

Report on
Internship Experience as Sports Reporter at *Dhaka Tribune*

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An internship report submitted to the Department of English and
Humanities in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Arts in English

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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The internship report submitted is my own original work while completing a 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 have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Acknowledgement

I am the cumulation of the decisions that I and my closest people took. I would like to thank each and every one who has contributed to my character development.

Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude to my parents for everything they did for and to me.

I would also like to thank my siblings for guiding me through life, tolerating all my flaws, and showing there is good in this world.

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I dedicate this internship report to every person who supported, helped, and impacted my life in any way.

Letter of Transmittal

Ms. Roohi Huda

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Subject: Internship report on Internship experience as a Sports Reporter at *Dhaka Tribune*.

Dear Ma'am,

I am honoured to submit my internship report titled “**Internship Experience as Sports Reporter at *Dhaka Tribune***” which is prepared under your kind guidance and supervision.

In this report, I have tried my best to include relevant, essential, valid information, and integrated theories in as comprehensive a manner as possible.

I believe that this report will meet your expectations.

Sincerely yours

Sayed Hossain Shanto

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Department of English and Humanities

Date: October 23, 2024

Non-Disclosure Agreement

This agreement is made and signed by the undersigned student at Brac University Sayed Hossain Shanto, and Dhaka Tribune. The purpose of this agreement is to avoid the unauthorized disclosure of the organization's confidential data.

Dhaka Tribune

Sayed Hossain Shanto

Executive Summary

Dhaka Tribune is one of the leading English newspapers in Bangladesh. The newspaper started its journey on 19 April 2013 and was founded by Kazi Anis Ahmed. *Dhaka Tribune* provides the readers with authentic and reliable news from all over the country following their motto “Breaking News. Breaking Barriers.” The daily is now currently managed by the co-founder and Editor-in-chief Zafar Sobhan, who is devoted to maintaining the highest standards of journalism for the readers.

This report aims to elaborate on my 12-week internship experience as a sports reporter at *Dhaka Tribune*, one of the leading dailies in Bangladesh. This internship experience provided me with on-field experience as a sports journalist as well as gave me an opportunity to apply my theoretical knowledge from the Media and Cultural Studies courses I took at BRAC University.

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Glossary

Panopticon: Panopticon is a correctional facility designed by English philosopher and Social Theorist Jeremy Bentham, which has an in-built system of control.

Gaze: The 'gaze' is an idea developed by French philosopher and theorist Michel Foucault, which describes an unknown overseer watching over people. This fear keeps people away from breaking the rules of society.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 What is Journalism

"The point of journalism is to hold people in positions of power accountable," — Ana Kasparian, American journalist, political commentator, and media host.

A Journalist starts with an incident however small or great it is and revolves around the said incident. The process of gathering data, researching, writing, editing, (the part played by the editor) and reporting (by a news presenter in the case of broadcast media), news on an event which can be social, political or something lighter such as popular culture or current events for a mass audience through different types of media such as print, broadcast, or online media is called journalism. Journalism aims to point out both the good and bad parts of our lives. It points out the disparities and injustice in our society and fights for the people who lack the power to fight for themselves. Journalism also points out the good in society so that we do not lose hope in humanity. Thus it also informs about art, growth, and every other positive aspect of life. Therefore, the goal of journalism is to disburse every news that is available to arm the citizens with the tools to make the best possible decisions for themselves, society, their communities, and the whole nation. Journalism has branched into many sectors and it is covered by different media channels such as Audio-visual (Television), Audio (Radio), the Web (Online news portals), and most importantly Print (Newspaper, Magazine, etc).

1.2 Newspapers in Bangladesh

Although there are many obstacles in the way of journalism such as the ‘Digital Security 35Act 2018’, which was revised in 2023 and named ‘Cyber Security Bill 2023’, and countless other governmental restrictions, it is still going strong in Bangladesh. Newspapers, Television and Radio broadcasting channels (both public and private ownership), and social media in journalism have a widespread impact on Bangladesh.

