I learned about the Media and Cultural Studies concentration in the Department of English and Humanities, and I was instantly drawn toward it. I chose it as my area of concentration mainly because I wanted to know more about newspaper and how does it work. Back then, I was not fully determined about whether I really wanted to be a journalist in the future. However, soon as my fascination increased — with the different courses I took in university — I realized I had more than just a fascination toward newspapers. The first media course I took elevated my interest in newspapers. It was *ENG 440: English for the Print Media*. The course explores the different sections of a newspaper, like: editorials, op-eds, feature, sports, obituaries, books, events and movie reviews, etc. As part of the course, I covered the Ekushey Book Fair where people kept asking me if I was a journalist as I was interviewing everyone. I replied, “No. But soon to be,” and I could not wait for the moment when I would reply, “Yes, I am a journalist.”

Following which when I took *ENG 333: Globalization and the Media*, I was again drawn toward journalism. The course explored current affairs, news articles, and important events around the world. This helped me see the world through the eyes of a journalist. Finally, in *ENG 401: Editing* was the course which helped me to have a newsroom-like experience inside a classroom. In this course, I learned how news is formed from reports, how they are arranged in a newspaper, how newspapers are formatted; and ultimately, how they are published before reaching our: homes, offices, schools, universities and other places.

I am glad my concentration was in Media and Cultural Studies. I learned about media and, in particular, about newspapers — which was my interest. I am also glad I worked inside the newsroom of *Dhaka Tribune* and observed, explored and was a part of the news-making process. When I was offered an opportunity to do my internship at the Central News Desk of *Dhaka Tribune*, I was excited, interested and intrigued. I knew for a fact that central desk is the heart of a newspaper; therefore, it made me really happy to know that I would be working and learning the core, mostly the national news of my country.

Chapter 2 A Brief History of *Dhaka Tribune*

The logo for Dhaka Tribune features the word "Dhaka" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, followed by "Tribune" in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The entire logo is set against a light blue background with a subtle, repeating pattern of the newspaper's name.

Dhaka Tribune is an English daily newspaper which was first published on April 19, 2013. The publisher of the paper is Kazi Anis Ahmed, who is also and one of the executives and its founding editor is Zafar Sobhan. As the launch of the newspaper virtually coincides with the Rana Plaza Disaster on April 24, 2013, the reporters and photographers got a chance to cover many of the major news on it.

The newspaper aims to provide its readers with news that are of the reader's interest and concern written in a non-judgmental way. So its tag line says, "The news you want. No more, no less."

The owners of this newspaper are Gemcon Group and Kazi Farm Group. Its weekly and fortnightly sections cover Fashion, Sports, Lifestyle, Showtime, Profiles, Grooming, Wellness, Teen, Food, Relationship, Art and Culture. *Dhaka Tribune* publishes a variety of monthly supplements. The newspaper actively supports Equal Gender Rights in Bangladesh. It also has a translated version of the main paper titles *Dhaka Tribune Bangla*.

The paper at first began in a broadsheet format which was later altered to compact format on March 1, 2015. The newspaper focuses on youth and their voice and creates a platform for the new voice to show their vision to the country. The newspaper often goes deeper into the news issue and provide in-depth stories of the voiceless or minority. The best example of this is their coverage of the Rohingya refugee crisis.

Dhaka Tribune did not just look at the Rohingya crisis in general; it also went deeper into the lives of the voiceless refugees and told their stories to the world. Thus we got insights into the lives of the girls getting raped, and their disinterest towards birth control. We learned about their sufferings through rain and storms, and their quest for survival in such a horrible situation. With such news stories, Dhaka Tribune generates people's interest towards the crisis and

readers often feel emotional for the refugees' suffering. We learned about their sufferings through rain and storms, and their quest for survival in such a horrible situation.

Dhaka Tribune is also very well-known for its award winning marketing campaigns *Glad to be a Bangladeshi* and *I am made in Bangladesh*. It is also the main media partner of the Dhaka Literary Festival since 2015.



Figure 1: Different Campaigns and Events

Chapter 3 My job as a Sub-Editor at the Central News Desk

Dhaka Tribune is one of most influential English-language newspapers in the country and I was quite fortunate to be a part of the Central News Desk, in the newsroom, as a Sub-Editor. This department of the newspaper is responsible for hard news. It covers everything; from domestic politics, to international politics plus news about law and order, economics and culture. I had to work six days a week for seven hours a day. I started my internship on September 18, 2018.

In the initial phase of my internship, I perused the style guide provided by my supervisor, which had clear instructions about the Do's and Don'ts of the newspaper. From forming headlines, to specific spelling choices, everything was organized in a particular way. This later on helped me a lot to be able to adjust my writing and structure my sentences according to the newspaper's preferences.

SL	Headline	Reporter/Source	Edited By	International	Revised By	Uploaded By	Assigned Time	Upload Time	Word Count	Status	Update Nam
1	April 5: What happened on this day in history	Tribune Desk	Arafat			Arafat		8:50 am	45	Complete	
2	New Zealand massacre suspect charged with 49 more mosque murders	Reuters		Bari		Bari		8:56 am	700	Complete	
3	Amazon's Bezos, wife reach biggest divorce deal in history	AFP		Maisha		Maisha		10:42	595	Complete	
4	Fire extinguishing equipment alone is not enough for high-rise buildings'	Roni, Jahangir	Arafat		Anna	Sushanto		11:40 am	672	Complete	
5	Was a rape survivor framed as sex worker?	Sanaul Islam Tipu	Sairas		Anna	Sushanto		10:45 am	580	Complete	
6	2 suspected robbers killed in Dhaka 'gunfight'	Rabbi	Bari		Anna	Bari		10:08 am	250	Complete	
7	Climate change threatens 1 in 3 Bangladeshi children	Reuters		Maisha		Maisha		09:42	504	Complete	
8	Trump says will impose car tariffs if Mexico doesn't control border	AFP		Maisha		Maisha		10:12 am	278	Complete	
9	Another Subarnachar gang-rape accused surrenders	Noakhali	Shamsil		Anna	Sushanto		11:13 am	242	Complete	
10	Workers' demo: Case filed against 250 over attack on police	Khulna	Sairas		Anna	Sushanto		11:58 am	345	Complete	
11	On the quiet, UK prepares for 'zombie' European polls	AFP		Maisha		Maisha		11:19 pm	674	Complete	

Figure 2: Daily Story Log/Entry

I also had to read a lot of news articles from both the online and print versions as both have different style preferences and different approaches when it comes to writing and structuring a story. There are two shifts, morning and evening; I opted for the morning shift as I had classes of two courses for two days every week. The main objective for the morning shift is to publish stories online and prepare them for the evening shift so that the stories can be readied for print.

While doing the stories I had to maintain the "Daily Story List", an excel sheet which kept all the records regarding the stories done, published, as well as scrapped. This very important list comprises columns labeled: Headline, Source/Reporter, Edited by, International, Uploaded By, Assigned Time, Upload Time, Word Count, and lastly Story Status. I had to complete only

the headline, edited by, word count and status columns; the rest of the log entries were completed by the shift in-charge.

Chapter 3.1 Becoming a member of *Dhaka Tribune* Central News Desk team

During my role as a Sub-Editor, as a part of the team integration process, I was added to the Facebook messenger group called "Hotline" by my supervisor and was also included in two Hangout groups called "DT (*Dhaka Tribune*) Reporters" and "DT (*Dhaka Tribune* Sub-Editors)" so that I could be in touch with the team and the team could reach me anytime necessary, 24/7. The groups include reporters as well as the whole Central-Desk team.

The "DT Reporters" Hangout group is used to collect and cross-check information by the Sub-Editors with the reporters. We also sometimes, if necessary, asked for particular stories/news from the reporters using this platform whereas the "Hotline" Facebook messenger group is used for Sub-Editors to communicate with each other. We discussed what news should we run, what news we should not run, what news we were missing out on, what errors we had made regarding both online and print; and how we to avoid them in the future.

Chapter 3.2 Doing Translations and Agency News

One of the most specific, major and regular tasks of mine was translating Bengali stories provided by our reporters in English while maintaining our style guide. These stories varied from business stories to time sensitive specials to regular political and law enforcement related stories and everything in between.

