

Exploring Online journalism

at The Daily Star

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Inspiring Excellence

Exploring Online journalism

at *The Daily Star*

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Asma Khatun

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Chapter- 1

Introduction

David Crystal in his book, *English as a global language* stated that English is the most influential and commonly spoken language around the world (2). He further suggested that about a quarter of the world's population is already fluent or competent in English, and this figure is steadily growing. At present English is spoken by some 1.5 billion people worldwide meaning, one in every four people can speak in English (6). It is also becoming the core standard in determining employability worldwide. In a 2012 survey, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) which is a British business within the Economist Group through research and analysis said nearly 70% of their executive workforce will need to master English in order to realize corporate plans, and a quarter said that more than 50% of their total workforce will need to have English proficiency to compete on a global scale.

According to Higher Education Statistics Agency each year over 600,000 international students from 200 countries come to study at universities, colleges and boarding schools in the UK and another research conducted by Department for Business Innovation & Skills (BIS) suggests that a further 600,000 come to do a short English language course. People worldwide are studying this subject because many countries like Bangladesh, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, Singapore, Malaysia etc. have included it as a second language in their academic system to make sure they can increase and open many opportunities for individuals across the world.

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDENTS IN THE UK	
1. Italy	15. Germany
2. Spain	16. Rest of the World
3. Rest of the Middle East	17. Thailand
4. South Korea	18. Taiwan
5. Rest of Europe	19. Rest of Central America
6. Saudi Arabia	20. Rest of the Far East
7. Brazil	21. Mexico
8. Turkey	22. Venezuela
9. France	23. Austria
10. Russia	24. Poland
11. Colombia	25. Czech Republic
12. China/Hong Kong	26. Sweden
13. Switzerland	27. Argentina
14. Japan	
Source: English UK, 2011 annual return statistics from 368 private sector member schools.	

Fig: 1. Source: Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Various factors prompted me to major in English as I believe learning about this subject helps and enables people to better understand and communicate with one another. Hence, my enrollment in the English and Humanities Department of BRAC University made me really excited because I knew I would be able to take different English and Humanities courses, along with courses from other departments. English and Humanities, features a concentration in literature, English Language Teaching (ELT) and Media and Cultural Studies. It provides students with different tools to analyze a wide range of issues related to novels, poetry, short stories, history, culture, linguistics, journalism etc.

Humanities on the other hand, allow individuals to study art, history, philosophy and literature of different civilizations and times. English and Humanities together allow individuals to understand different perspectives and interpretations of art, literature and history. Thus, I chose to do my B.A. in English.

Our department offers 6 courses in total for the Media and Cultural Studies concentration, those courses are as follows:

Number	Subject code	Course	Credit
1.	ENG 331	Theory and Practice	03
2.	ENG 333	Globalization and Media	03
3.	ENG 401	Editing	03
4.	ENG 404	English for the Print Media	03
5.	ENG 440	Copyrighting	03
6.	ENG 465	Translation studies	03

The focus of each course is different. For example, ENG 331 (Theory and Practice) is a very versatile and an interdisciplinary course. This course taught us to question our identities, power, representation and interpretation of things. It concentrates on cultural issues and questions related to culture, imperialism, hegemony, Orientalism, high culture, low culture, cross culture and many more things.

ENG-333 (Globalization and Media) on the other hand discussed different aspects and operating mechanism of global markets, investments, business, trade, economics of diverse countries etc. It also emphasized on the various transmission of ideas, meanings, and values around the world.

Next, ENG 401, 404 and 440 these three are media courses. They are designed to help students acquire knowledge and skills in journalism and advertising. For example, in ENG-401 Editing, is designed so that students have knowledge about spelling, grammar, punctuation and syntax that are needed to edit any article. Students also acquire knowledge about other aspects of a newspaper such as page design and layout, editing pictures and graphics and typography etc.

Lastly, ENG 465- (Translation Studies) taught me different techniques of understanding the details, nuances and methods related to language and language transfer. This course helps to develop skills needed in order to translate effectively.

Out of all those courses, I enjoyed learning about media courses the most. It is because these courses enabled me to draw a connection with whatever I was learning in class to the contemporary issues in the world. They enlightened me with a deeper insight and understanding about my surrounding. For instance, the current Rohingya refugee crisis has been covered by almost every newspaper and media organizations in Bangladesh, in order to bring them justice. Also, the profession of journalism has always attracted me since my school life because this profession is considered as respectable, challenging and influential by many. Hence, all these factors prompted me to decide Media and Cultural Studies as my concentration.

During my second last semester after completing the required credits for my under-graduation program and was ready to start my final year thesis or internship. As I was a media major student hence it was mandatory for the students of the media stream of our university to do an internship. Luckily, I was fortunate enough to do my intern in one of the leading newspaper organizations in Bangladesh, *The Daily Star*.

Chapter- 2

Background and Information

2.1 A brief history of *The Daily Star*

The Daily Star is the largest English newspaper organization in Bangladesh. Its considered to be one of the leading and reputed newspapers in Bangladesh. Previously, its motto was, "Committed to People's Right to Know". This has recently been changed to, "Your right to know". This organization is owned by the Multimedia world under the Transcom Group. It was founded by Syed Mohammad Ali on 14th January, 1991. This organization is run by a six-member board of directors, and amongst them Rokia Afzal Rahman is the chairperson. This board both manages and deals with financial matters of *The Daily Star*.

Its main office is situated at 64-65, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue in Dhaka. Apart from this; it has another principle bureau in Chittagong; along with several representatives abroad. Currently, this organization is led by Mahfuz Anam, an editor, publisher, freedom fighter and also a former United Nations official. Syed Asfaquul Haque is the head of it is general section and Ahmed Ali is in charge of the Metro section. Apart from them other leaders include: AFM Jamaluddin (establishment manager), Mizanur Rahman (accounts manager), Selim S.H. Chowdhury (production and events manager), and Sher Ali (advertising manager).

2.2 The organizational structure of *The Daily Star*

The Daily Star building is basically divided according to different work sections. For example, the first five floors (except for 4th floor: cafeteria, gym) are assigned for different managerial works. The 6th floor where I completed my three-month internship was divided

into many sub-sections like print and online journalism, page layout, senior editors, sports, field reporters, photo journalists section etc. Individual journalists, who work on feature stories for different weekly supplements and tabloids occupy the seventh floor. The different supplements and tabloids are: *Lifestyle*, *Shout*, *Star Weekend*, *Star Showbiz*, *Shout* and they are published on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday respectively.

RisingStars, *Star Campus*, *Star Insight*, etc. are former publications of *The Daily Star*.

2.3 The Star online section

The Daily Star (www.thedailystar.net) started its online version in 1997. The online version of *The Daily Star* is also called The Star online section. It is situated at the sixth floor and can be accessed 24/7. Latest national and international news stories are always uploaded here. This section's association with the internet has added a new dimension. It not only created a new platform but also a medium for interaction between readers and writers. For instance, online readers can easily comment and share a news article after reading it in the online version of *The Daily Star*.

The online section can be divided into four parts: English, Bangla, Sports and Social Media. The head of this department is Mr. Inam Ahmed and the deputy editor is Miss. Farhana Ahmed, who was also my supervisor. The online team mainly operates under her. Each of the work of this section is supervised by both of them.

Apart from these two prime figures, the online team also consisted of other members like,

Team	Manpower
Online	13 people
Online + Video	6 people    Zaid Kalam Monika Roy Akanda Muhammad Jahid    Sifat Afrin Ainul Haque Royal Mahdi Hasan
Video	5 men    Sharier Khan (In-charge) Zahedul I. Khan (Production) Ananta Yusuf (Production)   Iftakhar Shishir (Video Editing & Graphics) Sharif Ahmed (Video Editing & Graphics)
Social	   Sumaiya Zaman Debjani Shama Noor Us Safa Anik

Fig: 2.

The time slot of this sector is divided into two shifts, morning and evening shift.

Shift	Time Slot
Morning	10:00 am to 04:00 pm
Evening	04:00 pm to 10:00 pm

I mainly worked in the morning shift, but the days when I had classes, I had to work in the evening shift. My supervisor made sure that I worked and explored every sector of online journalism. I am forever grateful to her for this versatile learning experience.