There are over a hundred daily newspapers in Bangladesh and countless weekly or monthly magazines. However, only a handful amount of them are considered reliable which suggests that newspapers still hold plenty of power and a significant role in Bangladeshi society and journalism. Moreover, with the increased usage of the internet in Bangladesh, online news portals have gained popularity in recent times and today almost all the recognised print newspapers have an online presence with their own version of online newspaper. This increases their readership and helps them to connect with the younger generation who are more tech-savvy and into reading news online. People rely on online news portals to gain instant information and updates. Apart from the online versions of already existing media houses, there are countless other news portals that are not affiliated with anyone and run independently online. Basically, there are three types of online news portals in Bangladesh. Firstly, there are ones that are affiliated with print media organisations such as *thedailystar.net*, *prothom-alo.com*, *dhakatribune.com*, etc. Secondly, there are others that are affiliated with established television or radio channels such as *radiotodaybd.fm*, *channelionline.com*, and *ntvbd.com*. Thirdly, independent online news portals that are not affiliated with print media or broadcasting networks such as *Banglanews24.com*, *bdnews24.com*, *Risingbd.com*, *BBC Bangla*, and so on. The first

Bangladeshi online news portal was *bdnew24.com* without a mother organisation. It paved the way for countless other people to follow in their footsteps, and create a new era of journalism in Bangladesh.

Journalism or the media in general is supposed to be the conscience of a society. It works as one of the most powerful tools for connecting to the world for acceleration and globalisation. It also accelerates the development of the underprivileged classes and upholds the culture of our country. This made me want to learn what happens behind the scenes at a well-renowned media house. So, it was an easy decision for me to take Media and Cultural Studies as the area of concentration for my Bachelor of Arts in English degree.

I got my first experience of how a newspaper works so smoothly for seven days a week during my ENG440: English For Print Media course when our course instructor Miss Roohi Huda took us for a guided tour of the newsroom at the *The Daily Star* office. Miss Huda is an Assistant Professor in the Department of English and Humanities and has many connections and an excellent reputation among the people who run the newspapers in Bangladesh. I observed that most of the employees are there because they love journalism. I asked Mr Azmin, who is the editor of the supplement *The Star Campus* and the other youth-specific sections about why journalism is a low-paid sector, yet they work more than most people and he said it is about passion and perseverance because if you are not passionate about journalism, you will never survive this sector, but if you can enjoy your work then it can be as enjoyable as a vacation.

My love for learning new things led me to join *Dhaka Tribune*. Its commitment to unfurling the truth and dedication to telling unbiased news helped me fix my goal of interning at that prestigious organisation. From the moment I met Mr Zafar Sobhan, I knew I could learn so much from interning at *Dhaka Tribune*.

Chapter 2

Historical Background: *Dhaka Tribune*



Figure 1: The Logo of Dhaka Tribune

2.1 History

Dhaka Tribune is one of the leading English newspapers in Bangladesh. *Dhaka Tribune* is owned by Gemcon Group which also owns prestigious organisations like the University of Liberal Arts (ULAB). It was founded on April 19th 2013, and since the start of its journey, the newspaper has won many awards for its innovative journalism. They have been the media partner of Dhaka Literary Fest since 2015. Moreover, they won the *Asian Digital Media Awards* for “Best Use of Online Media” in 2014 and the “Most Innovative Special Supplement Award” at the *Bangladesh Media Innovation Awards 2022* held in September 2022. Moreover, it was one of the first newspapers to push for an online presence.

The tagline of *Dhaka Tribune* is very much aligned with its values: "Breaking News, Breaking Barriers" It shows the firm stance on unfolding the truth no matter how big or small it is. They deliver the news without any sort of judgement whether it is good or bad, right or wrong. The objectivity of its delivery makes the Daily different from many other dailies. They

try to remain neutral and advocate for human rights, the rule of law, press freedom, governmental transparency, etc.

2.2 Governing Body

Dhaka Tribune is owned by the Gemcon Group which is owned by the family of the Mr Kazi Anis Ahmed Its founding member and Editor in Chief is Zafar Sobhan who is a well-renowned international columnist having worked with *The Daily Star*, *The Guardian*, *Time*, and many other world-famous news outlets.