নড়াইলের বিল আর খালে এখন পানি, বিলের চিরায়ত বাহন তালের ডুঙ্গার আনাগোনা, বিভিন্ন এলাকায় জমে উঠেছে ডুঙ্গার হাট।

নড়াইল প্রতিনিধি : মুলিয়া গ্রামের পাচ বছরের শিশু অমর। পরনে কাপড় নেই একবিন্দু কিন্তু সে খালপাড়ে দেদারসে ডুঙ্গা চালিয়ে এপার ওপার করছে। খালের উপর দেয়া পারাপারের বাশের চার(সাকো) টি পানিতে তলিয়ে গেছে, তাই মনের সুখে ওপারে থাকা মাকে সে পার করে ঘরে নিয়ে আসে। নড়াইলের বিল এলাকার চিত্র এটি।

এখন বর্ষাকাল। নড়াইলের বিল আর খালে পারি থৈ তৈ করছে। এর এ সময়ে বিল এলাকার মানুষের চলাচলের নিয়মিত এটি বাহন হলো তালের তৈরী নৌকা, যাকে আঞ্চলিক ভাষায় বলা হয় ডুঙ্গা। কোন কোন এলাকায় এটি কোষা নৌকা নামে ও পরিচিত।

বিল আর খালে পরিপূর্ণ নড়াইলের বিভিন্ন এলাকায় এখন তাল গাছের তৈরী ডুঙ্গা র (যাকে কোষা নৌকা বলে) যত্রতত্র ব্যবহার চলছে। খাল আর বিল পাড়ের হাজারো মানুষের একমাত্র বাহন এই ডুঙ্গা। নদী থেকে খালে প্রবেশ করতে, খাল পাড়ি দিয়ে বাজার বা বিভিন্ন কাজ করা, বিল থেকে মাছ মাছ-শাপলা তোলা থেকে গ্রামীন জনপদের অতি প্রয়োজনীয় এই বাহন দেখে বোঝা যায় যে, এখন বর্ষাকাল চলছে। নৌকা চালনায় বেশী পানি লাগলে ও কম পানিতেই ডুঙ্গা চলে। আকারে ছোট আর চালনায় সহজ বলে ৫ বছরের শিশু থেকে বয়োবৃদ্ধ মহিলারা পর্যন্ত এই বাহন অতি সহজে ব্যবহার করে থাকেন। অতি প্রয়োজনীয় এই বাহনের কেনা বেচার জন্য জেলার বিভিন্ন প্রান্তে বসেছে ডুঙ্গার হাট।

Figure 3: Bangla Copy of a Story

It is important to know how to translate when we work for a newspaper. A lot of times, the reports we get are written in Bangla. Again, at Dhaka Tribune, editors often take news stories

from Bangla Tribune, which they have to translate, and add or remove information from the article before publishing them in Dhaka Tribune.

The most important thing to keep in mind while translating any piece of writing is to understand the meaning of the sentences and the whole write-up in general. We should not translate word-for-word, rather we should translate the writing in terms of its expressive/sense for sense meaning to describe the information written in the source text.

This is known as the sense-for-sense approach. Explained by Jeremy Bentham in his book, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. It is mentioned, “The sense-for-sense approach [...] allowed the sense or content of the ST (source text) to be translated (20).” That is, words are not directly translated from the target text to the source text, rather the sense is translated. Another important aspect of translation is Translation Shifts. Lea

Cyrus in his article titled, “Building a resource for studying translation shifts” stated that, “Translation shifts denote departures from formal correspondence between source and target text, i.e. deviations that have occurred during the translation process (1240).” Therefore, a sentence written in one structural form might often vary when translated to the target language.

This type of shift is explained by J. C Catford in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* as structure shift. The Bangla language follows a certain structure while English follows another. Therefore, the arrangements of words in the Target text (TT) often vary from Source Text (ST) while the meaning remains the same. Therefore, when I was given an article to translate, I did not start translating the words right away. I read the whole article, understood what it was trying to say and then translated it into English.

The sequence of words or sentences was rearranged to make the writing clearer and accurate to the meaning of the source text. Different news agencies, in this case, domestic news agencies which *Dhaka Tribune* is subscribed to play a vital role in the regarding maintaining news flow and news variety.

Palm wood boats keep Norail's economy afloat

Saiful Islam Tuhin, Norail

Omar, a five year old child is happily rowing his 'Dungga' in the flowing canals of Mulja village. As all the four bamboo culverts are under water he gets to bring his mother home across the canal every time. This gives him great pleasure. Not having any clothes to wear does not bother him. This is a daily scene of the Norail Beel area.

As it is monsoon season all the canals and water beds of Norail are full and the locals rely on 'Dungga', a boat made out of palm wood, to move/commute which is also known as 'Kaosha' in other areas.

Dungga's are used by the locals for various purposes such as carrying goods, transporting people, catching fish, plucking water lilies and so on. Especially during the monsoon season Dungga's become a must have item.

Typical wooden boats need a certain level of water to float but Dungga's can easily operate in low water. As these are small in size and very light weight people of all ages ranging from a five year old kid to someone in their 80's can easily use it.

Near the Norail-Jessore road, Tularam bazaar is one of the biggest market places for Dungga buy and sell. The haat sits every Friday and Monday of the week. This all starts at the very beginning of the monsoon season, June and continue till late September.

Depending on the demands and requirements of the buyers the price range varies from Tk1500 to Tk5000. Approximately 40-50 Dungga's are sold every day.

People from the surrounding villages all come to Tularam bazaar to buy Dungga's as these are very efficient, low at cost and do not require that much of a maintenance.

Rakib Molla, a resident of Jessore, came to Tularam bazaar to buy a Dungga. He said "One cannot use regular wooden boats for every month of the year. Dungga's can be easily operated in low water levels thus making it an ideal form of transportation."

Selim, who is a Dungga seller from Shalikka village, explains "Each of the palm trees are bought for Tk1200 to Tk3000. Three people working for one day can only build two Dungga's. Tk3000 is the profit we get after paying all the expenses."

Hundreds of seasonal businessmen of Chochuri, Tularampur, Dighliya and other nearby areas earn their living by selling Dungga's.

Made of local material from native technology these palm wood boats are a part of the heritage and culture of Bangladesh. According to the local cultural researchers and enthusiasts, production of Dungga's and the use of it need to be preserved.

Though according to the native's due to lack of water level in the canals and rivers, use of Dungga's are slowly decreasing. The locals demanded government involvement to ensure proper water flow in the canals and rivers.

Desk- Bari(11:28am) WC- 488

Figure 4: English Copy of a Story

Dhaka Tribune is subscribed to *United News of Bangladesh (UNB)*, and *Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS)*, two of the country's largest news agencies.

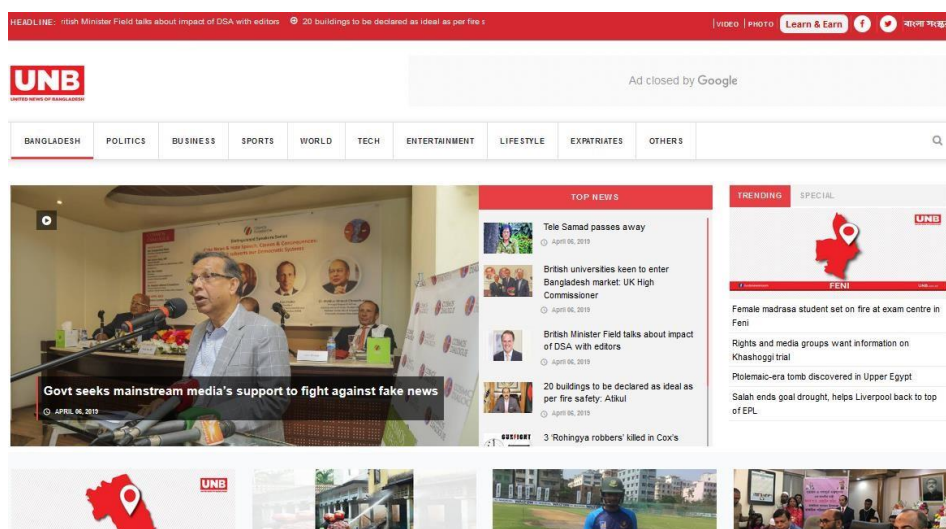


Figure 5: UNB's Website

These news agencies are very well known for their wide and vast news coverage, especially in the domestic news circuit. We had to make changes in copies taken from these two domestic news agencies while maintaining our style guide and language preferences and had to attribute the source, such as "Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is to call a cabinet meeting next week, reports UNB/BSS".