2.4 Integration of internship experience with theory

After the Industrial Revolution more or less all the countries of the world revolutionized their working systems. For example, Bangladesh has its own established moral, ethics and practices, which the people of this country must abide by. Many employees of different organizations of our country follow and adapt to modern business practices (e.g. hour-based and overtime payment, payroll and various time management system). These practices are performed by almost every individual to maintain progress, solidarity and harmony within an organization. Michal Foucault in his book *Discipline and Punish* mentioned that a society and its people are a subject to its internal system. This means every individual has a role to carry out based on his/her position within a society. Similarly, *The Daily Star's* employees carry out their individual roles by performing and operating via these systems. For example, clocking in and out, getting paid for every hour of overtime work in return ensures and contributes to the business ethics of *The Daily Star*.

The following diagram shows the policy that *The Daily Star* adheres to when it comes to wage and facilities.

2.5 Wage and Facilities

Facilities	Status
Wage Board (8 th)	Yes
Overtime	Yes
Gratuity & Provident Fund	Yes
Health Insurance	Yes
Festival Bonus	Yes
Transport	Yes
Canteen	Yes

2.6 Panopticon and Gaze

Panopticon is an architectural design of institutional building and a system of control designed by English philosopher and social theorist Jeremy Bentham. This work was published towards the end of the 18th century by him. In an article titled, “The Eye of Power”, Michel Foucault, a French philosopher, historian, theorist, and critic talked about Bentham’s *Panopticon*. Here “Pan” refers to all and “Opticon” means to observe. Bentham designed the building in such a manner that it allowed a single watchman to observe all things of an institution from his position. According to Foucault, ‘gaze’ is a system of surveillance (9).

During my three-month internship, I was also under this system of surveillance as my work was observed by supervisor. Moreover, not only was my work observed, the work my fellow colleagues, senior editors was also observed. This constant gaze made me more active

and motivated to work to the best of my ability during my working hours. Starting from when I arrived at work to how I performed, everything was observed.

Chapter-3

Background of Mass Media and Communication

Before Industrial Revolution, it was difficult for people to travel and know what was happening in other parts of the world. Sometimes it would take weeks, months or even years for people to convey news to people in other parts of the world. However, with time and due to the blessings of industrial revolution, our communication sector gradually changed and adapted to new means. Some of the pre-revolutionary inventions like rotary printing press, typewriter, phonograph, the linotype machine etc. transformed traditional organizational practices of communication for good.

Our contemporary society produces different types of information, be it about businesses and politics, sports and crimes or events and entertainment. The way information was shared previously has been replaced due to some of the post-revolutionary inventions like the advent of the Internet, cell phone, computer, laptop and social networking sites. Not only did these inventions change the way we perceive information, they also gave rise to numerous new opportunities and work sectors around the world.

These new innovations are taking place to meet the growing number of heterogeneous audiences. These innovations have not only uplifted our communication sector, but also helped in expanding products and business organizations worldwide. And according to Tomi T. Ahonen's book *Mobile As 7th of the Mass Media: Cellphone, Cameraphone, Iphone, Smartphone* mass media can be divided into 7 parts and they are:

- 1 - Print (books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines)
- 2 - Recordings (tapes, cassettes, CD's, DVD's)
- 3 - Cinema

4 - Radio

5 - Television

6 - Internet

7. and Mobile Phones.

Moreover, mass media also revolutionized our way of communicating and sharing information. Technological development led to explosion in the digital communication sector. Shoemaker in his book *MEDIATING THE MESSAGE: Theories of Influences on Mass Media Content* mentioned that during the last “40 years” mass media via its contents was able to transfer information globally (5). This, in turn connected different mediums and businesses together. For example, various top businesses brands like Amazon, Alibaba, and eBay are promoting their products and websites with the help of different social media sites like Facebook, twitter, Instagram. The percentage in the usage of technology with time increased and varied across the world. It is because it mostly had to do with a country’s technological development. For instance, technological advancement in countries like China, Japan and Korea is helping them to boost their different business sectors.

The following diagram shows increase in the percentage of technology usage after digital revolution.

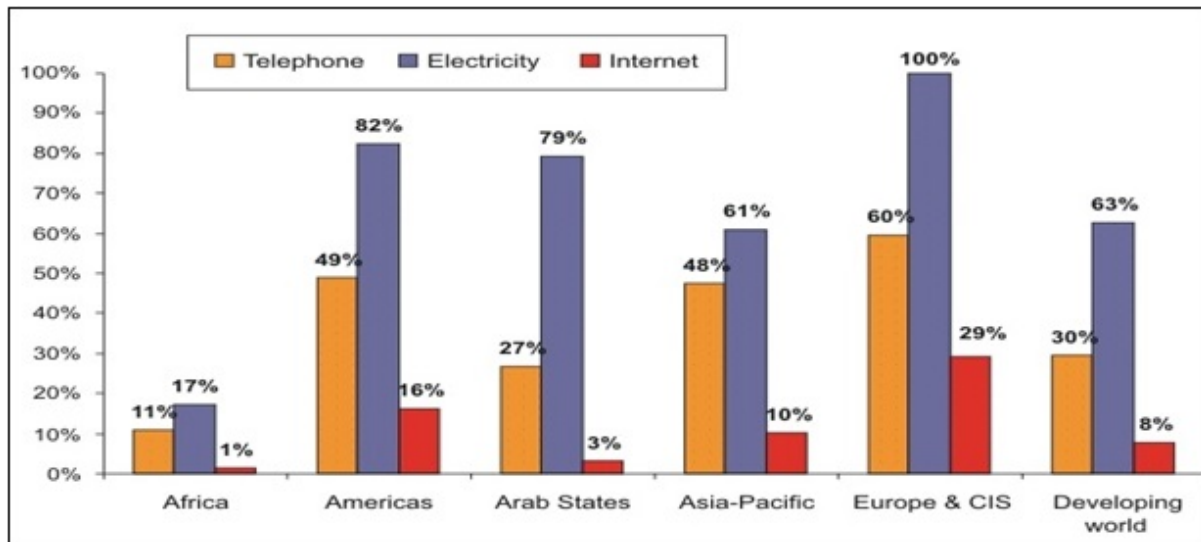


Fig: 3. Source: ICT statistics.

This second diagram shows an increase of subscribers in mobile telephone from 1997 to 2007.

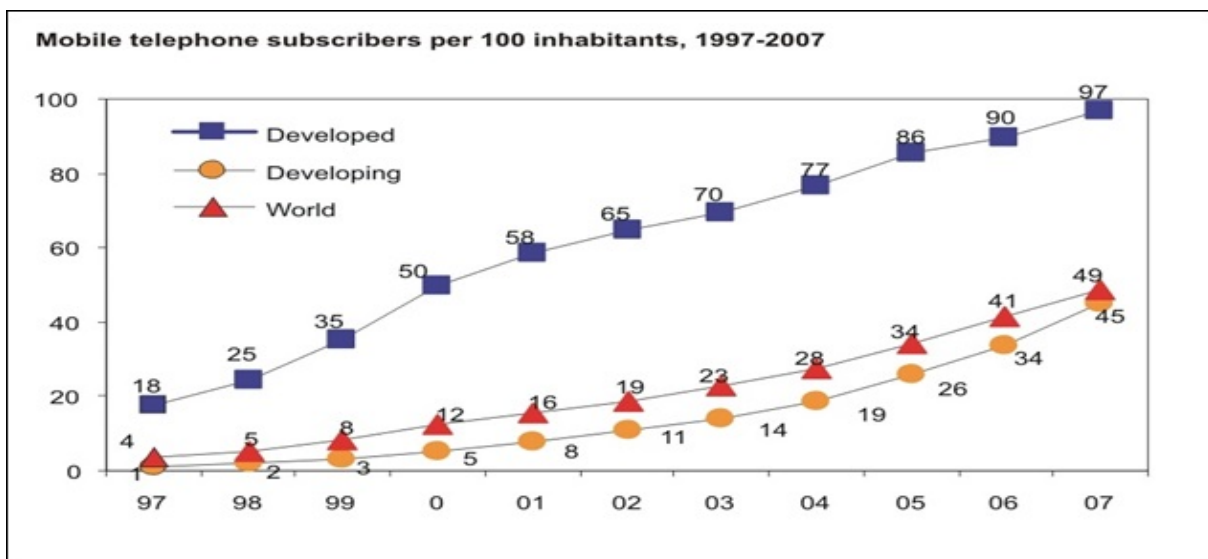


Fig: 4. Source: ICT statistics.

Technological development not only elevated our living standards but also our economy. This third diagram shows the overall global financial growth of 2012 due to technological advancement.