2.3 Capabilities of Staff Members and the Organisation

Dhaka Tribune reports on almost every aspect of our society such as business, sports, news, reporting, national and international news, culture, lifestyle, and many more. According to their LinkedIn page, they have over 200 employees all over Bangladesh. These are some of the most skilled journalists in our country. Many women also work at *Dhaka Tribune* as they work towards an inclusive work environment. They have both policy-making positions and reporting and editing roles.

2.4 Working Hours

A newspaper must run like a well-oiled machine to print out copies every day. At *Dhaka Tribune*, employees work around the clock to make the work as smooth as possible. People working in teams such as admin, entertainment, and Op-ed come in the morning. Since I interned

as a sports journalist, my shift started at 4 pm and ended around 11 pm depending on the day and how much work I had. Other senior members including my onsite supervisor and the graphics team are required in the office until 2 am on some days. Moreover, we had some liberty to work from home at times when the work was slow. The reporters do not have any set working hours since they work on a need basis as they have to report on events at any time of the day. They maintain a 7-hour shift and enjoy only one weekly holiday based on their roster. Every reporter has different off days because the paper has to go on print every day. However, the admin and finance units enjoy Friday and Saturday off as they are not part of the publishing unit.

Chapter 3

Work of a Sports Reporter

3.1 Collecting News Stories

During my internship at *Dhaka Tribune*, I have been sent to different places to gather news stories. It is of utmost importance to collect news on time to write a proper article and send it to the editors. The timing is important because we needed time to write and edit an article in order for it to be published within the deadline. This relates to ‘Timeliness’ which is a news value factor. I have collected news by calling, visiting a place, and taking interviews. Then I sent all these details to my editor, and he decided if the materials could be put together to write an interesting story.

Dhaka Tribune is adamant in maintaining the news value factors for most of its stories. The five news value factors are ‘Prominence’ (significance of the news to the audience), ‘Timeliness’ (how recent or relevant a story is and how quickly it is published), ‘Consequences’ (impact or effect the news will create in the public mind after it is read), ‘Proximity’ (the importance of news based on geographical distance between the reader and where the news is taking place. For example, if the story is taking place inside or outside of Bangladesh), and ‘Oddity’ (the uncanniness of the news or the news with events that only happen once in a blue moon). If these factors are present in a story then the editor decides to permit the reporter to work on that story.

3.2 International News Sourcing

Since the newspapers in Bangladesh are not as rich as foreign media houses; they cannot send reporters abroad to collect news from foreign locations. To fill this gap, they rely on international news agencies to collect the news that takes place outside of Bangladesh. *Dhaka Tribune* subscribes to international news agencies such as *Associated Press News (AP News)*, *AFP*, *Reuters*, etc. Subscribing to these agencies is a reliable way to get authentic news. *Dhaka Tribune* publishes news from these agencies while maintaining the proper guidelines of the copyright law. They subscribe to these international news agencies and use their names on the byline. If bylines and subscriptions are not maintained, the newspaper could be sued for plagiarism.

3.3 The Inverted Pyramid Structure

Editors and writers both have to do their job with the Inverted Pyramid Structure in their minds. They need to break down the information and chronologically design it so the reader can easily understand and be hooked to it. The most important information is put in the first paragraph and the lesser and least important facts appear in the following paragraphs.

Chapter 4

Editing Procedure

4.1 Copy Editing

After the reporter has gathered all the information and writes a piece, he or she gives it to the editor. The job of the editor is to check for grammatical errors, sentence structure, spelling, attributions, punctuation, the validity of the sources etc and send it to be published. Moreover, if there are any mistakes or information that does not belong in the news the editor has to correct it too.