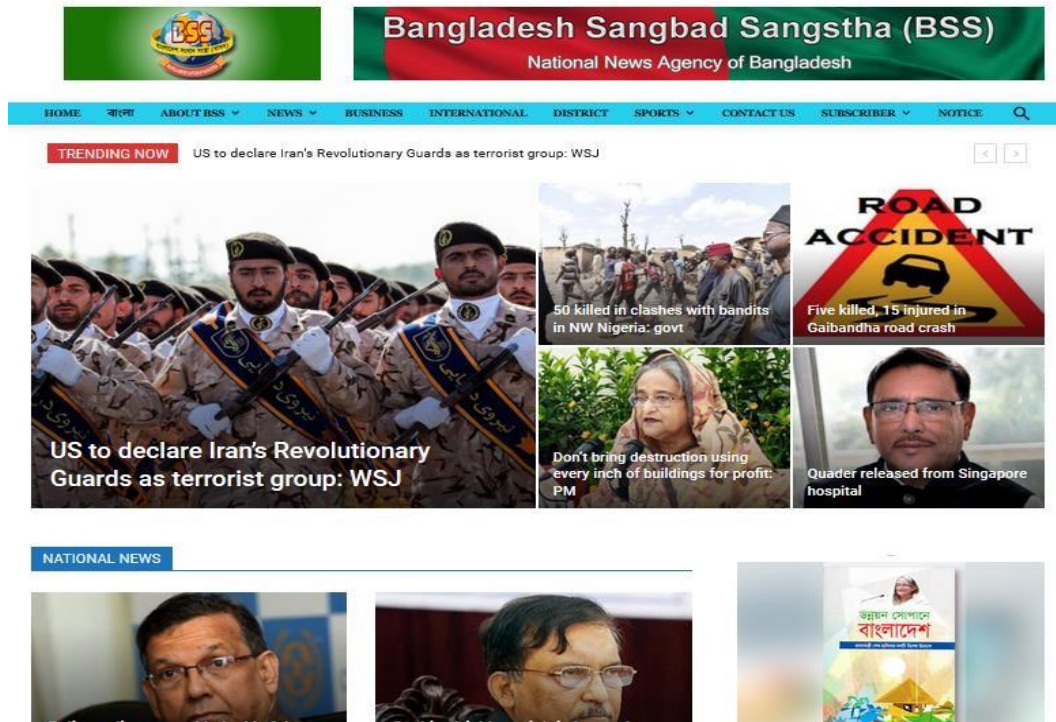


Figure 6: BSS's Homepage

However, the byline for these stories fell under the “Tribune Desk” as we had to rewrite the stories and edit them according to our preferred news angle and preference.

Chapter 3.3 International News (Reuters, AFP)

As a part of my daily tasks as a Sub-Editor, especially as a part of the morning team, I edited and uploaded stories that transcend the boundaries separating countries and are of great importance and significance to the globalized world.

Dhaka Tribune is subscribed to two of the largest international news agencies of the world, one is *Reuters* and the second one is *Agence France-Press (AFP)*.

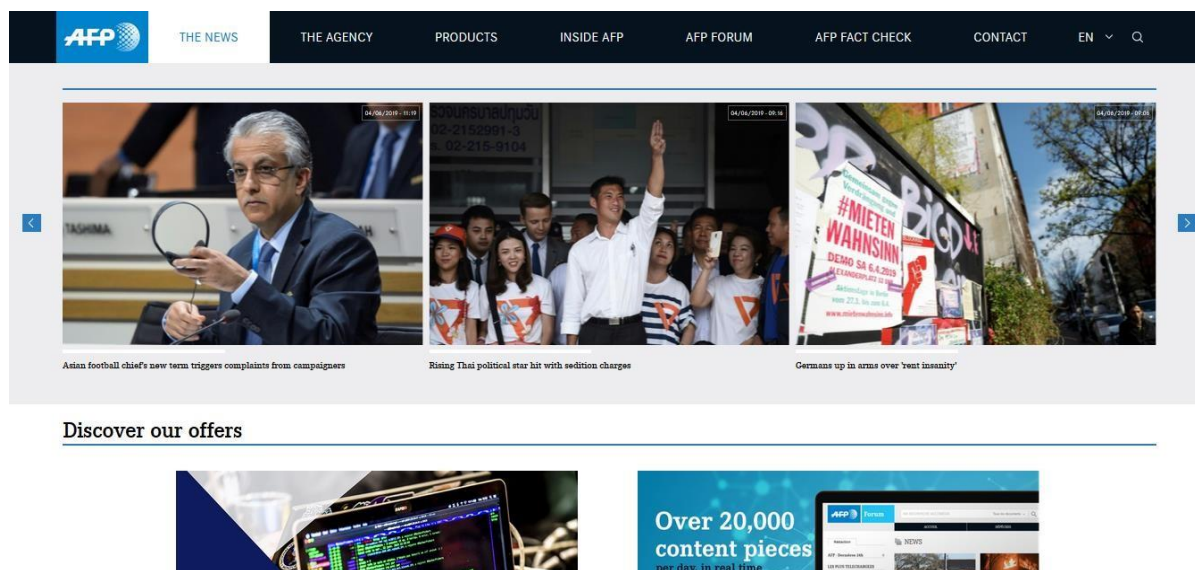


Figure 7: AFP's Homepage

Established in 1851, Reuters, a UK-based internationally-acclaimed and sought-after global news agency—that in 2008 was acquired by the Thomson Corporation—transmits news in English, French, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Urdu, Arabic, and Chinese.

On the other hand there is AFP, founded in 1835 is an international news agency headquartered in Paris, France; and also the third- largest news agency in the modern world after the Associated Press (AP) and Reuters. It has its regional offices in Montevideo, Hong Kong, Washington, D.C., Nicosia, and news bureaus in around 150 countries. AFP publishes stories in Spanish, Arabic, French, German, Portuguese, and English.

The screenshot shows the Reuters homepage with a navigation bar at the top containing 'Business', 'Markets', 'World', 'Politics', 'Tech', 'Breakingviews', 'Wealth', and 'Life'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- THE WIRE**: A vertical list of recent news items with timestamps (17m ago, 21m ago, 34m ago, 39m ago) and headlines such as 'Pakistan PM accuses India of war hysteria over downed F-16 claim' and 'U.S. ratchets up pressure on Venezuela, Cuban backers'.
- Main Article**: A large article featuring a photo of Vice President Mike Pence at a podium. The headline is 'U.S. ratchets up pressure on Venezuela, Cuban backers'. The text below the photo states: 'Vice President Mike Pence stepped up efforts to force Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro from office by imposing new sanctions on its oil shipments, and promising "stronger action" against Cuba for helping to keep the regime afloat.' A sub-headline reads: 'Lawyers for Venezuela's Guaido ask U.S. court to protect Citgo'.
- U.S. to designate elite Iranian force as terrorist organization**: A headline with a timestamp of 3:16AM EDT.
- Second wealthy parent to plead guilty in U.S. college admissions scandal**: A headline with a timestamp of APR 05 2019.
- Fight begins over Trump's taxes, lawyer slams Democrats' request**: A headline with a timestamp of APR 05 2019.
- Hyundai Motor, Tencent tie up to develop self-driving cars software: report**: A headline with a timestamp of 3:39AM EDT.
- MARKETS**: A section with tabs for 'STOCKS', 'BONDS', 'CURRENCIES', and 'COMMODITIES'. It displays a table of market indices:

Index	Value	Change
S&P »	2,892.74	+0.46%
Dow »	26,424.99	+0.15%
Nasdaq »	7,938.69	+0.59%
FTSE 100 »	7,446.87	+0.61%
Nikkei 225 »	21,807.50	+0.38%
- IMPRISONED IN MYANMAR: DAY 481**: A banner at the bottom with a photo of two men and the text 'LATEST UPDATES ON UNLAWFUL REUTERS JOURNALISTS'.

Figure 8: Reuters's Homepage

At *Dhaka Tribune* while doing international stories I had to first ensure that the respective news agencies got their bylines — name of the author of the story — then I had to look into formatting as all the stories done by them have the day of the event in the first paragraph whereas our news and also the online version always have the day of the event stated in the second paragraph. Also, I had to change specific spellings and English language preferences because, according to our style guide, we prefer British English, and “ize” spellings over “ise” spellings; plus we write “program” not “programme.”

Chapter 3.4 Using Different Tools and Uploading Stories

While working at the Central News Desk, I was introduced to different tools and software for editing and publishing a story. I initially learned about, then used daily: the Snipping tool, Photoshop, Google Translator, and the Bijoy to Unicode Converter; in order to work as a Sub-Editor.



Figure 9: Diagram of Dhaka Tribune's Web Homepage

During the period of my internship at *Dhaka Tribune*, I learned and also got the opportunity to upload stories through the Backend manager of *Dhaka Tribune* website. I also learned how to use Photoshop extensively to; crop, color grade, resize, blur and even collage photographs; according to our needs and preferences. I: uploaded, updated, fixed and changed photos using *Dhaka Tribune* CMS (Content Management System) web tool.

