

Internship Experience as a Reporter at *The Daily Star*

By

Samiha Zahin Sneha

21203025

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

Department of English and Humanities

BRAC University

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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.

Student's Full Name & Signature:

Samiha Zahin Sneha

21203025

Supervisor's Full Name & Signature:

Khondker Shahad Muktadir

Lecturer

Department of English and Humanities

Brac University

Letter of Transmittal

Khondker Shahad Muktadir

Lecturer

Department of English and Humanities, BRAC University

Kha 224, Merul Badda. Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh.

Subject: Internship report on internship experience as a reporter at *The Daily Star*.

Dear sir,

I am honored to present my internship report, titled “Internship Report: Reporting Experience at *The Daily Star*. I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your guidance and support, without which completing this report would not have been possible.

In order to make this report the best I could, I have incorporated all the significant experiences and lessons learned during my internship at *The Daily Star*, as well as included relevant theories studied in various media courses over the past four years.

Sincerely yours

Samih Zahin Sneha

21203025

Department of English and Humanities, BRAC University

Date: 08/01/2026

Non-Disclosure Agreement

This agreement is made and signed by the undersigned student, Samiha Zahin Sneha, at BRAC University, and *The Daily Star*. The purpose of this agreement is to prevent the unauthorised disclosure of the organisation's confidential data.

The Daily Star

Samiha Zahin Sneha

Acknowledgement

My journey at BRAC University is coming to an end. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who has supported me throughout my internship journey at *The Daily Star*.

My deepest gratitude goes to my mother, Late Professor Syeda Nurjahan. Though she is not here with me today to witness my journey at BRAC University, her memories, love and unwavering support has always been the backbone of my life. Even during her most difficult days in the hospital, she continued to encourage me to become who I truly wanted to be. Her strength, positivity and faith in me continue to shape my journey and remain a constant source of support in my life.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my father, MD Abdul Khaleque, for always understanding me, supporting me and believing in me. His guidance has made it really easy for me to overcome every hardship that I face in life.

I am also very thankful to my supervisor Khondker Shahad Muktadir (Lecturer, Department of English and Humanities at BRAC University) who has not only helped me to comprehend the internship procedures but also provided patient guidance throughout my time there.

Moreover, I am further very grateful to my mentor Ms. Roohi Huda, from whom I have learnt significantly during my time at BRAC University. Her advices will always motivate me to achieve my goals.

Besides, my sincere appreciation goes to the organisation where I completed my internship, *The Daily Star*, for giving me wonderful opportunities to gain practical knowledge.

Executive Summary

This report presents my internship experience at *The Daily Star*, one of Bangladesh's leading newspapers, known for its credibility, authenticity and vast range of coverage of both national and international news. *The Daily Star* was established in January 14, 1991. It was co-founded by journalist Syed Mohammad Ali and Mahfuz Anam. The newspaper is widely regarded for covering diverse range of news and particularly known for its editorial segment, which incorporates insightful analysis, thoughts and opinions on various national and international issues. Besides, *The Daily Star* is also admired for providing timely updates through its website and social media platforms, making it a source of news for readers both in Bangladesh and abroad.

The aim of this report is to provide an in-depth look of my three-month internship as a reporting intern at *The Daily Star*. The newspaper did not only give me the opportunity to comprehend how internal works are done in a media organisation but also gave me the chance to know how media operates in our country. Alongside learning new things everyday, I also had the chance to apply many of the theories that I learned from media courses in a practical way.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Area of Concentration:

Media plays a key role in shaping a transparent society, by serving as a bridge between information and public. In contemporary times, the area of reporting does not only demand accuracy and integrity but also speed and multiplatform adaptability. Today news is no longer limited to newspapers, televisions and radios; it is also disseminated rapidly through online platforms. Completing my internship at *The Daily Star*, the most widely circulated English newspaper in Bangladesh, provided a comprehensive opportunity to learn and participate in these industry dynamics.

To elaborate a bit on my academic journey, I have always enjoyed studying English. Moreover, I have always secured good grades in English compared to other subjects. My mother recognised my passion for English from such an early age and always encouraged me to build a career in this field, regardless of societal expectations that being an only daughter I must pursue my career in engineering or become a doctor. Therefore, as I grew older and had to decide what I want to do next, it was easier for me to choose to study in English.

However, choosing my major in media and cultural studies over literature and linguistics was a critical task. As I was drawn to English, I found equal interest in studying media, literature and linguistics. Therefore, what ultimately pushed me to choose media and cultural studies is the contemporary situation of Bangladesh. It became evident that the country needs fair and true journalism that upholds honesty and speaks with courage. This sudden realisation strengthened my decision to be a part of this field where I can contribute meaningfully to ethical journalism practices and help magnify voices that deserves to be heard.

1.2. Journalism Economy in Bangladesh:

Understanding the ‘economy’ of journalism in Bangladesh is basically observing how newsroom stays alive. There was a time when newspapers were greatly depended on advertisements from large companies and the government to pay the bills. Even today the journalism sector is heavily influenced by political and corporate interests. Nevertheless, today the scenario is a little different.

In a report of *The Business Standard*, it is showcased that Afsan Chowdhury, a veteran journalist and cultural analyst, questioned the idea of independent journalism in an economic context where media industry relies on political patronage or powerful business elites for their survival. The author further doubts whether media freedom is achievable under conditions given by authoritarianism. As a result, Chowdhury demonstrates how mainstream media is heavily influenced by powerful business and political figures even today. For example, *The Daily Star*, *Prothom Alo* which are the most demanding newspapers in Bangladesh are now being burnt and vandalised because once they also had to compromise accuracy while publishing news under political influence. However, he also talked about how digital platforms have expanded the space for independent journalism, but they also operate within the same political and economic infrastructure. This reflects back to the author’s argument that even though digital platforms create an opportunity for free journalism but it is not entirely detached from power relations and impacts.

On another note, digital versions of some newspapers are getting more readers than some of the printed versions. But the economy of newspapers still stand on the printed versions

(Economy). Therefore, even if the digital versions attract a large number of readers but the economic foundation of newspapers still largely depend on the printed versions.

Bangladesh has a dense media environment. One of the most crucial amongst them is the print media. While physical circulation of newspapers have decreased, established papers like *The Daily Star* continue to serve as the nation's most credible record of events. Furthermore, there is broadcasting media, remaining the most powerful medium for mass reach. Channels like Channel I, Jamuna TV, RTV and so on are leading the broadcasting media sector. Moreover, digital news media has a big impact on today's news culture. Because digital media offers technological alternatives and a variety of contents, people have the flexibility to choose news according to their preferences and scroll through it in their own pace and time unlike the traditional news media (Gangopadhyay). Therefore, digital news media is increasingly growing in Bangladeshi context as well.