In my time as an intern at *Dhaka Tribune*, I had a handful of stories to edit. I was taught how to edit stories which I already had strong ideas from my ENG401: Editing course. For example, the most common way to write for print media is to have the ‘5Ws and 1W’ (who, what, when, where, why, how) in the introductory paragraph. The quotations must be clear and accurate. The reporter needs to be very cautious with the facts and figures and double-checking is mandatory. The names of the places should be very clear. Adding subheadings or bullet points is also necessary where needed. If there is a need to curtail the article due to space constraints, then the editor can cut out these parts.

4.2 Editing News Headline

The headline is one of the most important parts of an article as this is the first impression of a news story. I was familiar with the trick of writing good headlines as my ENG401: Editing course had a whole chapter titled “Headlines”. They must be catchy so that the reader finds it intriguing. It also has to summarise the whole article in just a few words. There are readers who

only skim through the first few lines, so the lead paragraph should appease these readers. When writing about sports we have to be careful not to be too stiff when writing headlines. My editor Mr. Ali Shahriyar Amin gave a few tips for writing a good sports-related headline. They are mentioned below:

- Write concisely
- Do not be afraid to use casual words (Smash, Thrash, crash, bomb, etc)
- Be as clear as possible because vague headlines are not attractive.
- Write in active voice.
- Colons in a headline are less preferable
- Keep the headline within 8-10 words
- Double-check the facts before turning in the headline

4.3 Challenges of Editing News

Editing a news story is not an easy task. It requires a huge amount of reading and a comprehensive understanding of how a certain newspaper structures its articles. For *Dhaka Tribune*, I had to read over two hundred articles to understand how the structure works. Then I was able to edit a story to my editor's liking. Moreover, since I was the youngest and most inexperienced member of the sports team, my work was checked by multiple editors, and I had to make changes according to their liking.

Editing requires intense concentration and a very rich vocabulary. Without comprehensive knowledge and practice of the mechanics and technicality of print media, it is almost impossible to edit an article properly. Thus, I found this experience to be extremely helpful in my path of developing editing skills.

Chapter 5

Translation

5.1 What is Translation

Translation is a process of changing an original text or word (Source Language) into a different language (Target Language) while not changing the meaning of the original text. To translate any type of material, the translator has to keep a few points in mind. They are:

- Text Type – Depending on the type of text such as poetry, short story, prose, novel, etc; a translation work can be impacted.
- Content – Content indicates the subject matter of the text such as tragedy, romance, comedy etc.
- Context – Context indicates the culture, circumstances, and society of both the Source and Target text.

5.2 Types of Translation

In my ENG465: Translation Studies course, I have learned that there are primarily two types of translation methods. The first one is ‘Word-for-word translation’ where every word is individually translated and this method cares less about sentence structure and more about the accuracy of translation of every individual word of the source text. This method is also known as ‘Literal Translation.’ The second method is ‘Sense-for-sense Translation’ where the translator reads a sentence from the source text and translates it into the target language

by modifying the sentence structure and keeping the meaning intact. This method is also known as the 'Free Translation' method.

5.3 Translating Interviews

During my internship at *Dhaka Tribune*, I did not have to translate any news stories but I had to translate a couple of interviews. I took the interviews of Bangladesh Football team captain Jamal Bhuiyan and Bangladeshi Boxers like Sura Krishna Chakma and Utshob Ahmed. While translating interviews, I learned that we cannot use only one method while translating. Some sentences should be translated using the Word-for-word method and some using the sense-for-sense method. For example, Mr Sura Krishna Chakma was talking about Jhum Bhor which is temporary housing for Indigenous people to stay when they are doing shifting cultivation (Jhum Chash). There are no words for these types of words in English. Thus, keeping the context in mind, I kept the word the same as Bangla. While translating, I tried to stay as true to the source material as possible because I felt that deviating too much with the use of Sense-for-sense translation was a form of betrayal to the interviewee.

Chapter 6

Taking Bangladesh National Football Team Captain's Interview

During my internship, I was lucky enough to visit places and take interviews from different sporting figures. Among them, the most notable and popular figure was Bangladesh National Football Team captain Jamal Bhuiyan.