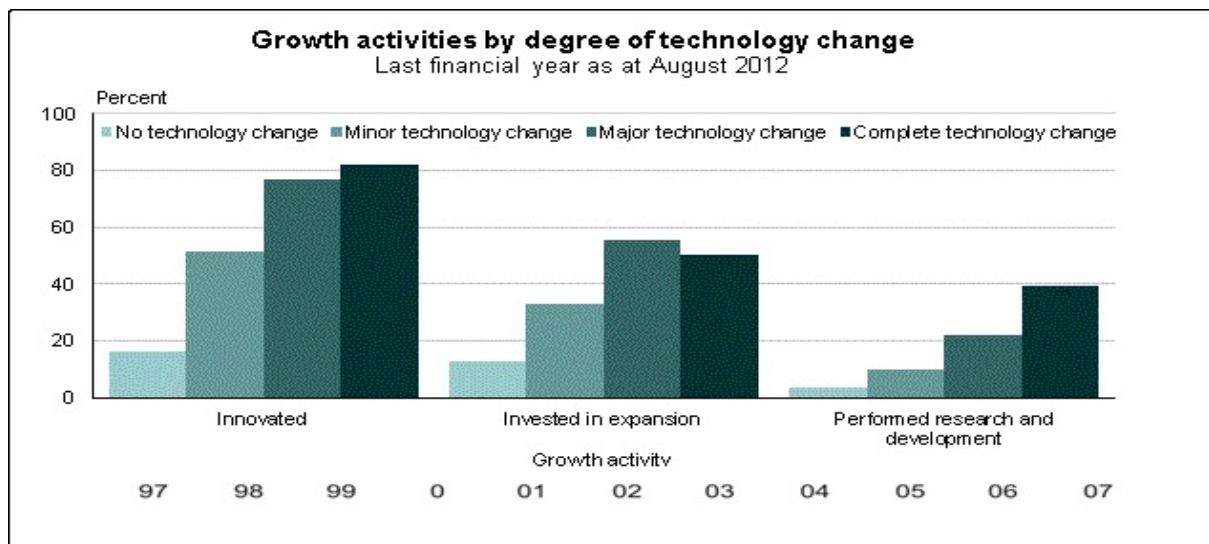


Fig: 5. Source: Statistics New Zealand.

3.1 Digital age and its impact on sharing information

Even before the arrival of television and radio, initially newspaper industries alone used to cover and share information worldwide. Lunden in his book *The Death of Print* said newspaper industry or print journalism more specifically has been with us for about “300 years” (4). Print journalism from the very beginning had its own distinct characteristics, principles, structures, routines of production, way of addressing audiences and reporting news stories.

However, in the digital era, numerous information can be stored and indexed with the help of the web. Some of the prominent examples are popular websites like YouTube, Flickr and Wikipedia. Just like these popular websites, traditional journalism also took on new features, developed new designs and improved its core strength to adapt to the changing environment (i.e. online journalism, television, radio). These changes can be argued to have disrupted most traditional media like print newspapers, magazines, books, record companies etc. For instance, gadgets used in the past like Bullock Press, typewriters, fax documents, cassettes and CD’s etc. have become extinct due to the advent of the internet.

3.2 Internet and Journalism

The advent of Internet has brought new changes in the media sector, particularly in journalism. Newspaper industries went from being mechanical to computer production systems. For example, journalists gradually started replacing their typewriters with computers. Internet gave journalism a new shape by creating a versatile platform for its both readers and writers. The duo can now use and share information with this new platform. Siapera cited Pavlik in his book *The Handbook of Global Online Journalism* saying that the changing technology has affected journalism in several ways and if we search on Google by writing ‘online journalism’ around 42,400,000 results show up till this date. This numeric value is an indication of what Pavlik was referring to about over more than a decade ago. It also proves that online journalism is gaining more attention and popularity than ever before.

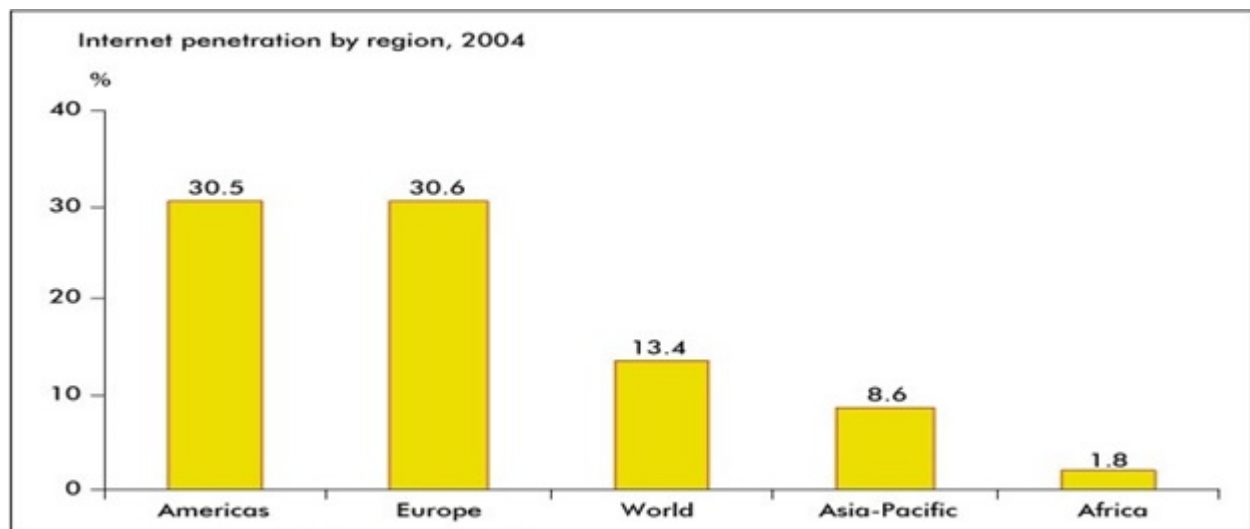


Fig: 6. These bar samples show the increased usage of internet based on 2004's statistics. Source: International Telecommunication Union.

Chapter- 4

Emergence of online journalism

Now, due to the technological revolution, journalism evolved and embraced new stylistic features. This in turn gave rise to online journalism. Steensen in *The Handbook of Global Online Journalism* defines online journalism as a new form of journalism which has its own routines, norms, and practices related to immediacy, interactivity, and multimodality. All these things are placed together to create an end result known as online news. Pavlik on the other hand, after analyzing the relationship between technology, labor conditions, and professional journalistic cultures, coined online journalism as “liquid media work” to describe the nature of modern journalism (181). Online journalism has changed the face of traditional journalism for good, he further added. Unlike other types of mainstream media, it has adapted to new dimensions to storytelling via sound, moving images, video texts, animation, 3D graphics, illustrations and interactivity.

Siapera further mentions that the evolution of online journalism dates back to 1993, when the journalism department of Mosaic, the University of Florida launched the first basic online journalism website. This website ran on a 486–25 processor with 4 megabytes of RAM and was updated occasionally. The following year, in November, UK’s *Daily Telegraph* launched a similar static page known as Electronic Telegraph. Derek Bishton an English journalist saw it as a new medium filled with many commercial possibilities. This sector gradually evolved, and in 2009, a group of Northern Belgian journalists and scholars expressed their concerns regarding the crisis of that the traditional press was facing by writing a letter to the Minister of media. In that letter they talked about the existing market logic and its negative impact on print journalism.

Siapera further added that 20 years after the evolution of online journalism, this sector slowly and gradually adopted different technological features to improve their marketing strategies. It started with adapting internet's different features like hyperlink, interactivity and engagement of multimedia. Slowly this experiment gained momentum with its engagement with different websites and social networking sites. For instance, at present newspaper organizations share their different news contents on different social networking sites like blog, Twitter Facebook etc.

4.1 Characteristics of Online Journalism

- i) Has its own routines, norms, and practices.
- ii) Flexible in nature
- iii) Intra platform coordination
- iv) Easy accessibility of information
- v) Multimedia Journalism: inclusion of social networking sites and graphics designing
- vi) Participatory journalism: Interaction between reader and writer
- vii) Contributors appear in online journalism across the world

4.2 Internet users in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh along with *The Daily Star*, other top media organizations have already adopted multimedia practices of storytelling and sharing information. Such organizations include *ProthomAlo*, *New Age* and *Dhaka Tribune* among the newspapers and bdnews.24, banglanews.24 among online news websites. Broadcast media like NTV, Shomoy and Channel I too have adopted this practice.

During my three-month internship experience at *The Daily Star*, Mr. Inam Ahmed explained the online sector to me by mentioning its rise with time. As more and more people are gaining access to internet everyday, it is enabling them to visit and read news stories from

different websites. In order to prove this, two diagrams are included below. These show the increase of internet usage from 2012 to 2017 in Bangladesh.