Chapter 2: Organisational Profile of *The Daily Star*



Figure 1: Logo of *The Daily Star*

2.1. Historical Background:

The Daily Star was founded in January 14, 1991 by esteemed journalist Syed Mohammad Ali and Mahfuz Anam. The birth of *The Daily Star* was allegorical because at that moment Bangladesh was shifting back from a military rule to a parliamentary democracy.

It started in a tiny office with a number of brilliant journalists. The vision was to establish true and fearless journalism. Over the past three decades, it has evolved into a major multimedia organisation and is now the most disseminated English daily across the country. Moreover, one of the founding members Syed Mohammad Ali died in 1993, after which Mahfuz Anam, another founding member, took over as an editor guiding the paper ahead. The publication time of *The Daily Star* was crucial as after 15 long years it transformed into a parliamentary system from military rule. However, *The Daily Star* Center is situated in Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka.

2.2. Institutional Background and Ethos:

The newspaper started with the legendary motto, "Committed to people's right to know" while it is often shortened to "Your right to know" which indicates how they care about authenticity and fairness while producing and publishing information. The mission of the organisation is to establish journalism without fear and favour.

Through the lens of Media and Cultural Studies it is important to know this is a liberal-progressive organisation, which consistently emphasises social responsibility and principles of democracy.

The mission of the organisation is to deliver legitimate and objective news while also supporting human rights and rule of law. Additionally, the vision is to contribute to the making of a more transparent and democratic Bangladesh.

2.3. Executional Organogram of *The Daily Star*:

The executional structure within the organisation is designed in such a way that editors and journalists have their full freedom to speak and publish truth without being impacted by business tycoons. The hierarchical structure can be seen as a two-winged structure under the guidance of the editors and publishers.

The Editorial Wing (Newsroom and Content): This is the very heart of the newspaper, where stories are born, verified and polished.

The supreme authority who decides the ethical and editorial standards of the contents is Mahfuz Anam. Moreover, there is Joint-Editor Asha Mahareen who wonderfully manages

op-eds, commentaries and special stories. There are also allocated department heads at the newsroom. My on-site supervisor, Mr. Rashedul Haque, was the chief reporter for digital desk and under him there were also several reporters, trainee- reporters and interns. Likewise, the Ms. Farhana Haque, senior newsroom editor, was responsible to lead the newsroom editors, trainees and interns. As a consequence, every news was first verified, translated and structured by desk-reporters and then sent to editors for further verification, stronger headlines and flawless publication.

Furthermore, several desk heads are also allocated in each department including sports, star lifestyle, business and feature stories.

The Business and Operations Wing: The operational wing basically looks after all the official operations, business collaborations, human resources and the overall wellbeing of the company. Alongside HR management team, there is also a dedicated IT support department, a production team who basically handles professional shoots at *The Daily Star*. All these departments there are led by separate department heads.

2.4. Staffing and Newsroom Diversity:

At *The Daily Star*, each segment of news is led by designated departments. For example, the sports news is not designed within the general news desk, instead, it is managed by a separate dedicated sports section that monitors reporting, structural writing, editing and publishing of all the sports information.

However, *The Daily Star* is a collaborative team of over 300 people, comprising a diverse range of professionals designated for different roles and responsibilities (“About Us”). During my internship there, I got the opportunity to work alongside a diverse group of professionals.

There are more than 30 staff reporters and district correspondents allocated throughout the country. They are responsible for reporting detailed news of their assigned area. Besides, there are visual journalists, involving photo journalists, video reporters and editors. Alongside there is a large social media and graphics designing team. To elaborate, the designer team tailors news designs for both print and digital media publication while the social media team updates all the digital media platforms with latest news. Once a news is verified, edited and ready to publish, it is then handed over to the designer and social media team to design and publish in due time.

2.5. Employee Facilities at *The Daily Star*

The Daily Star has multiple conference halls to arrange specific meetings. It is arranged for separate programs, orientations, roundtables, weekly meetings and so forth. Besides, they have internship programs of a duration of 3-4 months which is a great opportunity for students. While working there, I came to know that they keep an digital archived copy of every news or story ever published since 1991.

Subsequently, *The Daily Star* office gives their employees a lot of office facilities including elevator services. There are four elevators in the building so that employees do not have to stand in a queue in peak hours. Besides, they also offer a prayer room for both male and female staff. Perhaps what astonished me most is the day care centre that they have in the office, which represents *The Daily Star's* commitment to create an inclusive as well as supportive work space for its employees. On another note, it also has a moderately large cafeteria with a variety of

food. However, *The Daily Star* offers an 8 hour work schedule in general. But since it is a mainstream media, people work here 24 hours but in divided shifts.

Chapter 3: Responsibilities of a Digital Reporter at *The Daily Star*

3.1. Online News Collection and Lead Sourcing:

The most fundamental responsibility of a digital desk reporter is to stay ahead of the news cycle. Unlike print newspapers which has a fixed deadline of once a day, digital reporting is continuous and needs more focus.

My on-site supervisor, Mr. Rashedul Haque, initially asked me to keep monitoring social media platforms, national news websites like *Prothom Alo*, *Jago News24*, *UNB*, *Jamuna*, and verified press releases to keep *The Daily Star* updated on any urgent news. Besides, I was also assigned to observe weather reports every morning in the Bangladesh Meteorological Department's official website to write a news report if there is any landslide warning, low-pressure system or other possible warnings. In the beginning, I faced problems to understand the warning signals, graphs and indicators in their website but my supervisor introduced me to Pinaki Chowdhury, another senior reporter, who later guided me through all those terms on the website. Moreover, I sometimes also had to observe live telecasts on the television to take notes and write an organised report based on information from the live telecast.

Besides, in an age of misinformation and libel, a core responsibility was to fact check information and verify sources before the news is being proceeded for publication. I was also given the responsibility to cross-check every information, if needed call the specific news agency and verify details.

To add, my supervisor and Chief Reporter for the digital desk Mr. Rashedul Haque, greatly inspired and guided me throughout my tenure at *The Daily Star*. Even though my

supervisor was mostly overwhelmed with news pressure, he always made sure that all my queries are met and I am getting adequate assignments for each day. Furthermore, even when there were many tasks, he made sure that I never had to work over time. He used to motivate me a lot showing that my news were getting immense attention and response and are being shared to a great extent. Knowing that I was also doing two courses at BRAC University, he asked me to work only four days a week. Even when there were flaws in my tasks, he would always guide me with patience and fix my flaws. His motivation and helpfulness always brought me positive energy and confidence over the time.