One of the highlights of my three-month internship was the interview of Jamal Bhuiyan moving to Abahani Limited Dhaka after his stints at Kolkata and Argentina based on which I wrote an article. He was at Sheikh Jamal Dhanmondi Club Field at the closing ceremony of the talent hunt named “United We Play”, which was organised by Apollo Tyres and Manchester United, the world-famous football club.

I was able to catch Mr. Jamal after staying on the field for two days where I also interviewed the Head of Manchester United Soccer School Mr. Michael Neary who came as a judge and was underneath the sun for two whole days in 40 degrees Celsius temperature. In his interview, Neary was very candid about how he judges the players and his regret because of his inability to give them more time on the pitch. Jamal Bhuiyan was understandably the star and the main attraction of the event as everyone flocked around him to take pictures with him.

It was difficult for me to find a window to take an interview due to the crowd. I had to wait for several hours just to speak to him for five minutes. It was an interesting interview as he spoke about the talent hunt, and how these are not only for marketing purposes rather these events work as a motivating factor for aspiring footballers.

The most important thing I learned from this experience was that you can never be too hasty in your work. I had to wait patiently for hours just for a five-minute interview which might not even be enough to be turned into an article. My supervisor Mr. Ali Shahriyar Amin was very experienced in such leads. He told me several times to follow through even if it ended up not being enough for an article. For a journalist, it is important to pursue a lead to the end, and that is something I will remember and put into use in my everyday life.



The screenshot shows a news article from the website D.T. Bangladesh. The page header includes the D.T. logo, the word 'বাংলা' (Bangla), a search icon, and a menu icon. Below the header, the breadcrumb trail reads 'Home / Sports / Football'. The main headline is 'Bangladesh captain Jamal delighted to play for Abahani'. The sub-headline states 'Jamal was absolutely ecstatic while talking about his time at Abahani'. A photograph of Jamal Bhuiyan in a green jersey with the number 6 is shown in action on a football field. Below the photo, the name 'Jamal Bhuiyan' is displayed. To the right of the name is a red 'Share' button. Below the name is the author's name 'Sayed Hossain'. At the bottom, the publication and update dates are listed: 'Publish : 03 May 2024, 11:38 PM | Update : 05 May 2024, 03:04 AM'. A small red icon is visible in the bottom right corner of the article area.

Figure 2: Report on Jamal Bhuiyan's interview

Chapter 7

Application of Media Theories in My Internship

In a society, we adhere to the rules set by the government. After the Industrial Revolution, human beings realised the importance of labour laws and office structures. Following the same realisation, Bangladesh too has some labour laws, morals, ethics, and traditions which all the companies have to abide by. According to French Philosopher and theorist, Michel Foucault, the power that disseminates from the social structure affects both the citizens and society itself. Every person in the society has to do their part and be a contributing member of society. Much like society, every company runs in a similar way. At *Dhaka Tribune* everyone is supposed to do their work within their regular schedule. Everyone is supposed to work eight hours a day and the office runs like a well-oiled machine.

7.1 Panopticism by Michel Foucault

Jeremy Bentham, an English Social Theorist and Philosopher devised an architectural design for prisons and named it 'Panopticon'. The name derives from Greek mythology; Argus Panoptes. It means 'All-seeing' and Panoptes was a many-eyed giant. This design describes a prison where every prisoner becomes a guard, and only one guard can guard the whole prison. Foucault described modern society as a Panopticon in his article titled "Power/Knowledge." This theory is taken from the book *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings*. The surveillance around the society works as the 'gaze'. Foucault described "gaze" in his book as the fear of being caught. This fear or consciousness works as law enforcement as people stay away from criminal activities in fear of getting caught or being seen doing it by someone (34).