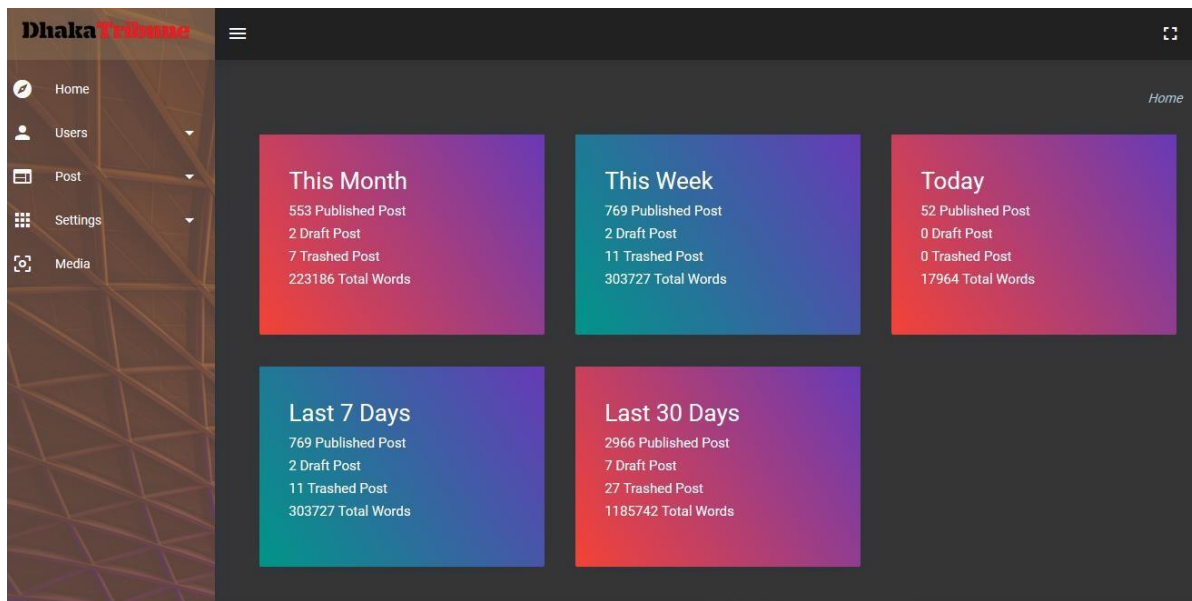


Figure 10: Dhaka Tribune Backend 1

In order to upload a story, I had to first receive a revised copy of the story from the ReviseSub — whose job is to check and sort out problems related to English grammar in copies done by the Sub-Editors. Then I had to go to *Dhaka Tribune* CMS and click on "Add post" where I input the headline, standfirst, and the body copy.

I received a particular id and password to access the backend manager so that I could post stories and do whatever I was instructed by my supervisor. I, along with editing stories, also uploaded them and also uploaded stories done by other sub-editors.

After adding the text of an article to an online post, I had to assign the article a relevant "News Category" from specific choices such as: crime, nation, court, election, and many more. Then I had to upload photos, which was slightly challenging as *Dhaka Tribune's* CMS does not support photos larger than 500kb. Thus, I had to edit and resize photos so that they could be uploaded as "Feature Photos" of a story.

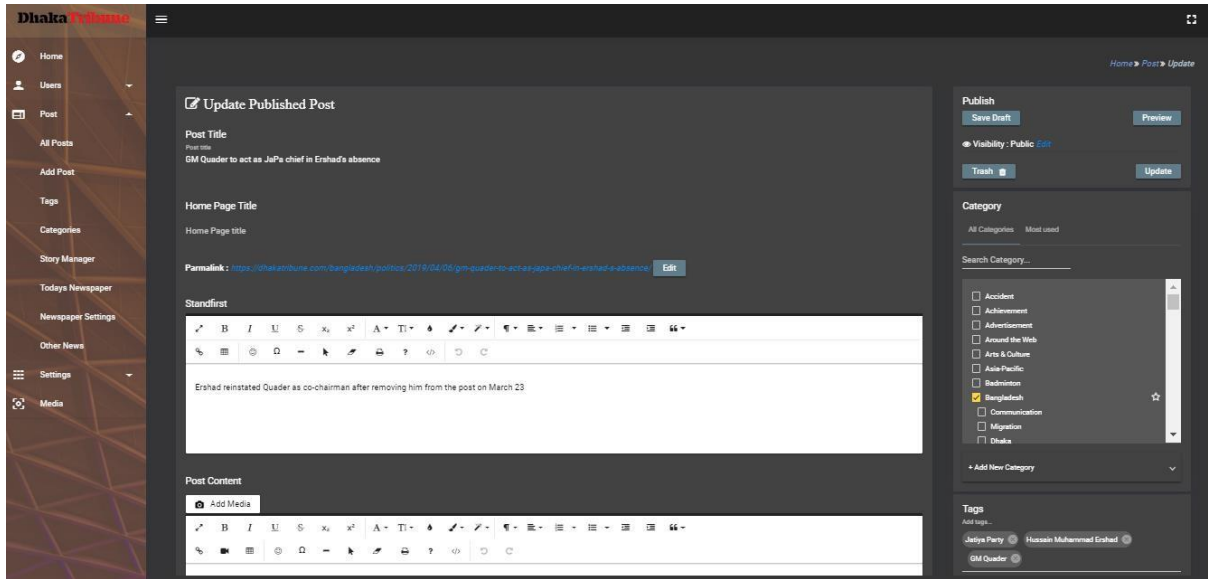


Figure 11: Dhaka Tribune Backend 2

Also, I included photos inside the story body, where the size of the photo was different; for example a feature photo of a story might have to be cropped by 1024/650 proportions whereas a photo inside a story body might be any size according to preference, story focus, and photo quality.

Following this I had to add tags— keywords from the main story—that help end users of our website, or anyone who is looking for a previously-published story, to be directed to our article. This applies when the user conducts an in-site search or web search.

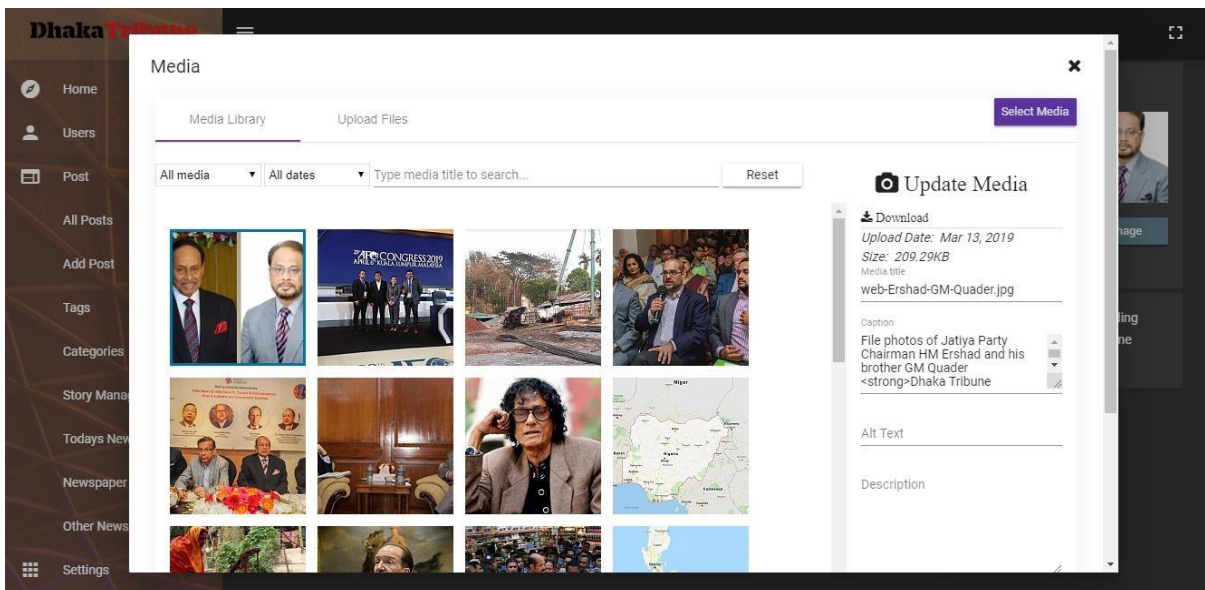


Figure 12: Dhaka Tribune Backend 3

I also learned how to write captions and attribute copies I had to follow the "Day, Month, Date, Year" format to caption dates and times, for an example, "Recovered bullets and guns seen on the table presented by law enforcement in Dhaka on Monday, October 2018

Photo Attribute."