3.2. News Gathering and Organisation:

Besides online monitoring I was also given news through phone calls or emails from reporters or correspondents that I further needed to verify, translate from Bangla to English and write in a news-centric manner. To add, I was provided with a list of all the district correspondents and was assigned to contact them whenever an event or urgent situation arose in their respective districts. Similarly, my supervisor also provided me with the number of the senior meteorologist of Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Bablur Rashid, to contact when there is a probable weather warning and details are necessary to form a news report. After gathering adequate information I was assigned to structurally write the news, translate if it is in Bangla and organise all the major information in the first paragraph of the story because *The Daily Star* maintains five core news value factors including prominence (the importance of the news and the person involved), timeliness (the urgency or immediacy of the incident), proximity (newsworthiness of the story based on how close it is with the target audience), consequences

(the impact of the news on audience) and oddity (if the news is being unexpected, unusual or odd).

Chapter 4: Field Reporting and Onground Assignments

4.1. Field Reporting as a Professional Reporter at *The Daily Star*:

In a mainstream news media like *The Daily Star*, a reporter is more than just a writer, they are the symbolism of the paper's credibility. The culture of 24-hours news broadcasting and constantly updated digital edition newspapers has caused immense pressure on reporters covering national and international incidents to break stories quickly or present them from a fresh new angle (King). Therefore, a reporter's job is diverse, starting from digital desk to field reporting it takes real efforts to make a good report.

At *The Daily Star* reporters are frequently sent to cover events such as press conferences, visit events, hospitals, accident spots, offices and so on to gather information, clarify enquiries and make a proper news story. Besides, here the 'double-source rule' is mandatory. A reporter cannot file a sensitive story just by hearing from one person, as a result, they must find a clear evidence or at least a secondary witness to back it up. Moreover, a reporter also needs to be very mindful of covering incidents and taking interviews. Which means they cannot record a person's interview without taking their consent and also cannot ask questions that invade someone's personal space.

4.2. My Role as an Onground Reporter:

During my internship journey, I also got the opportunity to go to field reportings, take interviews and write a news based on that. While my role was initially on the digital desk, my supervisor soon assigned me to field tasks once I got much experience in the digital desk.

Therefore, field reporting required me to be the primary observer of incidents from *The Daily Star*. This shift from desk to the streets enhanced my experience of ‘front line’ journalism and made me understand how raw and original events turn into structured news stories. To elaborate, I have done several field assignments starting from urban sociology to disaster management.

To begin with, I was assigned to make a report on the extreme flood situation that occurred on August 17, 2025. My supervisor asked me to document the rising water levels on the streets and how the commuters are suffering because of heavy flood. The flood situation was getting worse from the morning specially in Mirpur 14 and Mirpur 10 roundabout and Shewrapara and Kazipara area. Therefore, I started early in the morning and visited Mirpur 14 and clicked some pictures for evidence to show the amount of water on the streets. Besides, I also took interviews of commuters to know more about the hamper on lifestyle because of extensive flood. After collecting all the information, I came to office and started writing my report in a structured way comprising all the evidence and information I collected earlier, shared pictures of the flood affected areas and submitted it to the editing team.

Another field work that I did was on a sudden traffic congestion in Dhaka due to road blockades. Like before, my supervisor asked me to take pictures of the congested traffic at multiple places and also take interviews of some of the commuters if possible. It was a bit difficult to talk with the travellers because everyone was tired sitting in the long queue for hours, but with much empathy and patience I managed to talk with some of the commuters and shared those in my report which later got published.

Furthermore, the most mesmerising part of the whole internship time was perhaps my first ever byline. The report mainly focused on how Banani DOHS residents shifted from supporting dog culling to embracing and taking care of stray dogs. This report also required both onground assignments and desk tasks which turned out to be very joyful and interesting. However, the significance of this report, along with the processes and challenges behind it, will be discussed in greater detail in a later chapter of this paper.

BANGLADESH



Star Online Report

Sun Aug 17, 2025 03:13 PM

Last update on: Sun Aug 17, 2025 03:46 PM

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Rainy morning turns chaotic as some Dhaka areas face waterlogging



Photo: Samiha Zahin

A heavy spell of rain submerged several parts of Dhaka this morning.

Figure 2: A report that I have made

Chapter 5: Editing

While being a digital desk reporter I have also got an opportunity to learn and contribute to *The Daily Star's* editing department. Editing at a long-established institution like *The Daily Star* requires careful attention. It serves as the bridge between a reporter's primary draft and the final publication, ensuring that the newspaper upholds its three-decade-long reputation for excellence. My onsite supervisor has introduced me to the senior editor Ms. Farhana Haque because I was always curious about editing tasks, therefore, Farhana ma'am assigned me with several editing tasks and guided me through the process.

5.1. Integrated Editorial Workflow:

The Daily Star's official mail address received a large number of news mails everyday. Ms. Farhana was responsible for deciding which news should be edited and uploaded as well as determining the order of publication based on their importance and news value. Because not all stories are newsworthy and some lacked importance while some stood out in terms of quality and urgency. Furthermore, the selected news are shared with different editors. After completing my editing process, I would send it to my seniors and they would cross-check, make some changes if necessary and publish the news.

5.2. The Editor's Role in Clarifying and Rewriting Stories:

According to Syed Amir Gilani's research titled, "Role of Editor and His Team Editorial", an editor is the leader of a group who basically supervises the whole process to make it organised and coherent. Since the editing department mostly received raw drafts of reports

which were written by reporters in rushing circumstances, it is a core duty of the editors to check grammar, sentence structure and enhance the overall quality of the report. Hence Farhana ma'am instructed me to always pay attention to the grammar and punctuations while editing news. Therefore, I have always double checked these aspects before submitting it to my colleague for further evaluation. Beyond fixing grammatical errors, an editor may also refine the story or make necessary adjustments at some points to make sure the reporter's information is presented clearly, understandably and explicitly. Likewise, the editing tasks I was assigned for frequently demanded rewriting the whole story again in an organised manner with all the information the reporter already shared in the draft. While doing so I have always focused on using simple words and sentences to make it more comprehensive to the audience. This way the readers with a short attention span do not face problems scrolling through the news.

5.3. Editing For Brevity:

An editor enhances a report quality by cutting unnecessary and redundant details while keeping the essential facts untouched. This helps make the report brief, transparent and easy to read. By focusing only on relevant information, the editors ensure that the audience gets proper information and content without being overloaded with lots of information. During my editing tasks, I was always asked to cut out details that had no impact. For instance, in a murder report, the reporter mentioned the occupation of the suspect's brother and the name of that brother's children which had nothing to do with the murder. Therefore, I removed those details as they had no impact on the news. Afterwards, my colleagues and seniors also agreed that removing the information was a good idea to keep the paper concise yet informative.