According to Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) the total number on Internet subscribers reached 31140.804 thousand at the end of February, 2012 in Bangladesh.

The internet subscribers are shown below.

Category	Subscribers
Mobile Internet	29609.497
ISP + PSTN	1208.00
WiMAX	323.307
Total	31140.804

* Subscribers in Thousands

**The above mentioned figure represents the number of Active subscribers only. A subscriber/ connection using the internet during the last Ninety(90)days is considered to be an Active subscriber.

For the Month Of:
February, 2012

Fig: 7. Source: <http://www.btrc.gov.bd/content/internet-subscribers-bangladesh-february-2012>

And by the end of October, 2017, internet subscribers reached 79.789 million.

The total number of Internet Subscribers has reached 79.789 million at the end of October, 2017.

The Internet subscribers are shown below:

OPERATOR	SUBSCRIBER
Mobile Internet	74.360
WiMAX	0.089
ISP + PSTN	5.340
Total	79.789

* Subscribers in Million

**The above mentioned figure represents the number of Active subscribers only. A subscriber/ connection using the internet during the last Ninety (90) days is considered to be an Active subscriber

For the Month Of:
October, 2017

Fig: 8. Source: <http://www.btrc.gov.bd/content/internet-subscribers-bangladesh-october-2017>

Although, internet usage has increased with time, along with its increased usage rate, it has also enabled different groups of readers to gain access to these news stories. This in

turn created a mass market for the internet giants and competitors. In order to compete in this new platform, identifying one's audiences is very crucial.

4.3 Identifying online audiences

Identifying the online audience is very crucial. This not only allows journalists to select what kind of news stories to publish, but also helps in selecting reader appropriate contents for their web. Once the identification is over, journalists can then proceed with other work, for example, Pew Research Center for Excellence in Journalism conducted a survey in 2010, to identify who these online users are. The results showed that the online news readers varied according to their age groups. According to the survey, 29% people belonged to the (18-29) age group. This rate however increased amongst the age group of 30-49 by 39%. Moreover, the following survey not only identified online audiences but also gave details about their background as well.

Table 5.1 Who are online users?			
	<i>Online news users</i>	<i>Other internet users^a</i>	<i>Total other adults^b</i>
Age (years)			
18–29	29%	16%	9%
30–49	39%	29%	24%
50+	31%	53%	66%
Median age	40	50	58
Education			
Less than a high school degree	6%	10%	24%
High school grad	58%	80%	65%
College grad	36%	11%	10%
Income			
Less than \$30 000	24%	26%	46%
\$30 000–49 000	19%	26%	16%
\$50 000–74 999	15%	13%	7%
\$75 000+	29%	16%	7%

Fig: 9. Source: Pew Research Center for Excellence in Journalism (2010).

The research center also conducted another survey in which the focus primarily was on the preference of different websites. The research included different media contents along with news websites. The results showed that despite having dominant competitors like newspapers, TV and radio, news websites are still being read and the news stories are shared

everyday. For example, the following diagram shows, at least 38% of the online users read different news stories in a national or local news website.

Table 5.2 What online sources do people use? (%) ^a				
	<i>All online users 18+</i>	<i>Age (years) 18–29</i>	<i>Age (years) 30–45</i>	<i>Age (years) 50+</i>
A portal web site like GoogleNews, AOL, or Topix that gathers news from many different sources	56	68	57	45
A web site of a TV news organization such as CNN, Fox, or CBS	46	50	47	40
A web site that specializes in a particular topic like health, politics, or entertainment	38	40	38	35
A web site of a national or local newspaper	38	36	42	36
An individual organization, other than a journalist or news organization that you follow on a social networking site like Facebook	30	44	31	17
A web site of an international news organization such as the BBC or <i>The Guardian</i> , or a foreign language news site	18	19	20	15
^a Percentage of each group of online news users who use each source on a typical day. Source: Pew Research Center for Excellence in Journalism (2010a)				

Fig: 10.

Chapter – 5

My internship experience at *The Daily Star*

5.1 Work of online journalists

Online journalists need to prepare news reports on various aspects from across the country. These aspects include: crime, politics, diplomatic affairs (international affairs), business, special budget covering (possible impact), special issues like any national crisis, for instance, covering of the ‘Holy artisan attack’, disaster (landslide), sports, video story and reports, small documentaries, writing reviews (film, web) etc.

Online journalists also collect press releases, pictures and news stories from different internal and external sources like field correspondents, BSS (Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha), UNB (United News Bangladesh), Reuters, Reuters Media Express, AFP, AFP Relaxnews, AP (Associated Press) etc. Later, these news stories would get edited and translated.

Moreover, on a regular basis, they need to update or inform the appointed correspondent of *The Daily Star* about anything that is happening right at this moment which is news worthy or something to look at. It is like a two-way process.

Apart from these, breaking news/SMS/ text based alert service for users of mobile phones are also performed by them.

However, my internship experience thought me that journalists are not just supposed to write news stories. The core purpose of a journalist is to do research, document, write, and present the news in an honest, ethical and unbiased manner. It's not the job of a journalist to present news stories from their own point of view. Shoemaker in his book, *MEDIATING THE MESSAGE* quoted Altheide who mentioned that journalists present news from nobody's point of view. Similar expression was also shared by Richard Salant, a CBS executive, when he mentioned that their reporters do not cover stories from their point of view.

In general, it can be said a journalist might need to work for hours, at times maintain an unpredictable schedule, keep track of current events, be able to address difficult questions, attend news conferences and stay up to date with privacy and defamation laws.

Moreover, while doing my internship, I noticed my supervisor assigning different tasks to different desk editors. Everyday numerous news stories along with their pictures are sent to all the members of this section via e-mail by the different field correspondents of *The Daily Star*. These reporters are assigned to different districts of Bangladesh from where they collect news stories and email them to the editors in the form of a press release. Next, these press releases get selected and divided among the desk editors by my supervisor.

5.2 Selecting press releases

As journalism is about gathering information, thus it is up to the journalists to decide which news stories they want to select for publishing/uploading. David Manning White in his book, *Journalism in the Mass Media* termed journalists as ‘gatekeepers’. He believes that journalists act as gatekeepers of media messages and select eminent events on a daily basis, those that become "news" later on.

News stories can be of two levels, micro and macro level. Micro level news stories generally tend to center around individuals, social network or organization. These small-scale stories tend to have a hierarchy effect on what happens at the macro level. For example, micro-level news stories like garments workers going on a strike can have an effect on the overall GDP of a country. Having an effect on the GDP is the macro-level effect. Thus, in terms of selecting press releases, prominence of the news is kept in mind.

Before selecting any press release, certain things are checked by an editor, for instance:

- i) Is it worthy of publishing
- ii) Cross checking all the information

- iii) Pictures related to the news
- iv) Name and phone number of the field correspondent
- v) Overlapping of information
- vi) Oddity of the news story etc.

The Daily Star commonly receives press releases both in Bangla and English. It mostly deals with two types of press releases: political and peer service/business. Below I have attached two pictures, one is a Bangla and the other one is an English press release:

Bangla

স্মারক নং: ৪২.০৫.০০০০.০০০.০৭.০৩২.১৫-৩৯৪

তারিখ: ১৮ জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৪২৪ বা
০১ জুন ২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

শ্রেণি বিভক্তি

১৯৯৬ সনে স্বাক্ষরিত গঙ্গার পানি বন্টন চুক্তির আওতায় ২০১৭ সনের ০১ জানুয়ারি হতে ৩১ মে পর্যন্ত বাংলাদেশ ও ভারতের মধ্যে গঙ্গার পানি বন্টন সম্পর্কিত তথ্য ও উপাত্ত।

১২ ডিসেম্বর ১৯৯৬ তারিখে স্বাক্ষরিত গঙ্গার পানি বন্টন চুক্তি অনুযায়ী প্রতি বছর ০১ জানুয়ারি থেকে ৩১ মে পর্যন্ত দশ-দশ দিন ওয়ারী ভিত্তিতে চুক্তির সংশ্লিষ্ট-১ অনুযায়ী নিম্নবর্ণিতভাবে ফারাক্কা লক্ক গঙ্গার প্রবাহ ভারত ও বাংলাদেশের মধ্যে বন্টন করা হয়:

ফারাক্কা পানি প্রাপ্যতা	ভারতের অংশ	বাংলাদেশের অংশ
৭০,০০০ কিউসেক বা কম	৫০%	৫০%
৭০,০০০ কিউসেক থেকে ৭৫,০০০ কিউসেক	অবশিষ্ট প্রবাহ	৩৫,০০০ কিউসেক
৭৫,০০০ কিউসেক বা বেশী	৪০,০০০ কিউসেক	অবশিষ্ট প্রবাহ

তবে শর্ত আছে যে, বাংলাদেশ ও ভারত উভয়েই ১১ মার্চ থেকে ১০ মে সময়কালে একটি বাদ দিয়ে একটি দশ-দশ দিন অনুক্রমে গ্যারান্টিযুক্তভাবে ৩৫,০০০ কিউসেক পানি পাবে। সে অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশ ১১-২০ মার্চ, ০১-১০ এপ্রিল এবং ২১-৩০ এপ্রিল এ তিনটি দশ-দশ দিন এ গ্যারান্টিযুক্ত ৩৫,০০০ কিউসেক গঙ্গার পানি পাবে। অন্যদিকে ভারত ২১-৩১ মার্চ, ১১-২০ এপ্রিল এবং ০১-১০ মে এ তিনটি দশ-দশ দিন এ গ্যারান্টিযুক্ত ৩৫,০০০ কিউসেক গঙ্গার পানি পাবে।

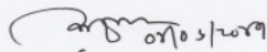
২০১৭ সনের ০১ জানুয়ারি হতে বাংলাদেশ ও ভারতের মধ্যে ১৯৯৬ সনের চুক্তির উপরোক্ত সুরমতে ফারাক্কা গঙ্গার পানি বন্টন কার্যক্রম শুরু হয়েছে। চলতি বছর ০১ জানুয়ারি হতে ৩১ মে পর্যন্ত ভারত ও বাংলাদেশ যে পরিমাণ গঙ্গার পানি পেয়েছে তার উপাত্ত নিম্নরূপ:

সময়	ফারাক্কা প্রাঙ্গণ গঙ্গার পানির মোট পরিমাণ	চুক্তির সংশ্লিষ্ট-১ এর বন্টন ফর্মুলা অনুযায়ী				(পানির পরিমাণ কিউসেক)	
		ফারাক্কা প্রাঙ্গণ বাংলাদেশের হিসাব	ফারাক্কা প্রাঙ্গণ বাংলাদেশের হিসাব	ফারাক্কা প্রাঙ্গণ ভারতের হিসাব	ফারাক্কা প্রাঙ্গণ ভারতের হিসাব	বাংলাদেশের হার্ডিগ সেন্ট পয়েন্টে প্রাঙ্গণ পরিমাণ	চুক্তির সংশ্লিষ্ট-২ (ইউসেকিভ সিডিউল) অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশের হিসাব
জানুয়ারি	০১-১০	৯৭,৭৬৬	৫৭,৭৬৬	৪০,০০০	৪০,০০০	৬৬,২৬১	৬৭,৫১৬
	১১-২০	৮৫,২৯৭	৪৫,২৯৭	৪০,০০০	৪০,০০০	৫৩,১৪০	৫৭,৬৭৩
	২১-৩১	৮৩,৯৯৩	৪৩,৯৯৩	৪০,০০০	৪০,০০০	৪৬,৭৯৬	৫০,১৫৪
ফেব্রুয়ারি	০১-১০	৭৮,০৮৩	৩৮,০৮৩	৪০,০০০	৪০,০০০	৪২,৫৬৩	৪৬,৩২৩
	১১-২০	৭৫,৫২৭	৩৫,৫২৭	৪০,০০০	৪০,০০০	৩৭,৮১৩	৪২,৮৫৯
	২১-২৮	৭০,১১২	৩৫,০০০	৩৫,০০০	৩৫,১১২	৩৪,৬৪৯	৩৯,১০৬
মার্চ	০১-১০	৬২,২৫৬	৩১,১২৮	৩১,১২৮	৩১,১২৮	৩৩,৩২৯	৩৫,০০০
	১১-২০	৫৯,৪১১	৩৫,০০০	৩৫,০০০	২৪,৪১১	৩৩,০০০	৩৫,০০০
	২১-৩১	৫৭,৪৮৮	২৪,৪৮৮	২৪,৪৮৮	৩৫,০০০	২৯,৬৮৮	৩৫,০০০
এপ্রিল	০১-১০	৬৭,১৩৭	৩৫,০০০	৩৫,০০০	৩২,১৩৭	৩২,৯৭০	৩৫,০০০
	১১-২০	৬৮,৩০৭	৩৩,৩০৭	৩৩,৩০৭	৩৫,০০০	৩৯,১৩০	৩৫,০০০
	২১-৩০	৬৭,২৪১	৩৫,০০০	৩৫,০০০	৩২,২৪১	৩৯,১০৬	৩৫,০০০
মে	০১-১০	৭৫,২০৩	৩৫,২০৩	৪০,০০০	৪০,০০০	৪৫,৫৯৮	৩২,৩৫১
	১১-২০	৭৫,৭১০	৩৫,০০০	৩৫,৭১০	৩৮,৭১০	৩৭,৩৯৬	৩৫,০০০
	২১-৩১	৭৭,০৮৮	৩৭,০৮৮	৩৭,০৮৮	৪০,০০০	৩৯,৫৭৫	৪১,৮৫৪

প্রাঙ্গণ: BSS/UNB

দৈনিক ইত্তেফাক/জনকণ্ঠ/প্রথম আলো/সংবাদ/ইনকিলাব/দিনকাল/সবকাল/খুশান্তর/কালের কণ্ঠ/নয়া দিগন্ত/ভোরের কাণ্ড/যায় দায়/নিন্দাকালের কবর/আমাদের সময়/The Daily Star/The Independent/The New Nation/The News Today/Daily Sun/New Age/BTV (ইমেইলে প্রেরিত)

JRC web site: www.jrcb.gov.bd



(মোঃ মোফাজ্জল হোসেন)

সদস্য (চলতি মাসিক)

মৌখিক নথি কমিশন, বাংলাদেশ

Fig: 11. Source: (Self-captured)

English



Fig: 12. Source: (Self-captured)

5.3 Collecting news stories from different sources

Apart from press releases, like print journalists' online journalists' also have access to different online news websites for collecting news stories. Siapera in his book, *The Handbook of Global Online Journalism* quoted Patterson who presented a survey where he found that along with the increase in the quantity of online news sites, reports prepared by eminent news agencies have also increased by 43%. Hence, we can see there are various local and international news agencies available, who sell news stories to different newspaper organisations across the world. Local and international news sources include UNB (United

News Bangladesh) and BSS (Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha), Reuters, Reuters Media Express AFP, AFP Relaxnews, AP (Associated Press) news and AP video etc.

The Daily Star's online section subscribes to these websites, which allows them to incorporate different news stories, images and videos from them. Every day numerous stories are incorporated from these websites both in the print and online version of *The Daily Star*. These news websites prepare reports about different national and international events. Journalists can select news from different categories like national, international, business, politics, world, sports, technology, lifestyle, picture, video etc. These contents can in general vary from website to website.

5.4 Editing

News reporters edit news stories by focusing on word choice, correcting content, style, logic as well as grammar, spelling and punctuation. For example, most editors write and edit news in the inverted pyramid style. Also, the content of a news story is edited by focusing on different influential external factors like audience, economic, market, cultural and social forces. For instance,

In terms of editing news, the following steps are followed,

- i) The introduction part is always written by keeping the 5W's and 1'H (who, what, when, where, why and how) in mind
- ii) Be certain, supporting points should clearly reflect and support the main objective of the news
- iii) Make sure supporting points are accurate and convincing
- iv) Irrelevant information needs to be removed

In case of pictures, editors usually edit them in Photoshop, following a ratio of 1300:728 (Height: Width).

5.5 Translating news stories

After editing comes translation. All the press releases are primarily sent in Bangla hence, they need to be translated into English. News stories are translated by following proper news language formality and keeping reader orientation in mind. It is known to us that translation is a very common and age-old activity. From the very beginning there was always a tug of war between form and content among the scholars regarding translation. At present, time the war still exists, but only the title of this dichotomy has changed to word for word and sense for sense. In terms of translating anything whether it is a press release or story, certain obstacles like semantic, syntactical and grammatical errors eventually show up for every translator.

Hence, every translator needs to find the best possible solution that is out there to cope with these issues. Likewise, in online journalism press releases should be translated in such a manner, that it sounds as though the text is communicating with its reader.