Then I had to set the "Byline" according to the author of the story. If a story was compiled from other sources then it got the "Tribune Desk" byline, and when a particular reporter sent in a story to the central desk, he/she gets his/her name in the author section.

Chapter 4 Second Edition of *Dhaka Tribune*

I had to do the Second Edition for one day every week of my internship. Second edition is basically the last shift of all the available shifts. It concentrates on sorting everything out in order to green light the printing process of the second edition of the newspaper. The deadline

for the first edition was 11:00pm and the deadline for second edition to go for print was 1:00am at the morning.

Dhaka Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2018 | Kartik 30, 1425, Rabul Awal 5, 1440 | Regd No DA 6238, Vol 6, No 201 | 32 pages | Price: Tk12

Total page number of the print version



Feature photo of the story

Ruling party hopefuls face PM Hasina interview panel today :4

Headline with page number



Your data is everybody's business :14

Storing our data without our consent is a form of stealing

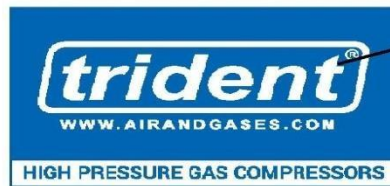


In memoriam: End of an era :23

Dhaka optimistic of starting Rohingya repatriation tomorrow

 :2-3

- UN: Bangladesh must halt plans to return Rohingya to Myanmar
- Christa Rader: \$24m needed each month to support Rohingyas



Advertisement

Headline Shoulder

Figure 13: Screenshot of the PDF FrontPage of Dhaka Tribune (Second Edition)

The second edition had a different team than the morning shift to prepare all the news and stories that had been selected to go to print. All the stories published online till the final call for print underwent a final edit and read-through. The evening shift began at 6:00pm and finished at 1:00am; and only three people, including me, were in charge of dictating all the calls — but with constant supervision by our chief editor and respective shift-in-charges.

In the meantime, among all the preparation for print, I also had to work on special stories and basic news stories — including translations for online — and sometimes the stories would go for print as well. After the final edit, we had to put the story files in the "Layout" folder. There were different page folders in this location such as "Page 1 Layout" where the final edited and confirmed story would go, and from there, the people who worked in the Graphics department would start to form the pdf version of the soon-to-be printed newspaper.

The second edition of *Dhaka Tribune* has, to some extent, a different front page layout than the first edition, as sometimes, breaking news arrives or the chief editor has a different story to lead the front page, or there are some corrections, and so on. The whole process for the second edition print of the newspaper starts by the final edit of the story, then selecting on which page the story will go — the page layout — then the Graphics Department gets all the Word copies —along with the photos with their finalized captions—then the confirmation from the chief editor arrives and then the evening shift greenlights the final layout of the newspaper to be printed.

I used to do second shift duties every Tuesday of the week because, according to my shift incharge, it was a mandatory for any Intern so that he or she has a dynamic view and experience of the newsroom.

Chapter 5 Preparing for, covering the 11th parliamentary election of Bangladesh

I was fortunate enough to experience, and be a part of a newsroom preparing for the 11th parliamentary election of Bangladesh. Right from doing constituency-based probable candidate list stories, to Election Commission stories, and more, I was part of this huge preparation for one of the most important events that could be covered by a newspaper or news agency.

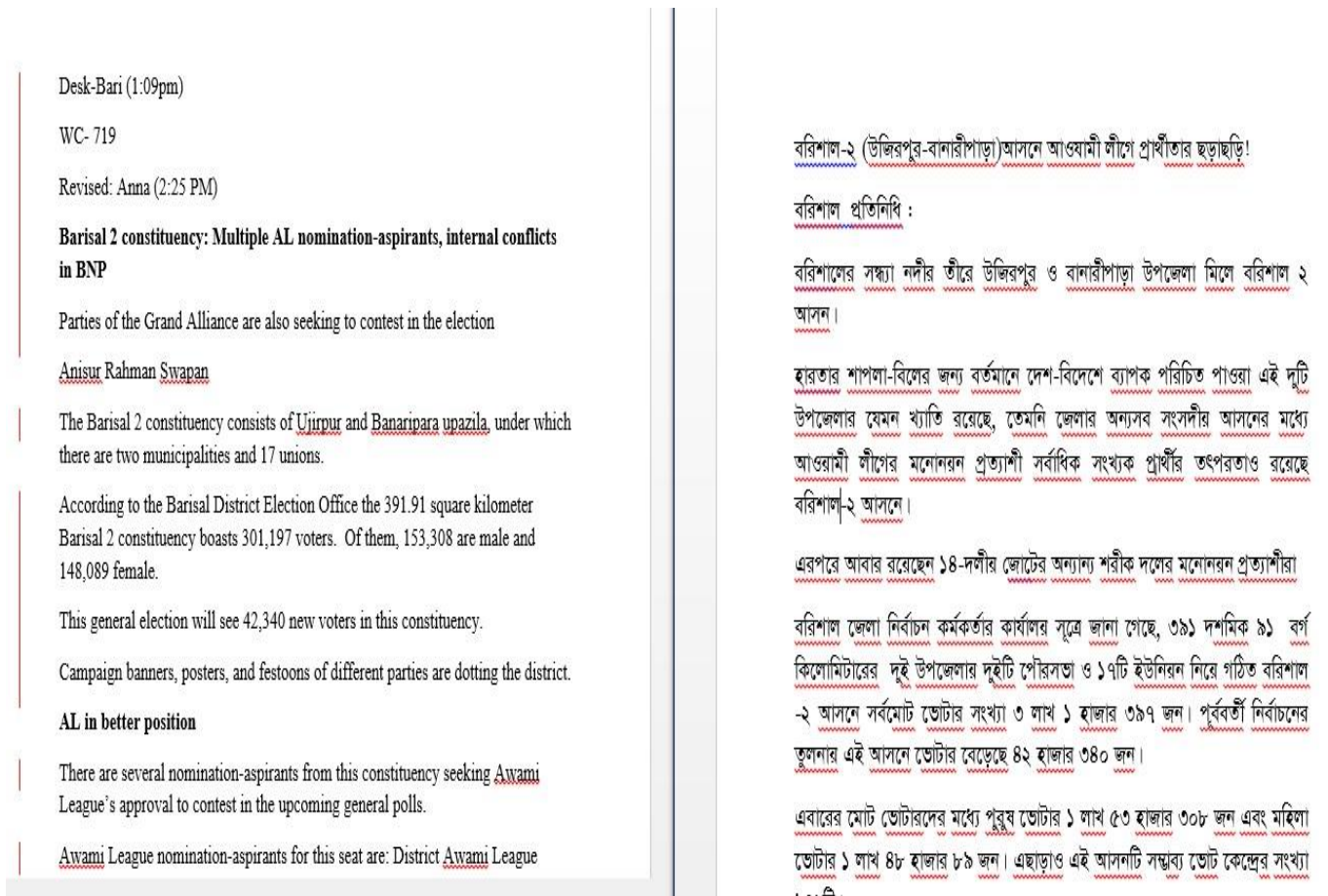


Figure 14: Screenshot of a Special Election Story

Throughout November, we ran stories about: particular constituencies and their candidates, the Election Commission's instructions and directives, the ruling party and opposition party press conferences, and so on so forth. I subbed special stories about multiple constituencies and their candidates, all translations from Bangla to English not less than 600-700 words per story. After which, I did stories regarding the various notices and announcements made by the Election Commission regarding deadlines for nomination submissions, nomination withdrawals, and nomination scrutiny; as well as plus lists of candidates, electoral-code-of-conduct-related directives, and so on.

I subbed a special interview story of Jatiya Oikya Front leader Dr Kamal Hossain titled as "People want change and they are ready for it." This particular story went to the chief editor Zafar Sobhan of *Dhaka Tribune* and to my delight with very little or no changes by the revise sub, it got published on the newspaper as well as online. The story was a 1400+ Bangla to

English translation copy that was very important for us as Dr Kamal was the main figure as the opposition for the 11th parliamentary polls of Bangladesh.

Home / Bangladesh / Election

'People want change and they are ready for it'

Nawaz Farhin Antara Published at 09:05 pm November 27th, 2018

File photo of Gono Forum President and Jatiya Oikya Front leader Dr Kamal Hossain Mehedi Hasan/Dhaka Tribune

Gono Forum President Dr Kamal Hossain is the principal architect of the new opposition platform, the Jatiya Oikya Front, which counts the BNP among its members. In an exclusive interview with the **Dhaka Tribune's** Nawaz Farhin Antara, the eminent jurist - one of the authors of the Bangladesh constitution - discusses his goal of ensuring a free and fair 11th parliamentary election and explains why he will not run for office

You recently said you have no intention of contesting the upcoming election or holding any post in a new administration. Why?