5.4. Ensuring Credibility as an Editor:

Alongside checking grammatical accuracy, coherence of sentences, sentence structure, punctuation and so forth, it is equally important to verify the sources and ensure factual and numerical accuracy of news before delving into any kind of further editing process. In a professional newsroom like *The Daily Star*, verifying factual information is crucial because it ensures that readers have full trust on the organisation. In a timeline where people are confused between real and fake news, it is important to share news based on facts and reliable sources. This process incorporates fact-checking, communicating with staff reporters and correspondents to verify sources and have accurate information, and evaluating the believability of the sources. An editor can request for additional evidence before going further with the report. During my internship tenure, I observed how Ms. Farhana used to hold some news because the sources were questionable and needed further investigation. It is extremely important because in my ENG:401-Editing course at BRAC University I have learned how libels, meaning a published misinformation, can literally cause great harm to the specific journalist or the whole organisation itself. Therefore, to keep the trust of the target audience as well as to never compromise on the newspaper's quality, one should be very mindful of the sources, fact-checking and truthfulness of the news avoiding libellous acts. Similarly in my editing tasks, I have always verified the news source and information before jumping to later processes. For instance, during Milestone School Tragedy, the number of deceased students was not clearly stated through any press briefing at the first place. As a result, different news papers published different number of casualties and deaths which was at the same time confusing and misleading even for the family of victims who were struggling to find their children. While I compiled a verified list of students who were confirmed dead by cross-checking information from multiple reliable sources. To keep more transparency,

the report included documenting hospitals where each death was officially declared, and recording the corresponding hospital's total death record. After preparing a detailed report based solely on confirmed information, I submitted it to the senior editor, who later reviewed the content and approved it for publication.


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A student of Milestone School and College holds her teacher as she cries while recounting the horrors of the

Figure 3: Edited a report based on confirmed information

5.5. Writing professional Headlines:

In both of my reporting and editing tasks I achieved hands-on experience in writing good headlines for the paper. A headline is the very first impression of the whole story, therefore, it is significant to produce a headline that is attractive, compelling and relevant. According to "The Importance of Maintaining Concise and Straightforward Headlines", a well written headline

clearly informs the reader about the context and the focus of the article. Therefore, a headline should always be simple and easy to understand avoiding complex and confusing words.

During my Eng440-Print Media course at BRAC University, I understood the impact of headlines on a news. In the digital era, people with short attention span mostly scroll through news until a headline catches their attention. Moreover, they want to know about the context by just reading the headline. As a result, this requires the headlines to be informative yet brief. Because people are not usually drawn towards long texts. In my course I have also learned how an effective headline can be made with focus on certain elements which are mentioned below:

- The headline has to be within 8-10 words
- It should always use an active voice
- Usage of strong action verbs catch readers attention
- Avoiding negative tone

These guidelines helped me a lot when I stepped into a practical world of journalism. My supervisor and the senior editor have also gave me tasks to build headlines. At first, I used to read the full story once or twice to understand the concept. According to that I tried to draft some headlines until I could make one within the ideal word limit. After that, I used to brainstorm if I can use an even stronger action verb and then I would write my final headline. For example, in one of my assignments based on a community protest, I first wrote the headline draft, “Community members gather at the Motijheel to rally Against the new building project that threatens the existence of local green spaces”

“Community rallies against new construction project at Motijheel.”

“Community protests against new construction project at Motijheel.”

Here I first made the headline smaller and then thought of a bold action verb “protest” instead of rally. However, after practices I became faster to produce headlines in my mind without even having the need to write in forms of drafts.

5.6. Pyramid Scheme:

In the ENG440-Print Media course I have also learned the essence of inverted pyramid structure while writing a newspaper article. According to an article of the Purdue University, for many years, the inverted pyramid structure has remained a fundamental approach in traditional mass media writing. According to this method, the most important and initial information appear in the lead paragraph of the story. While comparatively less important information are placed in the later parts of the news. The most essential information refers to the 5W- What, when, who, where, why and 1H- how. When an incident occurs, people’s primary queries involve these questions so they are placed in the first paragraph. This helps people with short attention spans because they do not need to look up to the whole story, rather read the lead paragraph to get informed about all the first hand information.

During my internship time, I came to know that *The Daily Star*’s editorial standards also follows this style. When I used to edit papers, I was always asked to put the most recent update of the news and the most crucial information in the first half. If this is an update of a previous news, They recommend to add the context at the bottom. For example, in one of my edited news titled, “Elderly women dies, three injured in Chattogram house fire” the lead paragraph successfully represented all the major facts following the inverted pyramid approach:

“An elderly woman died and three members of her family were injured after a fire broke out at their home in Chattogram's Chandgaon early today.”

Over here, all the 5W and 1H are expressed properly. On another note, *The Daily Star* follows the British English standards under which certain word rules has to be strictly followed. For example, in the initial days of my internship, I occasionally used some American spellings with the letter ‘Z’, like organisation, mesmerizing. However, at *The Daily Star*, one of the sub-editors, Ms. Prajukta, told me that the newsroom follows British writing patterns, which requires the use of letter ‘s’ instead of ‘z’ in spelling, like ‘organisation’, ‘mesmerising’ and so on.


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‘There appears to be significant alignment between Tarique Rahman’s vision and our expectations’

4 JANUARY 2026, 14:55 PM NEWS

54.8% Bangladeshi immigrants get US govt benefits: Trump

6 JANUARY 2026, 05:25 AM NEWS

Bangladesh won’t travel to India for T20 World Cup

Elderly woman dies, 3 injured in Chattogram fire

26 AUGUST 2025, 10:20 AM • UPDATED 26 AUGUST 2025, 16:23 PM • NEWS

By Star Online Report



An elderly woman died and three members of her family were injured after a fire broke out

Figure 4: an edited news following the inverted pyramid style

Chapter 6: Translation

6.1. Translation as a Process:

During my internship period at *The Daily Star*, I came to realise that translation is an important process in journalistic writings. Translation is basically of three categories:

- Interlingual Translation
- Intralingual Translation
- Intersemiotic Translation

Amongst them ‘Interlingual Translation’ is considered as the translation proper by Russian-American linguist Roman Jakobson. To add, Roman Jakobson, in his article, *On Linguistic Aspects of Translation* describes that, Interlingual translation or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.

This means that interlingual translation is transforming a text from one language (source language) into another language (target language) while keeping the meaning and essence preserved. The practice of using interlingual translation within the media industry is vast.

As *The Daily Star* is an English newspaper, a digital reporter has to do translation works everyday. This is because news drafts received from the local correspondents and official press releases are generally written in Bangla, which must first be translated into English before going to make any further changes. While translating stories a reporter needs to focus on three vital aspects:

Text Type: Text type generally refers to the genre of the text, whether it is a story, a persuasive text, an opinion piece, facts related to historical events, or dialect etc.

Content: It refers to the subject matter, whether the piece is a satire, comedy or tragedy.