Foucault based his theory “The Eye of Power” on Bentham’s ‘Panopticon’. According to Foucault, modern society is a panopticon-like prison where everyone is a guard and a prisoner simultaneously due to the ‘gaze’ (34). Foucault argued that ‘gaze’ is something that cannot be seen. It is disseminated from positions of power such as the government, law enforcement organizations, or even the employer of an organization overseeing the employees. According to Foucault, ‘gaze’ affects the subordinates as much as the authority (36). The fear of being seen breaking the rules of society or an organization is present in both the authorities and subordinates. Nobody is above the law in modern society. The authorities have to be just as much cautious about the ‘gaze’ as the subordinates. This is because the subordinates can also point out the that the authority is in the wrong. For example, if an editor wants to publish propaganda, the subordinates can point out that the editor is not being ethical.

Interning at *Dhaka Tribune* was a similar experience. Every piece of work was surveilled both by my supervisor and me at the same time. I never thought that maybe not many people will read this article. So I can just write whatever I want. Rather I thought, even if I was the only one reading it, the article needed to be faultless in order to appease myself and my supervisor. The gaze made sure that everyone worked to their full potential and nobody was slacking off. According to Foucault, the fear of someone just seeing one doing something illegal is enough to stop the crime. The surveillance system is usually enough to stop physical violence. Foucault described this phenomenon as the ‘internalisation of the gaze’, this refers to people being conscious of being watched by CCTV cameras, their bosses, colleagues, and themselves and conforming to the rules and regulations. Although during most of my internship, I worked remotely, I felt the accountability to work as diligently as I would in the office because I believe

that I had ‘internalized the gaze’ and if I do not work as diligently as I would in the office, I would be held accountable for neglecting my work.

7.2 Society of the Spectacle

French philosopher and filmmaker Guy Debord describes the theory Society of the Spectacle in his book *Society of the Spectacle* as a philosophical and Marxist theory. It describes how we relate to certain imageries which alter our realities and describes ideas like ‘Degradation of human life’ (43). I have experienced that newspapers in general along with *Dhaka Tribune* use this theory as we as journalists use our words and images to make the readers relate to the spectacle. Writing articles is not just about writing a well-researched and articulated piece. Rather it is about how much the audience can relate to the article. Moreover, for news organisations, the audience is merely a number. The more engagement an article has the better. In some cases, it is less important to write a well-researched article. It is common knowledge that a well-researched, articulated and argued article requires at least around 800-1000 words. However, most of the articles we see are just around 500 words which is rarely enough to write something argumentative and well-researched. This word limit is mostly applicable to entertainment, sports, and some business articles. In these cases, facts are less important than the actual subject of the news. The stars and the shining lights are more important because they attract the viewers. For example, *Dhaka Tribune* published a news story titled “Kardashians in India for Billionaire Wedding Gala.” The news value of this article is less important than the stars. The wedding of Anand Ambani was covered extensively but it was more about the stars attending the wedding than the news value of the event. Furthermore, at times smaller less-

prominent newspapers also use misleading headlines to attract viewers, particularly in social media. For example, there was a news article that was disseminated from almost every media house in Bangladesh that went viral. It said the Metro Rail had an income of BDT 20 crore in 18 days which was higher than the previous six month's income. However, they failed to state that they were talking about the first six months' income (December 2022 - June 2023) when the train was running on a trial basis with fewer stops and fewer passengers according to *The Business Standard*. So, spectacle is sometimes more important than news in organisations such as the *Dhaka Tribune*.

Chapter 8

Internship Experience at *Dhaka Tribune*

My time as a sports intern at *Dhaka Tribune* and the experience I gained is invaluable to me. It will help me to further my career aspirations and help me grow as a person. My supervisor Mr. Ali Shahriyar Amin has been extremely helpful towards me and guided me with every little detail. Also, senior reporters like Mr Rashad Banna, Mr Shishir Hoque, and Mr Fazle Rabbi were all extremely kind towards me and helped me with writing, editing and identifying my mistakes. They identified my mistakes and gave me lengthy explanations about why and how they rectified the mistakes. It was really humbling for me to work with such a talented group of journalists. This hands-on approach to their teaching has made me a better intern and enhanced my writing and editing skills. It has also helped me to understand the nuances of writing for newspapers and the importance of clarity.