I think people should retire at their peak. All the current nomination aspirants and candidates are at least 20 years younger than me. As I will not find anyone of my age in the parliament, I will not contest the upcoming general polls. But I will perform campaigns, I will give speeches, I will even participate in the meetings. I will provide my insights, my thoughts, and my experiences to the parliament to ensure good governance despite not being an elected representative.

Do you want to be president?

No, I do not. I worked with Bangabandhu for three years. After that I do not feel the urge to be in any kind of post. But I can work without being in any formal position. Now it is time for the young generation to take charge.

DESERT ORDER
START GAME

JUST IN

- 02:36 am Feminists want equality, not superiority
- 02:28 am Bayern thrash Dortmund to go top
- 02:17 am Forbes discovers Morshed of Unimad and his 'Global happiness Challenge'
- 02:04 am Juve on brink of Serie A title
- 02:03 am Forbes' under 30 list in Asia: 'Pathao will be the super app of Bangladesh'
- 01:45 am Baki named BSPA sportsman of the year

DhakaTribune বাংলা

বিজি এমই এ নির্বাচনে রুবানার প্যানেলের নিরঙ্কুশ বিজয়

গণপূর্তমন্ত্রী: পুশান ঢাকার ভবন তেজে ত্রুটি করে দেখা...

টেলি সামান আর সেই

স্বরাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী: বাংলাদেশ জিয়ার প্যানেলে

Figure 15: Dr. Kamal's Interview

I had to check and re-check content from various sources — such as government websites and other news agencies — to confirm the spellings of the names of political figures, and their designations, as well as the names of the election commission officials and commissioners who frequently held or were part of a press conference regarding the general polls to issue important directives for all the parties involved. What I found challenging during this period was the never-ending flow of news regarding the election as the whole newsroom, including me, were on our toes to ensure that our readers both online and offline had the news that they needed and wanted, as soon as possible.

Being a Sub-Editor at the central desk, I realized how difficult it is to maintain all ends and not even get credit as all the stories that I did, or another sub did, had the bylines of the reporters, not the sub-editor's. This demotivated me to some extent, as I, just like the other subs of the

room, had to play the role of a reporter by calling various contacts of ours and do extensive online searches to get the news that we needed.

The 11th parliamentary election of Bangladesh was right around the corner and news and stories kept flooding in. The newsroom, for the whole month of December, was going through a grinder, including me.

News from all across the country — related to pre-election violence s, candidate profiling, candidate financial state reports to the election commission, candidacy selection by political parties, election campaigning by different political party candidates, and everything in between — made things quite difficult for me but nonetheless I was determined that I would not crack under pressure.

AWAMI LEAGUE CANDIDACY-2					
Constituency	Chosen Candidates	Constituency	Chosen Candidates	Constituency	Chosen Candidates
Magura-2	Shri Biren Sikder	Patuakhali-3	A.K.M Zahangir Hossain	Kishoreganj-1	Syed Ashrafur Islam
Magura-1	Saifuzzaman Shikhar	Patuakhali-4	Mahbubur Rahman	Kishoreganj-2	Nur Mohammad
Bagerhat-1	Sheikh Helal Uddin	Bhola-1	Tofail Ahmed	Kishoreganj-4	Rejwan Ahammad Taufiq
Bagerhat-2	Sheikh Sarhan Naser Tanmoy	Bhola-2	Ali Azam	Kishoreganj-5	Md Afzal Hossain
Bagerhat-3	Habibun Nahar	Bhola-3	Nurunnabi Chowdhury Shaon	Kishoreganj-6	Nazmul Hassan
Bagerhat-4	Dr. Mozammel Hossain	Bhola-4	Abdullah Al Islam Jakob	Manikganj-1	AM Naimur Rahman
Khulna-1	Panchanan Biswas	Barishal-1	Abul Hasanat Abdullah	Manikganj-2	Momotaz Begom
Khulna-2	Sheikh Salahuddin Jewel	Barishal 2	Talukder Md Yunus	Manikganj-3	Zahid Maleque
Khulna-3	Begum Monnuzan Sufian	Barishal-4	Pankaj Nath	Munshiganj-2	Sagufta Yasmin
Khulna-4	Abdus Salam Murshedi	Barishal-5	Jebunnesa Afroz	Munshiganj-3	Mrinal Kanti Das
Khulna-5	Narayan Chandra Chanda	Pirojpur 1	SM Rezaul Karim	Dhaka 1	Salman F Rahman
Khulna-6	Aktaruzzaman Babu	Jhalokathi-1	Bazlul Haque Haroon	Dhaka 2	Quamrul Islam
Satkhira-2	Mir Mostaque Ahmed Robi	Jhalokathi-2	Amir Hossain Amu	Dhaka- 3	Nasrul Hamid Bipu
Satkhira-3	Prof AFM Ruhul Haque	Tangail-1	Dr Muhammad Abdur Razzaque	Dhaka 5	Habibur Rahman Mollah/Kazi Monirul Islam
Satkhira-4	S.M. Jaglul Hayder	Tangail-3	Ataur Rahman Khan	Dhaka 7	Haji Mohammad Salim/ Abul Hasnat
Barguna-1	Dhirendra Debnath Shambhu/ Jahangir Kabir	Tangail-4	Md Hasan Imam Khan	Dhaka-9	Saber Hossain Chowdhury
Barguna-2	Showkat Hasanur Rahman (Rimon)	Tangail-5	Md Sanowar Hossain	Dhaka-10	Barrister Sheikh Fazle Noor Taposh
Patuakhali-1	Shajaahan Majumder	Tangail-6	Kh Abdul Baten	Dhaka-11	AKM Rahmatullah
Patuakhali-2	Shamsul Haque Raza/ Shajahan Mia	Tangail-7	Md Akabbar Hossain	Dhaka-12	Asaduzzaman Khan
		Tangail-8	Mohammad Joharul Islam		

Figure 16: AL Candidates List for the 11th Parliamentary Election of Bangladesh

I had to compile and translate the names, respective constituencies, and electoral symbols of Awami League and BNP-nominated candidates finalized by the election commission after

nomination scrutiny. Furthermore I also had to learn how to develop a story, over the phone, with the reporter providing specific information about a particular topic; because we had to run stories as soon as possible so that we could be on par with other news agencies and also bring the most accurate news to our readers, the fastest.

During this period what I most struggled with was maintaining a balance with normal news flow and election news, but during two election preparation meetings at *Dhaka Tribune* our priorities were set clear which was the 11th general polls of Bangladesh.

I also subbed candidate profiles that included the candidates: basic history, political history, educational background, as well as financial statements. Coming near to the end of internship at *Dhaka Tribune*, I realized how difficult it was to be in the news industry, more specifically in a newspaper, and most importantly in newsroom working as a central desk sub-editor.

However, I managed to learn and execute simultaneously and made sure that I maintained the work level that is required to be an effective part of the newsroom; while performing all the other tasks a permanent sub-editor implements.

Chapter 6 Incorporating theories with my work

While studying *Media and Cultural Studies*, I learned different theories which led to the broader understanding of mine regarding news and media. At the very beginning, when these theories were introduced to me and I had to study them, understand them and sometimes memorize them, I used to believe that these are mere literary thoughts and have very little or no implications with the real life, especially in today's day and age but in reality I was very wrong.

The period that I spent at *Dhaka Tribune* as a Sub-Editor opened my eyes as amid my entry level position at the Central News Desk, I started to understand that the theories, school of thoughts that I learned and was introduced with during different courses, such as, ENG 331: Cultural Studies, ENG 333: Globalization and The Media, ENG 404: Copywriting, ENG 440: English for Print Media etc. offered under the Media and Cultural Studies concentration are very real, authentic, appropriate, thus all things taken into consideration, in this portion of my paper, I will relate the theories that I have learned throughout my university life with my first hand experiences at *Dhaka Tribune*.

Chapter 6.1 Hegemony

Hegemony is a term to understand dominance, leadership, control, and power structure. Originally hegemony is used to refer to the dominance of the dominant group over the subdominant group. Antonio Gramsci, an Italian Marxist philosopher used the term hegemony to refer to the way in which, dominant groups in the society through a process of ‘intellectual and moral leadership’_win the consent of the subordinate groups (Gramsci in Storey 13).