Context: It is the surrounding circumstances that influences the meaning of the story.

In the ENG465: Translation Studies course at BRAC University I have learned various translation strategies and shifts along with renowned theories of translation. Among them I really liked studying J.C. Catford's theory and shifts of translation. Catford defines translation in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* as, the transformation of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language).

However, the meaning can be translated into target language but the problem rises while translating the same tone or essence of the source language into target language. Every language has their own cultural way and tone that might not have an exact equivalent in another language. Therefore, while translating, even if the meaning is intact, the tone and essence of the text is sometimes lost. In journalist translations, the problem with keeping the tone while translating into English is the same.

6.2. Types of Translation:

J.C. Catford introduces two types of translation in his book:

Literal translation: Literal translation is when a text is translated word-for word and have the same grammatical and sentence structure as the source text. In this type, the focus is more on the sentence structure than meaning. As a consequence, it frequently becomes impossible to state the meaning accurately while doing a literal translation.

Free Translation: Free translation or sense-for-sense translation usually focuses on conveying the overall meaning and intent of the source text rather than focusing on keeping the same sentence and word structure like the literal translation. It allows translator to enjoy freedom while translating without being tied up with the pressure of maintaining word structure. Therefore, even the sentence structure changes, the meaning of the source text is conveyed naturally in the target language in free translation.

However, in newsroom translation tasks I have always prioritised free translation over literal translation in order to keep the meaning preserved. It sometimes got tricky to replace the same nuance in the target language, but I always tried to find a close equivalent word that makes up for it as because Jakobson also said that exact word-for-word translation is not mandatory instead a close and approximate equivalent does the trick.

বর্ষীয় অপরূপ রূপে সেজেছে পাহাড় ও প্রকৃতি। প্রাণ ফিরেছে রাঙামাটি পাহাড়ের ঝর্ণাগুলো। প্রতিটি পাহাড় থেকে ঝরে পড়ছে স্নিগ্ধ জলধারা। সেই জলধারা টানে ঝর্ণাগুলো ভিড় জমাচ্ছে ভ্রমণপিপাসুরা।

রাঙামাটি সদর থেকে ২০ কিলোমিটার দূরে বরকল উপজেলাধীন শুভলং ইউনিয়নের শিলার ডাক এলাকায় কাপ্তাই লেকের কোল ঘেঁষে রয়েছে শুভলং ঝর্ণা সহ ছোট ছোট বেশ কয়েকটি ঝর্ণা। এসব ঝর্ণাগুলোতে প্রতিদিন স্থানীয় লোকজন সহ দেশের বিভিন্ন জায়গায় থেকে পর্যটকরা ভিড় জমাচ্ছে।

কেউ কেউ ইঞ্জিন চালিত বোটে করে, কেউ লঞ্চ আর কেউ স্পিড বোটে করে কাপ্তাই লেকে ভ্রমণ করে এসব ঝর্ণাগুলো যাচ্ছে। বিশেষ করে শুক্র ও শনিবারে ঝর্ণাগুলোতে পর্যটকদের ভিড় বেশি হয়।

সম্প্রতি শুভলং শিলার ডাক ঝর্ণায় গিয়ে কথা হয় ঢাকা থেকে আসা ইসরাত জাহান বলেন, বন্ধুরা মিলে বেড়াতে এসেছি। এই গরমে ঝর্ণার পানিতে ভিজি খুব ভালো লেগেছে।

আরাফাত নোমান বলেন, ঢাকায় কলিগদের থেকে এই ঝর্ণা ও জায়গায়টা সম্পর্কে শুনেছি। আমরাও প্ল্যান করে চলে এসেছি। ঝর্ণার পানিতে ভিজলাম। অনেক ভালো লাগতেছে, এটা বলে আসলে বুঝানো যাবে না।

শুভলং ঝর্ণার ইজারাদার সুফল চাকমা বলেন, এখন বর্ষা মৌসুম বৃষ্টি হলে ঝর্ণায় পানি বাড়ে। আর ঝর্ণায় পানি থাকলে পর্যটকরা আসে। এই সপ্তাহ থেকে পর্যটক বেশি আসতেছে। অনেক সময় দৈনিক প্রায় তিনশো থেকে এক হাজার পর্যন্ত হয়। আগের চাইতে যথেষ্ট পরিমাণ পর্যটক আসতেছে। আমাদের ব্যবসাও মোটামুটি ভালো যাচ্ছে।

এদিকে শুধু শুভলং ঝর্ণা নয় জেলার দশটি উপজেলায় ছোট বড় প্রায় ২০ টির বেশি ঝর্ণা রয়েছে। সে সব ঝর্ণাগুলোতেও প্রতিদিন ভিড় জমাচ্ছে পর্যটকরা।

Waterfalls Come Alive in the Hills of Rangamati as Monsoon Breathes New Life into Nature The Daily Star Correspondent, Rangamati

With the arrival of the Monsoon, Rangamati's forests and hills are wearing a lush green robe, and the region's waterfalls, which had been asleep during the dry season, have roared back to life. Besides, the soothing sound of water flows, now echoes across the valleys, attracting nature lovers and tourists from all over the country.

In such a hotspot is the Shuvolong Jharna, placed near the Shilar Dak location of Shuvolong Union, in Barkal Upazila, approximately 20 kilometers from the Rangamati Sadar. This waterlake is situated on the banks of the beautiful Kaptai lake, along with other tiny waterbodies in the surrounding areas. It is currently attracting hundreds of visitors every day.

Furthermore, the tourists arrive by launches, engine boats or speed boats float across the serene water of Kaptai lake before landing near the falls. On top of that, the journey itself is part of the whole experience, but the major attraction is the interaction with the flowing streams pouring down from the hills.

On weekends, tourist activities are remarkably high. On Fridays and Saturdays, the falls are not only alive with water, but also the countless laughter, excitement of tourists soaking in the mist and splashing in natural pools.

Figure 5: A report that I have translated and edited

Chapter 7: Publication Process at *The Daily Star*

The news publication procedure at *The Daily Star* is a 24 hour operation that involves the urgent demands of news of digital media along with the permanent record of the print edition. The publication goes through some official processes including news sourcing, curation, editorial processes and uploading. During my internship, I got the chance to observe the process of preparing news for publishing. At *The Daily Star*, the newsroom uses an internal content management system known as 'Liberty'. The editors as well as the social media departments have access to liberty and they were responsible for uploading the news once finalised. Since I was a reporting intern, I did many editing tasks but never experienced working in liberty.

However, the process begins much earlier when district or local correspondents brings news to the team. The reports usually came through Star's official mail. Beyond that, the newsroom reporters and editors had several facebook and discord groups with all the 64 district correspondents. Therefore, news were also shared in that platform with the newsroom.