Technical jargons must be avoided, so that readers can easily understand what they are reading. For this communicative translation (sense for sense translation) can be one of the best way of translating a news story. Peter Newmark in his book, *A Textbook of Translation* distinguishes between communicative and semantic translation by saying that, “Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to [...] the original” (38). This means the translation does not change the original meaning of the text. Similarly, journalists always need to remain faithful to the original text, and therefore operating via this translating mechanism allows them to remain faithful to the original version of the text.

Journalists also need to remember that a good translation cannot be done by following the ‘word for word technique’. Rather translation needs to be done by following the ‘sense

for sense technique’ as it represents equivalent textual meaning in the target language. Hence, while translating, a journalist also needs to ensure that the translation does not sound odd in the target language and for this Catford in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* created a linguistic approach to translation based on the linguistic aspect of Hallidayan functional linguistics. There Catford defined translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language” (20). The same applies to journalism as well. For instance, while translating a press release into English from Bangla, equivalent English words and sentences are required for the replacement of Bangla words and sentences.

5.6 Tumbled Pyramid

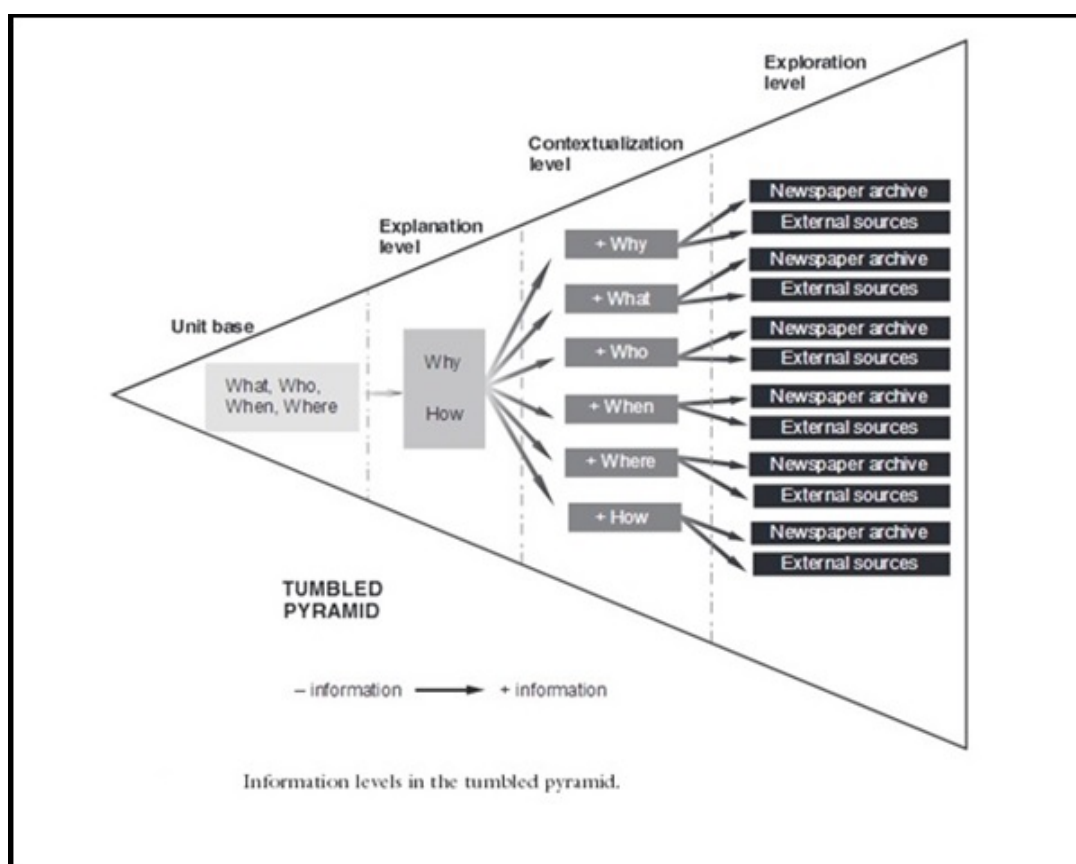


Fig: 13. Tumbled Pyramid

We know print journalism has its own set of rules and structure that it is bound to follow. Similarly, in case of online journalism there are separate rules of presenting a news story on the website. The Inverted pyramid, this form is tied to print journalism. However, in case of online journalism, a different approach is required. João Canavilhara Portugal journalist invented “the tumbled pyramid” to meet this different approach. Just like hard news, online journalism has its limitations too; hence, following the inverted pyramid structure for online journalism is not enough. This is where tumbled the pyramid comes in. It is a more open design, which encourages online navigation and personal reading paths. It also has a specific way of organizing information. For example, this structure in total has four levels: Unit base, Explanation level, Contextual level and Exploration level.

How this model works

The unit base section consists of a brief summary of the main news story. This summary addresses basic information like, who, what, when, where, why and how (the 5W’s and 1H). Answers to these questions are always presented in the introduction part. However, in the explanation level, answering ‘why’ is not always required in journalism. The ‘why’ becomes more applicable only in case of analyzing a news story or submitting a special news report.

Next, the story is broken into orderly conversations. Here the editor will decide whose quotes to put and in which order. These orderly conversations will clearly explain what happened, what the witness saw, or the progress about the next step etc. The contextual level will also follow the traditional 4W’s and 1’H to address these sources. Moreover, these steps are followed to ensure readers that know where the story will lead to eventually, what turning points are expected, while at the same time mentioning where they started from. Since majority of the online news stories are concise and to the point, hence full demonstration of

this model might not be possible. However, it seems to work best on longer news items and feature stories, published in the print version, as the exploration level tends to dig deep to find answers to almost every possible question.

Print news




Print version

Farmers harvest Aman paddy at a field of Sharsha upazila in Jessore and inset, Tarikata village in Amtali upazila of Barguna.
PHOTO: STAR

Aman growers are all smiles as yield good, prices fair

Gaibandha's Sadullapur sees unusual production fall due to flood, diseases

STAR COUNTRY DESK

Patuakhali, Barguna, Jessore, Jhenidah, Magura, Kushtia, Chuadanga and Meherpur districts see good yield of Aman paddy this season, much to the delight of growers as the market prices of the major food crop remain satisfactory.

However, farmers of Gaibandha's Sadullapur upazila, an area known for surplus production of Aman, are disappointed due to its production fall this season, mostly due to floods and subsequent attacks by pests and worms.

Our Patuakhali Correspondent reports: Per maund of Aman paddy is selling at Tk 800 to Tk 900 in local markets while the prices were Tk 500 to Tk 600 last year.

In Patuakhali, Aman was cultivated on 2,02,613 hectares of land while the crop covered 1,01,032 hectares in Barguna district this season.

Alamgir Hossain Howlader, a farmer of Tarikata village under Amtali upazila in Barguna said he has harvested around 13 maunds of Aman paddy from one bigha of land.

"I am very happy as I am selling per maund of paddy at Tk 800 in local market," he said.

Abdul Mannan Munshi, another farmer of Churikata village under the upazila, said favourable weather with sufficient rainfall helped the good yield.

Shankar Chandra, a farmer of Dakkhin Dashpara village under Dashmina upazila of Patuakhali, said, "I cultivated Aman paddy on my 3.16 acres of land and see good yield. I am also very happy to see good price in the market this year."

Patuakhali Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) source said hybrid variety of Aman was cultivated on 1,00,950 hectares and local varieties on 1,01,663 hectares of land in the district.

SM Badrul Alam, Amtali upazila DAE officer, said there is bumper yield of Aman this year although weather was very rough in the beginning.

Our Benapole Correspondent reports: Farmers of Jessore region are passing busy time, reaping and threshing Aman paddy.

The Department of Agriculture Extension sources said farmers cultivated transplanted Aman on 4 lakh 28 thousand and 972 hectares of land against the target of 4 lakh 22 thousand and 825 hectares in Jessore, Jhenidah, Magura, Kushtia, Chuadanga and Meherpur districts.

Of it, high yielding varieties have been planted on 4 lakh seven thousand and 120 hectares, hybrid paddy on 17 thousand 997 hectares and local varieties on 3,855 hectares of land.

Fasir Rahman, a farmer of Hatbilla village in Jessore Sadar upazila, said, "We planted paddy on three bighas of land. The yield has been good. The price is also good. Unlike other years, prices did not fall when paddy is harvested."

"This year, a maund of coarse paddy is selling at Tk 900 and glossy paddy at Tk 960. Last year, the prices were Tk 760 and Tk 820 respectively," said farmer Nazrul Islam.