During my internship at *Dhaka Tribune*, we had to do multiple stories regarding suspects or convicted criminals getting killed as law enforcement agencies always say/claim that they have been killed while going in drives or during investigation, but doing such reports, we always use quote marks to mention ‘Gunfights’ for an example; “2 suspected drug peddlers killed in Cox’s Bazar ‘gunfight.’” Anyone who gets killed while being in custody of any law enforcement agency is illegal according to the law and the constitution and the concerned agency has to submit reports explaining what caused the death of a suspect or even a criminal on the run.

We always had to look for authentication and verification of the subject matter with our reporters as well as other prominent news agencies and newspapers. Among many others, one of the most primary principles of journalism is being neutral and nonbiased while preparing a story. We as a leading newspaper could not just publish whatever news just for more hits and more sells.

Adding to which, while preparing for a rticular news, *Dhaka Tribune*, always tries to provide images as well as perspectives of both the parties involved in a story. Sometimes, in order to protect someone’s right to privacy and we do not use photographs of the victim, specially rape victims, or even sometimes of the accused in order to prevent defamation, as no one is a criminal until or unless the court orders him/her responsible for a crime.

Different media platforms are is often considered to be the intruder of one's private space, and these stories are great for very good website hits and newspaper sells here at *Dhaka Tribune* does not want to invade people's personal lives and privacy just for the sake making profit and becoming the buzz creator.

Dhaka Tribune does not want to dominate their readers' judgment and take any sides. If the news was not made from a neutral perspective it would have hegemonized the mind of the audience, and they would have taken sides of the victim or the perpetrator.

Hence, *Dhaka Tribune* can be labeled as part of the dominant group and the public can be labeled as the subordinate group. The criticism of cultural hegemony may be applied to both this and the fashion and apparel programs that show Western images and highlight lifestyle in the West which get more priority compared to our traditional fashion shows. These programs are suppressing those traditional fashion shows that represent our culture and lifestyle. Also, the political shows get more priority where the government is portrayed positively along with their remarkable achievements so that they inspire general people to support them. These kinds of programs dominate the programs which have neutral perspectives, and also represent the good sides of the opposition party. All in all, through hegemony they are depriving their audiences of alternative, contending, or competing narratives

Chapter 6.2 Mediascapes and Globalization

News disseminating and broadcasting by the methods both print media and television media are the dynamic manifestations of globalization which are interconnected with the whole world.

In light of intense globalization, every country impacts each other to the extent of administrative issues, parties, culture, religion, economy, etc. The advancement of the media is one of the segments which keeps up the overall social stream. An acclaimed Indian anthropologist and social researcher, Arjun Appadurai isolated the overall social stream into five noteworthy parts reliant on ethnicity, advancement, logic, and media. Here, the media is

our essential central point of intrigue. Appadurai named this “scape,” 'Mediascapes' and along these lines, Appadurai in his book titled *Disjuncture and Distinction in the Worldwide Social Economy* stated that- mediascapes paying little mind to whether made by private or state interests, will, by and large, be picture centered, story-based records of fragments of this present reality, and what they offer to the people who experience and change them in a movement of parts, (for instance, characters, plot and artistic structures) out of which substance can be molded of imagined lives, their very own and moreover those of others living in various spots. According to him, the effect of media on society is making a fictional universe which does not have any racial limits. Through this nonexistent viewpoint, a man from Bangladesh is related with the lifestyle of US, UK, or even Turkey, and distinctive countries.

The photos showed up through print and television media give enough information to arrange for what kind of culture the other individual is experiencing. A comparative thing happens when people read and sometimes watch worldwide news through *Dhaka Tribune*.

The photos, accounts, sounds, and messages give enough data to the run of the mill identities to imagine how the employment of America is, even without leaving Bangladesh. A poor person who does not have the capacity to travel to another nation can imagine how life is abroad. Media has a conclusive ability to get the world people's hands. Basically when scenes of war impacted countries like Syria, Afghanistan are showed up in media, people can relate to the desolation of the war misused individuals by living in the anecdotal universe through mediascapes.

Chapter 6.3 Panopticon and Gaze

Panopticon is basically an architectural work designed by English philosopher and jurist Jeremy Bentham. It is, fundamentally, a jail-like structure to observe the actions of the general

population. Thus, well-known theorist and social scholar, Michel Foucault exhibited his regulation that each organization in the general public fills in as a panopticon where we are being viewed by somebody.

Foucault in his book *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* stated that "The Panopticon is a radiant machine which, whatever utilization one may wish to put it to, produces homogeneous impacts of intensity" (202). This implies the panopticon is an instrument which gives capacity to the watcher who looks at others. There were multiple Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras in *Dhaka Tribune* Central News Desk. With these cameras, the administration as well as the senior officials of the news organization monitored us.

During my entry-level position, I adhered to guidelines from supervisors and respected seniors Sub-Editors and carried out a very formal but mutual relationship with all the different individuals that I worked with. This is why the newsroom as well as the newsroom staff were exceptionally satisfied with me and my work.

In order to criticize the panopticon, I want to state the disadvantages of being watched through the CCTV cameras by higher authorities as I felt very uncomfortable while working because I needed to correct myself all the time. It also felt like I was not an independent worker who is being controlled and can work seamlessly without any hesitation and alteration.

This also accounts for the recent surveillance programs taken by the governments of different countries as well as different security agencies as they know anything and everything about us.

Chapter 6.4 The 5 News Value Factors

Proximity

Proximity refers to the distance between the readers or in other word the news receivers and with the place where the incident took place. If the place of the incident is near the viewers, the viewers will give it more importance. Otherwise, the news item will not get an adequate number of viewers. For example, if a bomb blasts in Azerbaijan, then the story will not significantly impact Bangladeshi readers.

However, if a bomb blasts in the Indian controlled Kashmir and they blame their neighbors Pakistan, and both the countries start to retaliate and engage in war, then it will have an impact on the political, social, and economic aspects of Bangladesh.

By this I mean, if a bomb blasts in India, our government will impose a temporary ban on traveling to India. This will affect the trade relationship between India and Bangladesh. Thus, our country will lose a large amount of money. So, the viewers will give more importance to the bomb blast in Pakistan as Pakistanis closer to Bangladesh than Tehran. During my internship, I gave more importance to the incidents that happened in nearby countries.

Prominence

When a news story is about or includes prominent persons like the president, prime minister, or even the Rohingya issue, the news gets extra attention from the readers as people always like to hear about prominent figures and significant issues.

It also sets the priority hierarchy in case of which news item will go up and which will not or can wait. For an example, anything said or done by the prime minister or the president of Bangladesh will have a lot more prominence and importance against any other news such as a story regarding an event inaugurating a three-day- long small business festival. Here according to the prominence and importance of any news, the value of a news item is measured

Timeliness

In each news organization, time is vital. The more rapidly a news association broadcasts or uploads or circulates a news story, the more reader/viewers it will get. Everyone, every news organization, wants to break the news so that they are always ahead of its contemporaries.

Here, I would like to share my personal experience regarding this news factor. During my internship at *Dhaka Tribune*, one of my juniors from BRAC University had sent me a pressrelease regarding an interuniversity cultural fest that they had organized, without any photos, thus I told him to provide me pictures of the event so that I could run that story in our online version. However, he sent me the photos two days later, and as a result the story, now, did not have timeliness and my supervisor told me not to run the story. In order to meet the requirements of a timely news item, I had to learn to speed up writing process.

Consequence

The third news value factor is consequence, which means the impact/result of any given news item on its readers. A story that does not have relevant consequences on its readers or does not, directly or indirectly, impact their lives or surroundings will not be read or accepted by the readers and viewers.

For example, a story that is about new road construction in Dhaka will not have the same level of consequence and impact to its readers as the news regarding the new rules and regulations on the ride-sharing app business in the capital. While writing story, I had to choose news stories that had a significant impact on our readers in general, and listed the stories accordingly.

Oddity

Oddity refers to unusualness and oddness of any news item. And through my experience at the Central News Desk of *Dhaka Tribune*, the more odd, unconventional and unexpected a story

is, the more attention it will grab, the hits the news item will get, regardless the medium (print or online).