My supervisor, who was the chief reporter at the digital desk, regularly reviewed incoming news, checked sources, and assigned those to desk reporters. We further verified all the information, called the correspondents or witnesses if needed, and then translated and rewrote the content in a structured manner, prepared relevant and strong headlines, and then forwarded the story to the editorial team.

Additionally, the editorial team had an internal discord channel. One of the editors would make a list of all the received news according to their importance. Afterwards, Ms. Farhana

would review the list and distribute responsibilities, deciding who will handle which news. Once the division is done, the editors would recheck the information, make required corrections before uploading it to the internal content management system, liberty.

Moreover, I closely observed how Ms. Farhana, senior editor, managed the publishing procedure. She carefully reviewed each of the components of the news, and started writing the headline, sub-head, byline and the body in the liberty section. The 'byline' is basically the identification of the author or reporter who has collected the news. However, Ms. Farhana then coordinated with the social media team to obtain a relevant image, or graphics design for the story. Even after publication, the uploaded article was reviewed once again to ensure everything is right, highlighting the newsrooms commitment editorial quality and professionalism.

Chapter 8: Application of Media Theories

8.1. Newsroom Discipline and Time Management:

The newsroom at *The Daily Star* is a fast-paced working environment where time, credibility and accuracy are the most crucial factors. While working there, I experienced how *The Daily Star* works with the precision of a clock. Starting from every staff member, reporters, editors, management employees to the interns, everyone operates within a rigid set of unwritten guidelines regarding behavior, discipline and time management. In my three-month internship, I rarely ever saw the senior reporters or head of the newsroom to raise voice at their subordinates to do their task on time.

Therefore, this disciplined environment can be best comprehended through Jeremy Bentham's theory of *Panopticon*. English philosopher and social analyst Jeremy Bentham first introduced this concept in the 18th century. To elaborate, 'Panopticon' is a Greek word which means 'all-seeing'. The panopticon is basically an architectural design of a prison that allows an observer to monitor all the inmates without the inmates knowing that they are being watched or not. This theory was later explained by Michel Foucault to explain how society guard their discipline. I studied this concept in my ENG331: Introduction to Media and Cultural Studies.

To add, Michel Foucault highlighted Panopticon as a strong symbol of surveillance. In his book *Discipline and Punish*, Foucault extensively examined the notion of disciplinary power and its influence on shaping regulated behavior within institutions. This is exactly how society

operates in recent time. Being continuously subject to observation by an authority figure automatically removes the idea and even the inclination of engaging in wrongdoing.

Therefore, like the prisoners who realise that they can be watched at anytime, controls their intentions of doing something evil, we also discipline ourselves in public institutions knowing that we can be watched at any time. In every public spaces ranging from educational institutes, workplaces we know that we are constantly under surveillance. As a result, this thought makes us avoid doing any unusual or unprofessional activity there.

Similarly, during my internship tenure, I knew that I was under someone's supervision but I did not know whether I am being monitored all the time. But since I am in my workplace, I refrained from using my phone unless important even when I am not assigned with any task. Furthermore, I always tried to maintain professional behavior and respect with all my colleagues, staff, and seniors. Furthermore, as I was an intern, all my works are checked and reviewed by seniors and therefore I always remained extra careful while writing news articles. Therefore, it felt like my accountability to save my and both the institution's respect by always sharing credible and flawless news. Moreover, I also saw multiple CCTV cameras at different parts of the office which again reminded me of the panopticon. Even if the footages are not monitored, these alerts the employees to maintain ethics and manners as *The Daily Star* is a public institution. Other than that, in *The Daily Star's* reception, there was an identification scanner that scans the employees face and also records the timing of the workers' entrance and exit. Even though I heard that the HR does not strictly watch the attendance through scanners, I tried to

arrive early everyday. This awareness of possible observation motivated my ethics and helped regulate my daily activities.

8.2. Gatekeeping in Practice: Editorial Decision-making at *The Daily Star*

In the context of news media, gatekeeping is the process by which a large number of news get filtered for dissemination. At a respective organisation like *The Daily Star*, every piece of news, from a local correspondent's news to an international piece must overcome several 'gates' before making it to the public. The term "gatekeeping" was first coined by German-American Psychologist Kurt Lewin. Nevertheless, it was later adapted in journalistic context by a researcher named David Manning White.

In the journalistic context, gatekeeping refers to the process through which news organisation operates as channels for information. At various phases, decisions about whether a news piece will be published or broadcast, and how it will be framed and polished, act as 'gates'. Professional norms impact these decision-makings, while editors, journalists and institutional standards work as gatekeepers who manages the flow of these news to the public. (Shoemaker & Vos).

Therefore, Gatekeeping in a media organisation is extremely essential because more than five hundred news appear in *The Daily Star's* mail address and facebook groups everyday as I have seen so far. In long-established news outlets like *The Daily Star*, not all stories qualify as newsworthy. That being the case, it is important to be selective and practice careful judgment when deciding which news to publish.

Besides selecting news stories, it is also important to be selective about information and data shared in news stories. Precisely, not all information in a news story help engage with the audience. Some are irrelevant to the story that can be eliminated from the news. This is how a reporter or editor can make a concise yet informative story by carefully selecting information within a news.

The Primary gate (Senior digital reporters): This is the most crucial filter. Here chief reporter scans through hundreds of news and verifies sources and then select news for further editorial operations.

The secondary gate (the digital reporter): The junior reporters and reporting interns are assigned with particular news to ensure factual accuracy. I also got an opportunity to work as a secondary gate. When I am assigned with a news, I first decided which information in the news needed to be present and which are irrelevant. Furthermore, I also focused on the inverted pyramid style selecting the most essential information to be on the lead paragraph. Moreover, if a correspondent give any misleading information, I ‘close the gate’ or hold the news until it is proven.

The final gate (editors): Before publishing, my colleagues and sub-editors worked as the final gate. While doing so they made sure there are no grammatical errors, misinformation or irrelevant details. This is significant because publishing something misleading can greatly hamper the reputation of the newspaper outlet. Sometimes I also contributed in the final gate

when I was assigned to editing tasks. I really liked verifying news and reaching the roots of the news.

8.3. The Linguistic Bridge: Applying J. C. Catford's Translation Theory:

In the newsroom, translation is a daily necessity as most of the news from correspondents and press releases are in Bangla. J.C. Catford defines translation as replacing a textual material in one language with close equivalent textual material in another language.

According to Catford, there are two types of translational equivalents :

Formal correspondence: Formal correspondence occurs when there is more focus on the grammatical and sentence structure more than the meaning. There is a tendency to match the Target text system exactly with the source text system. While doing so, sometimes the meaning is not appropriately conveyed. Therefore, implying formal correspondence might not always be a great choice for media writings.