The sports team ran like a well-oiled machine as they sat for a meeting every evening to decide what would go in the next day's offline version of the paper, and it never took more than 15-20 minutes to decide it. Everybody knew what was required of them, and what the audience needed so it was easy for them to decide the content. The collaborative nature and the efficiency of the team surprised me initially, but I started understanding the nuances with the help of the

seniors. Even when the pressure was high, nobody really became too tense or yelled at one another.



Figure 3: Kool-BSJA Media Cup Football with Dhaka Tribune team

Looking back, I am really pleased to get the opportunity to learn from highly skilled and experienced journalists and expand my journalistic skills at *Dhaka Tribune*. Taking interviews of Bangladesh National Football team captain Mr Jamal Bhuiyan and boxer Mr Sura Krishna Chakma, and writing analytical reports on European football has given me the confidence and experience to further my career aspirations. However, beyond every technical detail of writing such as the ‘Inverted Pyramid Structure’ or work-related technicality such as the house style of

Dhaka Tribune, I learned that team members need to rely on each other and be kind to one another. In other words, I learned how to be a good team player.

Chapter 9

Conclusion

During my time at *Dhaka Tribune*, I learned that life is all about learning new things in order to elevate oneself. Regardless of the fact whether doing something new will be beneficial to one or not, one should always try new things and communicate with others with clarity about one's ideas. I also learned how important it is to work with a team that appreciates you and is supportive and cheerful. Above all, the team needs to have each other's back in order to work effectively. The camaraderie between team members motivates the team to perform better and enhances the growth of an individual.

Dhaka Tribune strives to provide honest and ethical journalism. It tries to meet the expectations of its readers. My 12-week-long internship at *Dhaka Tribune* gave me an amazing opportunity to apply my knowledge and skills and gain valuable journalistic experience. This journey helped me to improve both as a professional and an individual. The practical experience I gained while interning for *Dhaka Tribune* will always be a valuable asset for me and I hope to implement them throughout my career. Regardless of where I end up, I will be able to use my team-building, writing, and editing skills. Whether I become a teacher or work in the development sector, I will always be grateful to *Dhaka Tribune* for this opportunity.

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Appendix - 1

Dhaka Tribune বাংলা 

Thursday, October 24, 2024
E-paper 

 / Sports / Football

Klopp v Guardiola: The rivalry that changed football in last decade

In their fierce rivalry, these 2 masterminds locked horns with each other for a total of 30 times with Guardiola winning 11, drawing 7, and losing 12 games to Klopp





Liverpool manager Jurgen Klopp alongside his Manchester City counterpart Pep Guardiola

 **Sayed Hossain**

Publish : 12 Mar 2024, 06:23 PM |
Update : 17 Mar 2024, 12:25 AM 

<https://www.dhakatribune.com/sport/football/341632/the-rivalry-that-changed-football>

Appendix - 2



Dhaka Tribune বাংলা 
Thursday, October 24, 2024
E-paper 

 / Sports / Football

The continual decline of competition and financial disparity in European football


Senor Perez and Co may have failed to create the European Super League, but the growing financial chasm between the top and smaller clubs makes the situation almost as dire as ESL itself





 **Sayed Hossain**
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<https://www.dhakatribune.com/sport/football/347380/the-continual-decline-of-competition-and-financial>


Appendix - 3


Dhaka Tribune বাংলা 

Thursday, October 24, 2024
E-paper 


 / Sports / Football


Fluidity and class: Alonso's Leverkusen defy all odds

Alonso will perhaps win more trophies in his coaching career but the glory he brought to the 1,60,000 people of Leverkusen will forever be etched in the history of football as one the most beautiful stories ever 



Leverkusen coach Xabi Alonso celebrates with his players after winning the Bundesliga title following Sunday's match at home to Bremen

 **Sayed Hossain**

Publish : 19 Apr 2024, 10:20 PM |
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[https://www.dhakatribune.com/sport/football/344387/fluidity-and-class-alonso%E2%80%99s-](https://www.dhakatribune.com/sport/football/344387/fluidity-and-class-alonso%E2%80%99s-leverkusen-defy-all)

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