For an example, I did a story titled "Endangered ‘Nilgai’ found in Thakurgaon", which is the largest species of the Asian antelope, and this story received a lot of attention and hits as this

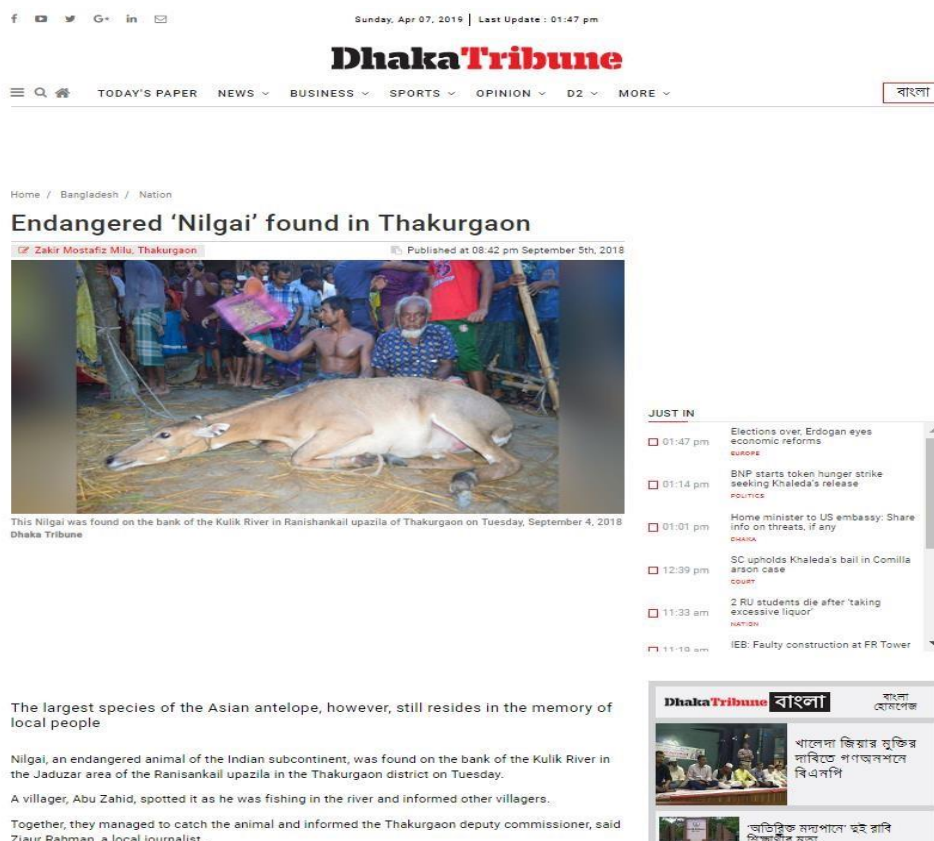


Figure 17: Screenshot of The ‘Nilgai’ Story

is not something that the readers gets to see and read about every other day.

Chapter 6.5 Ethical Journalism

There are several principles in journalism, and it is confusing what to choose when selecting the right and ethical principles for the news organizations. *Dhaka Tribune* follows the core principles of practicing ethical journalism.

In the article, “The 5 Principles of Ethical Journalism” published by the Ethical Journalism Network, it is mentioned that “There are hundreds of codes of conduct, charters and statements made by media and professional groups outlining the principles, values, and obligations of the

craft of journalism. Most focus on five common themes.” According to that article, the five core principles of journalism are Independence, Truth and Accuracy, Humanity, Accountability and last but not the least Fairness and Impartiality.

Every news published regardless online or for print by *Dhaka Tribune* is based on accurate facts, and the newspaper always implies to serve the truth to its readers.

Furthermore, *Dhaka Tribune* is a private newspaper thus operates independently for which it is not biased towards any particular group, political party, or organization. This enables *Dhaka Tribune* from publishing unfair or biased news. The newspaper always tries to promote humanity via the stories it runs, the news it covers.

During my internship, I was instructed to avoid certain words that promote violence, defamation, harassment, instigation, and or any kind of liability issues.

Dhaka Tribune is highly accountable to the government of Bangladesh and its people thus the administration of the newspaper is clear and accountable about the sources and the news that they use and publish for the readers from different parts of the world to read and learn and educate themselves while preventing false and faulty information.

Henceforth, based on these above discussion, I can proudly confirm that *Dhaka Tribune* is a newspaper that promotes ethical and honest journalism by following the five core principles of journalism regardless of the platform (print or online).

There may be larger issues of structural, economic and cultural hegemony, but at least it follows professional standards.

Chapter 7 A Personal Account

Being a part of *Dhaka Tribune* has been an experience I have been looking forward for a very long time. I had immense fascination about how a newsroom operates, and functions. My three months stay at the newsroom taught me different things which I will carry and use for the rest of my life.

As a student, I learned writing and editing articles, but I did not have much practical experience of it. During my internship, I realized the importance of the Central News Desk of a newspaper especially in today's context. I learnt how it is not all about just doing translations or editing certain copies or something else but also following specific instructions and strategies while doing a news story in order to reach more readers.

There have been multiple occasions when I made mistakes and through the guidance and support from my supervisor, fellow colleagues and seniors I learned a great deal from my mistakes. For example, I sometimes forgot to follow news instructions or to put an entry story that I am doing.

However, I accepted my mistakes and learnt from those so that I do not repeat them and be consistent and reliable. I learnt to be more sincere and punctual during my internship period. My supervisor and other colleagues were immensely supportive, encouraging, and a great source of providing me with knowledge about *Dhaka Tribune*'s Central News Desk.

Chapter 8 Recruitment at *Dhaka Tribune*

Through my internship at *Dhaka Tribune* I learned that I am quite good at the daily tasks of a journalist, to be more specific a Sub-Editor in my case and to an extent fell in love with the excited, and sheer passionate environment of the newsroom.

I leaned that my love, affection and curiosity regarding journalism is relentless. For that at least I could not just stop improving my skill sets necessary for a Sub-Editor.

As a result, with of my unlimited passion and enthusiasm mixed with my talent and skills, I got recruited as an Apprentice Sub-Editor at *Dhaka Tribune* and am now currently working at the Central News Desk as a permanent employee of the newspaper.

To be honest the life that I am living, the life of a full time journalist, is full excitement and pleasure, but it does take a toll on your mind and body, most importantly one's mind. Being surrounded by stories of rape, gunfights, road accidents, murders—and things worse than this—has changed my perspective towards life, and the world as a whole. The need to be good and do something for the betterment of the society, country, and humanity in general is more intense, prominent than ever inside me at present context. My experience at the Central News Desk has led to me appreciating life and the responsibilities with it more and I am looking forward to the things to come.

Chapter 9 Conclusion

Media is a major part of social existence where something new happens each day. Media columnists are the most intrepid of all who recount tales about the past, present, and future ages with reality, data, and confirmation. I was a fortunate to get an inside perspective on the media world. The three-month long experience currently appears to be a brief span. The universe of media never neglected to shock me.

I learned numerous things during my internship period that I have incorporated into this paper. It was a part of an exciting journey that I will always remember and cherish, as it has given me firsthand experience with respect to the real working environment circumstance. I am thankful that I found the opportunity to complete an entry-level position.

Otherwise, I could never have known how a media station functions and how a group of more than many individuals works in concordance, like the honey bees in a bee sanctuary. In this limited capacity to focus time, I attempted to investigate the world of news and reporting. I realize that despite everything I have far to go before I can turn into an undeniable TV journalist or producer, yet I am sufficiently idealistic to convey the eagerness. To sum up, I have learned how to use the equipment and gear such as monitors, audio consoles, zoom controllers, and so on. I received training on how these devices work and how to operate them in different manners by following program descriptions. I also learned about ethical journalism and how to check the criteria of news items in order for them to be labeled news items.

When I was taking the media related courses under the Media and Cultural Studies focus, I felt the bit of media, as well as felt the presence of media inside me. There is a truism in the realm of media that a man who cannot feel the profundity of the news cannot compose news.

Inside books, I found the directions and rules; however, I got genuine experience of the media world when I was in the four-dividers of *Dhaka Tribune* office.

In this report, I may have tried to incorporate all my insight and experiences, yet at the same time, some experiences that I gained cannot be expressed with words.

During my time at the Central News Desk of *Dhaka Tribune* I had to rewire my brain regarding my writing skills as per the newspapers requirements while I grew accustomed to office habits, partnership, collaboration, and the desire to do well, do better with every passing moment.

My internship at the *Dhaka Tribune* provided me the opportunity to make practical use of the knowledge I gained and was exposed to in the different courses that I did at the English & Humanities Department of the BRAC University.

This entire experience helped me develop into an increasingly mindful and proficient person. I figured out how to design things in a progressively proficient way. In the meantime, I further built up my aptitude as far as being a cooperative person. I comprehended the significance of following hard working attitudes, coordinating with others, and being reliable at the office.

To finish, I had a steady and empowering chief and my associates were continually managing me during this adventure — which helped me improve in my work and life in general.

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