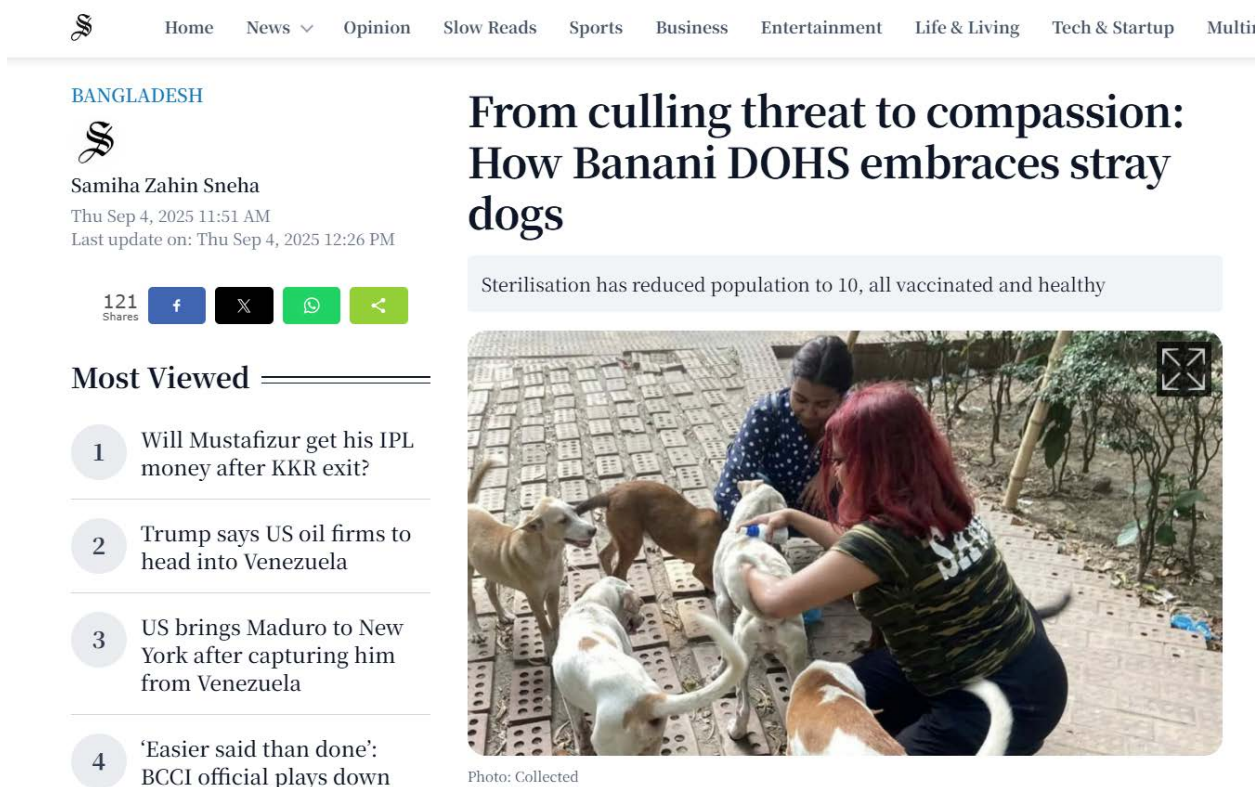
Textual Equivalence: Textual correspondence prioritises the translation of meaning more than anything else. Here, the target text might not use the exact words as the source texts but use more equivalent approach to make it more meaningful and natural. Sometimes the source text can be too long and while translating it the target text can have a sharper and stronger equivalent term. This way both the tone and the meanings are preserved in the target text. In journalism culture, textual equivalence is a perfect fit. My goal was to make sure that the target text served the same function as the source text. For instance, a news that I edited had the phrase “Pani bipod shimar upor diye probahito hocchhe”. If I had to use formal equivalents, it would be

“Water danger limit above through flowing is”. Which does not express any meaning in the target text at all. Therefore, it needs a close equivalent that keeps both the meaning and nuance as original as possible in the TT, “Rivers are flowing above the danger level”.

When I was assigned with translation tasks, I was always advised to be more concerned with the meaning rather than translating word by word. Which means the word structure or grammar can be altered but the meaning should always remain the same otherwise the news may be misleading. Besides, the essence of the news should also be captured in the target text, which in my case was English. Therefore, I always tried to use textual equivalence to keep the meaning intact in my news even though the form of the sentence is changed. I tried to find a close or similar equivalent in the target text which does not impact the nuance of the original news and text.

Chapter 9: The Most Beautiful Part: My First Ever ‘Byline’ at *The Daily Star*

The most beautiful part of the whole time was when my first ever byline, titled “From culling threat to compassion: How Banani DOHS embrace stray dogs”, appeared in *The Daily Star*’s website and print pages. In brief, a byline refers to the line in a news article that tells the name of the author of the news piece. In journalism, it is important to as it means a reporter’s work and writings are being officially recognised. However, my byline got a huge response within a short period of time. It has a total of 121 shares from the paper’s webpage. Moreover, even of facebook, the news got widespread attention and appreciation. On top of that, my supervisor, and colleagues appreciated admired the story a lot.



The screenshot shows the top of a news article on The Daily Star website. The navigation bar includes links for Home, News, Opinion, Slow Reads, Sports, Business, Entertainment, Life & Living, Tech & Startup, and Multi. The article is categorized under BANGLADESH and is authored by Samiha Zahin Sneha. The headline is "From culling threat to compassion: How Banani DOHS embraces stray dogs". A sub-headline states, "Sterilisation has reduced population to 10, all vaccinated and healthy". Below the headline is a photo showing two women, one in a blue patterned shirt and another in a green and black striped shirt, interacting with several stray dogs on a paved area. To the left of the article, there is a section titled "Most Viewed" with a list of four articles: 1. Will Mustafizur get his IPL money after KKR exit?, 2. Trump says US oil firms to head into Venezuela, 3. US brings Maduro to New York after capturing him from Venezuela, and 4. 'Easier said than done': BCCI official plays down. The article has 121 shares, indicated by a share icon and the number 121.

Figure 5: My first ‘byline’

For decades, the story of stray animals in Dhaka were one of fear and violence, which often resulted in mass killing of animals in order to manage their population. But my report focused on a revolutionary transition, where residents of Dhaka embrace dogs with care, and affection.

The story is about a legendary woman named, Rubab Chowdhury, who along with her family took the first initiative to make people aware of animal care. Rubab is the resident of Banani DOHS, which has a history of mass dog killing. Rubab slowly made attempts to make people more humane by making them understand how dogs matter. Gradually, people started to understand her words and got inspired to take part in her plan, which is vaccinating all the stray dogs of that area and treating them with kindness. Finally, she successfully completed vaccination of all 10 dogs of the locality. This story inspired many people and many of them started following the same initiative who once abandoned stray dogs.