"The harvest of Aman paddy will complete within a week. The production will exceed the target of 11 lakh 85 thousand and 956 tonnes this year," said Chandil Das Kundu, additional director of the DAE in Jessore region.

Our Gaibandha Correspondent reports: Farmers of the district's Sadullapur upazila are disappointed due to production fall of the crop this season, mostly due to floods and attack by pest and worm.

Locals said this upazila is not a flood-prone area but during the last rainy season water from the upstream flooded vast tracts of croplands and stayed for a longtime.

"I planted Aman seedlings on five bighas of land, but floodwater partially damaged seedlings on three bighas of land and later remaining fields were affected by pest and diseases, so I have got poor output," said Azizur Rahman of Rasulpur union.

"This year I have harvested only 18 maunds of Aman paddy from three bighas of land although about 40 maunds of yield is expected in a usual situation," said Rahim Mia, a farmer of Jamalpur union.

"As flood, pests and diseases affected Aman yield, we suggest better preparation for next Boro crop farming. We will extend all possible help to recoup the loss of Aman," said ASM Fazley Elahi, upazila agriculture officer of Sadullapur.

Fig: 14. Source: (Self-captured)

Online news

Home » Country

12:53 PM, October 01, 2017 / LAST MODIFIED: 10:56 AM, October 02, 2017

7 killed in Comilla road crash

← Online Version

Star Online Report

At least seven passengers were killed after a bus skidded off Dhaka-Chittagong highway in Chandina upazila of Comilla on Sunday.

All the victims, whose identities could not be known immediately, died on the spot, police said.

The Dhaka-bound bus of Tisha Paribahan skidded off the roadside ditch after the driver lost his control over the steering in Nuritala area around 12noon, Jibon Chandra Hazari, in-charge of Iliotganj highway police outpost, told the Bangla daily Prothom Alo.

Anwarullah Mridha, officer-in-charge of Chandina Police Station, told the daily that rescue operation was going on. Death toll may increase, he added.



The damaged bus is recovered after it skidded off Dhaka-Chittagong highway in Chandina upazila of Comilla that left seven passengers dead on Sunday, October 01, 2017. Photo: Star

Fig: 15. Source: (Self-captured)

5.7 How to write a proper news headline

Headline is a very crucial part of any news. It needs to be catchy enough to grab reader's attention. During my internship, I was told that in this section editors have the full freedom of being creative. Here, they can play around with words in order to make it interesting and catchy. Being grammatically correct is not always necessary. However, an absurd or over exaggerated headline is strictly prohibited; editors need to remain faithful to the original story while writing the headline of any news story.

Lastly, before uploading, the deputy editor goes through the news story one more time to make sure there are no errors in it. At this stage, the following things are generally re-checked:

No.	Area	Description
1.	Grammar	News stories cannot have grammatical typos in them
2.	Sentence structure	Simple sentence structure
3.	Organization of story	Follows the 4W's and 1H.
4.	Reader orientation	Targeting which readers (teenagers, geeks, educated, middle-class readers etc.)
5.	Cross checking information	Carefully goes through the background and facts.
6.	Checks for the credibility of the source	Field and photo correspondent, news sources etc.

Once my supervisor is done rechecking it, her remarks and corrections are taken into account immediately. When these things are done, a news story is uploaded on *The Daily Star's* website. Once it is uploaded, senior editor, Mr. Inam Ahmed monitors it from the web. If for some reason he is not satisfied with something or finds a mistake, he immediately lets the online team know about it. Afterwards, those suggestions and errors are rectified accordingly.

5.8 PANEL: Uploading news stories



Fig: 16. Panel. Source: (Self-captured)

New stories are uploaded on *The Daily Star*'s website via its panel. Each journalist has his/her own user name and password through which he/she can log into his/her panel. After signing in, the top section of the website shows multiple contents like Dashboard, Content, Structure, View, Revisions, Status, Clear facebook cache and Shortcuts. In order to upload a news story an editor needs to select 'Add News' under 'Shortcuts' category from the panel.

Shoulder
Headline *
Convict dies in Jamalpur police custody
Sub head
Alternative headline
Byline
Star Online Report
Body *

A convict in a money laundering case reportedly died at police custody in Sarishabari upazila of Jamalpur this evening.

The deceased Joban Ali, 55, of Baushichar Bangalal village, and his wife were sentenced 10-year rigorous imprisonment in the case in 2007, reports our Jamalpur correspondent. Police arrested them in Sarisabari Railway Station around 5:00pm, police said.

"Joban went senseless after both the accused were taken to the custody of Sarisabari Police Station," said Rezaul islam, officer-in-charge (OC) of the police station.

Later, police took him to the upazila health complex where duty doctor declared him dead, the OC said.

Primarily it seems he died of cardiac arrest before he was taken for treatment" said Md Shahedur Rahman, medical officer of the health complex.

Meanwhile, Joban's son-in-law Khorshed Alam alleged that Joban was "tortured to death by the policemen".

One Shah Jahan Ali filed a case with a local court against Joban and his wife Maleka in 2006. The court sentenced them to 10-year rigorous imprisonment and fined Tk 10,000.

Fig: 17. Panel.Source: (Self-captured)

Next, after clicking on 'Add News' various other categories like Shoulder, Headline, Sub-head, Alternative headline, Byline and Body part can be seen. Here, an editor needs to fill information accordingly. The 'Byline' section will always carry the source name of any news story, for example, Star Online Report, Writer's name, BSS, UNB, Reuters, AP, AFP, AFP Relaxnews etc.

The image shows a web form for creating a news entry. It includes several sections:

- Intro ***: A text area containing the sentence "A convict in a money laundering case reportedly dies at police custody in Sarishabari upazila of Jamalpur." This section is highlighted with a red box.
- Tags**: A horizontal box containing three tags: "Jamalpur", "convict", and "dies in police custody". Each tag has a red 'X' icon to its right. This section is also highlighted with a red box.
- AUTHOR**: A section with four rows, each featuring a plus icon and a "Create Author" button.
- News type ***: A dropdown menu currently set to "Web". This section is highlighted with a red box.
- Lead News Behavior ***: A dropdown menu set to "General", with a note below it stating "Use *General*. If you don't know what need to set."

Fig: 18.Panel.Source: (Self-captured)

After that the intro or the blurb section of the news always needs to be typed in present tense. Next, in the 'Tags' box key search words or relevant key words need to be inserted. The 'News type' box contains two categories which are print and web. As I worked in the online section, I was always instructed to select 'Web' for this section.

Home » Convict dies in Jamalpur police custody

Edit News Convict dies in Jamalpur police custody

Content - Main *

News Category *

Content - Media *

Related

Correspondent

Advertisement

Customize display
Use display Default (default for 'news')

URL path settings
Automatic alias

Meta tags
Page title: Accused dies in Jamalpur ...
Description: A convicted accused of a ...
Abstract: A convicted accused of a ...
Keywords: Jamalpur, convict, accuse...
Google News Keywords: Jamalpur, convict, accuse...

Revision information
New revision

Publishing options
Published

URL Category *
Country

News Category *
Country x | Online x | Top News x

Magazine Issue

BUCKET POSITION

CATEGORY	POSITION
Country	---
Online	---
Top News	---

External Link

Save and Edit Save Preview View changes

Fig: 19. Panel. Source: (Self-captured)

Then, under 'Content-Main' category lies 'News Category'. It helps to select the suitable criteria of a news story. For example, there are multiple categories available like Country, National, International, Sports, Entertainment, City, Health, Environment, Off beat, Climate change, US, UK, South-East Asia etc.

After selecting suitable categories, the position of the news on *The Daily Star's* website needs to be selected. For example, is it going to be a lead story (1st position) or is it going to be placed in the 6th position on their website.