However, having my first byline on such a positive story like this was even more precious. When my supervisor assigned me with this task, I was showed keen interest to do the news report all by myself. Upon taking interview I was mesmerised by how wonderful mentality Rubab Chowdhury has. I further took her permission to note down the interview and also took her consent to use her name and images of vaccinations during the interview.

After completing the report writing, I submitted it to my editorial colleagues who made necessary corrections and uploaded the piece. There were massive response for the news. I saw comments saying how they also became aware and encouraged for treating animals with care.

Overall the byline taught me that journalism is not about writing about events, it is about documenting the evolution of society.

Chapter 10: A Critical Evaluation of *The Daily Star*'s Reporting Unit

While my time at *The Daily Star*, it offered valuable insights and great learning experience, at the same time it allowed me to observe the mechanics of the country's leading English newsroom. Evaluation here means looking beyond the finished tasks, and observing the ethics, journalistic integrity, and the pressure of being the 'newspaper of record'.

The digital reporting unit is always on a high-pressure workflow, because they aim to upload the latest news ahead of everyone. *The Daily Star* have always been in the front lines to break urgent news. However, sometimes when the rush is too much, the accuracy gets a bit compromised. The pressure of uploading the news quickly, sometimes lead to poor translation or grammatical errors. But a respective organisation like *The Daily Star* should always maintain its appropriacy while publishing news to keep up with the standards.

On another note, while the paper prides itself with objectivity, it is also open to do a constructive discussion on *The Daily Star's* intern management system. In the editorial desk, there is always a clear social divide between interns and permanent staff. Even though the interns are physically present in the newsroom but they are invisible in the editorial leadership. Additionally, there is a lack of mentorship for the interns which can happen due to various reasons. Because the newsroom functions under pressure, senior reporters and editors often do not have the time to provide constructive feedback. Moreover, an intern's task is often changed, edited or discarded without explanation or criticism from the editorial department, which hampers the intern's motivation and the overall learning process.

Chapter 11: My Experience Working With Star Digital Team

The sudden shift from a classroom at BRAC University to the newsroom of *The Daily Star* was an amazing journey of putting academics into motion. Many important concepts that I have learned in my Media and Cultural Studies courses, finally became practical tools that I could practice on a daily basis. The internship opportunity let me examine my academic knowledge in the real world of professional journalism. Not only the people of the newsroom but also employees and staff working at different sections of the organisation were all very friendly, supportive and helpful. Everyone I encountered at *The Daily Star* were kind, approachable yet maintained professionalism.

On the first day of my internship, I was nervous and excited at the same time. But the nervousness quickly got reduced after the security guard welcomed me courteously. Moreover, the executives at the reception also greeted me with a warm smile. Afterwards, I was escorted to the HR department, where the senior executive Mr. Fahad Hossain spoke with me, instructed me through the necessary documentation, and also described me the onboarding procedures. I was then taken to the newsroom, where I met my supervisor, Mr. Rashidul Haque for the first time. He was exceptionally kind with all the employees. He took the time to familiarise me with the whole newsroom team. Since it was my very first day, I did not really have any tasks to complete, therefore, I took my scope to observe the working strategies of the newsroom. During the time, my supervisor also informed me about my daily schedule. Knowing that I have two other courses alongside my internship, he reduced two days from my schedule. As a result, I only had to go to *The Daily Star* four days a week.

Eventually from the second day, I started to get assignments, starting with translating news stories or writing a structured news following the inverted pyramid method. As I was gaining confidence and experience, I was also entrusted with editing activities. I really enjoyed doing editing tasks as I have always studied editing with great enthusiasm. Among all, making catchy headlines is what I liked doing the most. Midway through the internship, I also had the invaluable opportunity to do field reports, which gave me practical exposure and enhanced my experience in real-world journalism.

Perhaps one of the most interesting parts of my internship was that I was not entitled to any single task as I served both onground and in the newsroom. Ranging from reporting the struggles of commuters in extreme flood situation in Dhaka, illustrating causes of heavy traffic in Dhaka roads, to tailoring stories of how Banani DOHS embrace dogs after a history of alleged dog culling, altogether this was a great onground reporting experience. Besides, being an intern at the digital reporting section as well as doing editing tasks provided me an adequate exposure that will greatly help me in my future career.

On another hand, doing my first ever byline in the most circulated English newspaper *The Daily Star*, was the best part in my three-month internship period.

Chapter 12: Conclusion

Choosing Media and Cultural Studies as my major came with an aspiration of doing my internship at *The Daily Star*, the country's leading English newspaper. But with time, the competition got more difficult. That being said, getting an internship opportunity there stands out as one of my most precious achievements. This experience allowed me to move beyond the academic theories, and apply them in the practical world.

Participating in journalism made me understand the importance of accuracy, time, speed and accountability. The experience also made me realise how much ethical weight, deadline pressure, and risks are carried by journalists on a daily basis, specially in a media organisation like *The Daily Star*. If a news lacks appropriacy and incorporates inaccurate information, it can destroy a journalist's career and also bring great impact to the organisation as a whole, which a reporter always needs to keep in mind. Therefore, I realised how sensitive and at the same time time-specific this profession is. Throughout the tenure, I navigated between two roles, reporting and editing. Despite I was mainly appointed as a reporting intern, I was also assigned to various editing tasks as I was very enthusiastic about gaining hands-on experience in the editing department. By applying Bentham's theory of Panopticon I understood how discipline is a way of life and how one should always guard their behavior in public spaces. Moreover, by applying the gatekeeping theory by Lewin, I got to realise how unimportant news should always be filtered and a reporter should always identify news that matter to the audience and leaves impact. Finally, the use of J.C. Catford's translation theory, translating news became so much easier for

me as I did not have to stay confused whether I can translate without finding an exact equivalent in the target text.

The journey also gave me a great overview of the organisation's internal operations. These challenges were also a part of the learning experience as they taught me to be empathetic and patient in every situation also made me understand the value of an empathetic workplace.

Finally, the most defining moment was the publication of my first byline. Seeing my name in the front page of *The Daily Star* reminded me of how every word carries accountability and can create a great impact to the society. It made me realise that every word carries a great responsibility and the power to influence a society. This whole experience further made me understand that journalism is not just about bringing stories and being a storyteller, but it also requires to promote accurate information, shape opinions, and drive change.

Before coming to *The Daily Star*, I was always worried about the journalism profession in Bangladesh. But the practical experience not only improved my technical skills but also enhanced my confidence in such a sensitive field. Overall, the internship experience was an incredible stepping stone in my journey as a journalist, equipping me with practical skills, moral and ethical concerns, and a deeper comprehension the influence of responsible reporting in an active society.

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