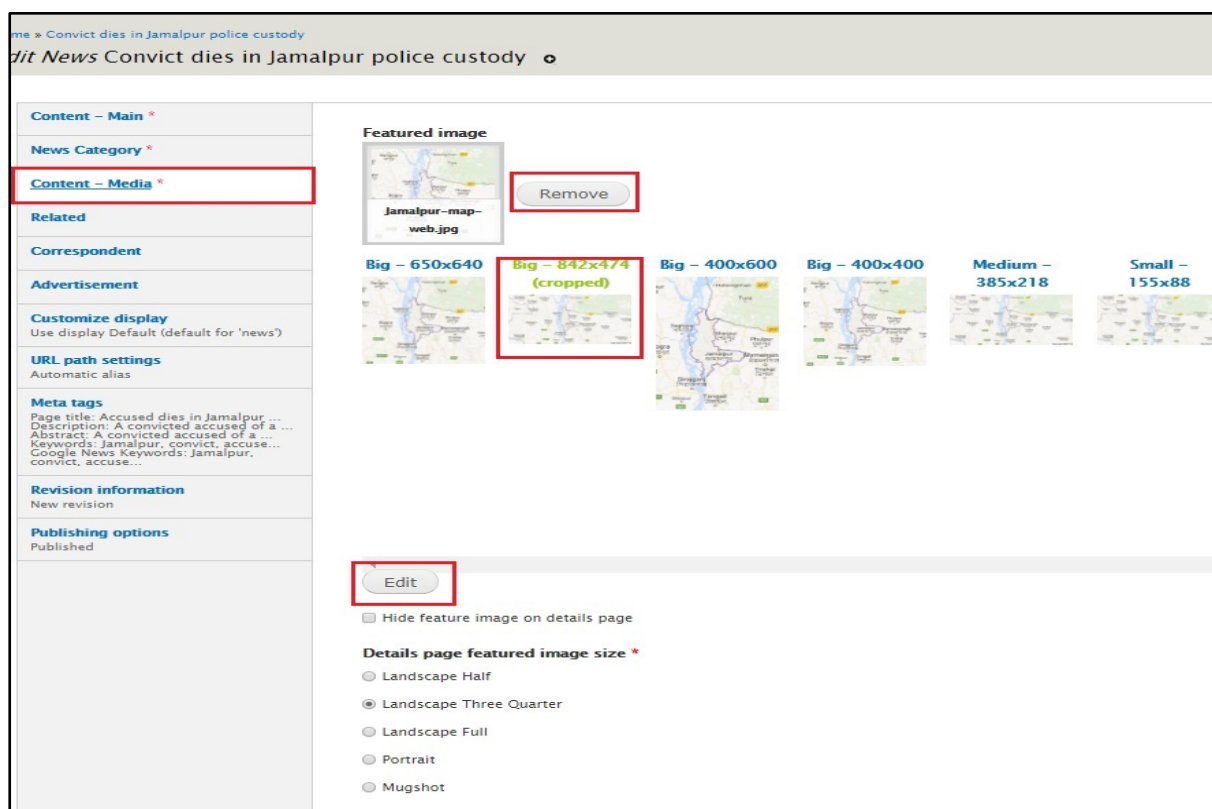


Fig: 20. Panel. Source: (Self-captured)

In order to upload a picture of a news story, 'Content-Media' category has to be selected, and then the picture size can be customized from the edit option of the panel.



Fig 21: Panel Source: (Self-captured)

Once everything is selected and done, the editor needs to click on the 'Save' option to upload the news story on the website. At times the editor can go back to the news and edit it by clicking the 'Edit and Save' option.

My published work

During my three-month internship, I was given different press releases to translate and edit from time to time. Once, I was told to write a news story from one of their field correspondents about a convict who died in police custody. When I took this story, the reporter at first gave me its background. For example, the name, age, and residence of the convict. Next, he informed me about when and why he was taken into custody. Along with this, he gave other information like quotations from important sources like police officers, witnesses, doctors and family members. Next, he mentioned the possible reasons behind his death based on sources. For example, police said he died of cardiac arrest. Once everything was mentioned, I began editing the story following the steps that have been mentioned earlier in the sub-section titled Editing.

After editing, translating the news story became easy. The translated part has to be reader friendly. For example, in case of a dead person, ‘deceased’ is always used instead of ‘dead person’. Also, the position of each source we quote needs to be mentioned explicitly. For instance, in case of a police officer, the post needs to be clearly mentioned. The designation, ‘Officer in Charge (OC)’ or ‘Sub Inspector (IS)’ needs to be specified along with the name of the district police station he is currently working in.

However, if for some reason, any information was missing, then editors could easily collect that information from the field reporters because both desk editors and field reporters work on the same floor. However, if for some reason, the reporter is not present in the office, then information or conformation needed for news items can also be verified over phone as desk editors generally have numbers of all the field reporters.

This was the final outlook of the news story after uploading it on *The Daily Star’s* website.

Home » Country

9:49 PM, June 29, 2017 / LAST MODIFIED: 10:04 PM, June 29, 2017

Convict dies in Jamalpur police custody



Convict dies in Jamalpur police custody

Star Online Report

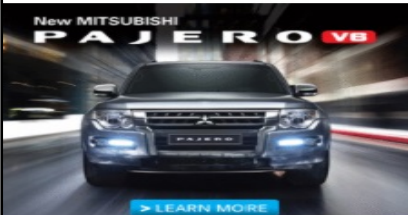
A convict in a money laundering case reportedly died at police custody in Sarishabari upazila of Jamalpur this evening.

The deceased Joban Ali, 55, of Baushichar Bangalai village, and his wife were sentenced 10-year rigorous imprisonment in the case in 2007, reports our Jamalpur correspondent.

Police arrested them in Sarisabari Railway Station around 5:00pm, police said.

"Joban went senseless after both the accused were taken to the custody of Sarisabari Police Station," said Rezaul islam, officer-in-charge (OC) of the police station.

Later, police took him to the upazila health complex where duty doctor declared him dead, the OC said.



"Primarily it seems he died of cardiac arrest before he was taken for treatment" said Md Shahedur Rahman, medical officer of the health complex.

Meanwhile, Joban's son-in-law Khorshed Alam alleged that Joban was "tortured to death by the policemen".

One Shah Jahan Ali filed a case with a local court against Joban and his wife Maleka in 2006. The court sentenced them to 10-year rigorous imprisonment and fined Tk 10,000 in default of what they would serve six months in prison.

They remained traceless since the verdict was pronounced.

Related Topics

Fig: 22.Panel.Source: (Self-captured)

5.9 Comparison between Print and Online journalism

During my three-month internship experience, I have been able to notice significant differences between the print and online version of *The Daily Star*. The following table illustrates my points:

Content	Online version	Print version
1. Instant update	✓	X
2. Interaction mode	✓	X
3. Errors	Comparatively more	Comparatively less
4. Redirect	✓	X
5. Search by keywords	✓	X
6. Multimedia features (hyperlink, images, video etc.)	✓	X
7. Display of commercials	✓	✓
8. Weather forecast	✓	✓
9. Structure of news	Tumbled pyramid	Inverted pyramid
10. Decline	No	Yes
11. Space	Comparatively spacious	Limited

Conclusion

Overall, my internship experience at *The Daily Star* was positive. I was happy that I was fortunate enough to work with so many talented people of this industry. As a matter of fact, from what I have learned and understood from my experience is that every task is initially planned, developed and completed very thoroughly, and a lot of hard work goes into that.

This three-month journey has not only taught me how to be professional in a work environment, but also helped me to use my theoretical knowledge in real-life situations as well. For this, I am sincerely thankful to my university along with the whole online team of *The Daily Star*.

Moreover, with the grace of the Almighty, after my three-month internship at *The Daily Star* my boss was pleased with my performance, and offered me to join the online team officially as a trainee online journalist. Here is a picture of my appointment letter.

The Daily Star

Committed to People's Right To Know

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www.thedailystar.net, E-mail: editor@thedailystar.net, reporting@thedailystar.net

Date: September 12, 2017
Ref: TDS/HRD/2017/00051

Asma Khatun
15/1 Garden Road,
West Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.

Subject: Appointment on Contract

Dear Asma,

Management of The Daily Star is pleased to appoint you as a **Trainee Online Journalist** on contract, initially for 1 (one) year, **with effect from September 15, 2017**, at a monthly consolidated salary of **Tk. 17,000/-** (Taka Seventeen Thousand) only, all inclusive, the break-up of which is given below:

a) Basic Pay:	Tk.	7,000.00
b) House Rent:	Tk.	4,900.00
c) Conveyance Allowance:	Tk.	2,500.00
d) Medical Allowance:	Tk.	1,500.00
e) Other Allowance:	Tk.	1,100.00
Gross Salary	TK.	17,000.00

During this 01 (one) year contract period you will be entitled to 15 days Casual Leave (CL) and 15 days paid leave in a Calendar year. You will also be entitled to Festival Bonus and Incentive Bonus during the two Eids as per our office rules.

However, this contract may be discontinued by either party with 30 days prior notice or payment of one month salary in lieu thereof.

Please sign a copy of this letter in acknowledgement of this understanding.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



Mahfuz Anam
Editor & Publisher

Accepted:

Date: _____

Copy to: a) GM-Finance, HR & Admin
b) Personnel Confidential File

The **Largest** and the **Most Trusted** English Daily

Fig: 23.

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