

Report On
Internship experience as a newsroom editor from international desk of SATV

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

Department of English and Humanities
Brac University
April 2020

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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The internship report submitted is my original work while completing degree at BRAC University.
2. The internship 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 internship report does not contain material that has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Acknowledgement

First, I am very grateful and thankful to the Almighty Allah for providing me enough patience, courage and opportunity.

I am also very blessed to have wonderful parents who always believe in me and never get tired of supporting me. Without their continuous motivation and guidance, it would be impossible for me to carry on my education. Even then, there was a huge possibility that I might give up due to my poor academic performance. However, the honourable faculty members of my department kept me in the right path that helped me to pull up my grades. Then, I thank all of my classmates who selflessly helped me in every step of my academic life.

Furthermore, I consider myself very lucky to have a chance to work at SATV as an intern. I learned many new things there for which I will always be very grateful. I feel my twelve weeks of work at SATV fulfilled my academic learnings, for which I want to thank the head of news of SATV and senior newsroom editor of international desk.

Finally, yet importantly, I would like to give very special thanks to my supervisor Anika Saba. She gave her valuable time to guide and support me and showed me the way to write this report. Her valuable feedback and advice helped me to correct my mistakes.

Mahir Shariar

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Chapter One

1.1 Introduction

“The news is not there to tell you what happened. It is there to tell you what it wants you to hear or what it thinks you want to hear.”

Joss Whedon

This above quote is the reflection of the true nature of news. News is something that is noteworthy. It is a kind of information, which matters to mass people and generates an interest to know more about it. Thus, there are people who always look for this type of information and when they find something that they feel will create an interest among mass people to know more about it, they go in depth to collect the whole information and later, distributes it. This whole process is journalism and the people who does this type of work are journalists. Now, there can be many people working on the same information and the way of telling the news varies from person to person. Therefore, the risk here is that the news might be twisted and most often than not it is intentional. The main reason of this distortion of news is to get maximum number of response from people. Some people take this opportunity and manipulates the news in their favour. For instance, in modern times people do this to spread rumours, propaganda etcetera. Hence, the above quote by Whedon is perfectly justified.

I got familiar with this whole idea of making a news and the work of journalists through my academic learnings. Since then it caught my attention and I eventually took media and

cultural studies as my major. Then the next thing that made me curious is the idea of internship. Therefore, with a huge amount of excitement I completed all of my major courses and applied for internship at SATV. After a few days, I got a call for an interview and I was lucky enough to have an opportunity to work at their news department. Hence, I have joined as an intern at SATV in order to complete my Bachelor of Arts in English degree.

1.2 Journalism:

Simply journalism is a combination of collecting, making and distributing information regarding any major issues or current events that concerns mass people. This is the only way to make people aware of what is happening across the world. Usually most people like to start their day by reading, looking or hearing the news. Nowadays it is a habit and the first thing that one can find early in the morning is news. It is everywhere in every format. For instance, newspapers, magazines, tabloids covers all the print media. Then there is also television, radio and even internet. It is the most important thing in media. Everything around us happens so fast that the news is the only way to become up to date. Journalists do all that work that needs to be done in order to make the news. They work very hard day and night to make the news ready time to time. Journalism is the word that defines all of the above work. It is exciting and challenging at the same time.

My focus among all the print and electronic media is television or broadcast journalism as I did my internship at a private television channel. The format of broadcasting news is

different from any print media. Here, the sound and audio visual matters the most. A news presenter reads the news and within her voice over the footage of the particular news goes on air. In the beginning, the presenter or the anchor reads the headlines of a few major news and then later he or she describes the whole incident briefly. In between there can be sound effects, video footages or even voice over of someone else. Unlike print media, the journalist here needs to cover the whole story within a few lines due to the shortage of time. However, the whole process of collecting and making the news is same as print media. In broadcast media along with the news reporters and editors, there is also graphics panel, video editing panel, news producers and of course news presenters. A combination of all of their work makes a news worthy to go on air. I feel it is more fun and satisfactory due to all of the audio-visual effects.

1.3 Scope and Objective:

If I say from my childhood my only dream and passion is to become a journalist then it is not true. I never dreamt of becoming a journalist. When I learnt about it and obtained the opportunity of becoming one only then I seriously thought about it. Like doctors, engineers and teachers, journalist is also an honourable identity across the world. There is huge opportunity in that field and demand of this occupation is equally high everywhere. Due to the technological advancement as well as fast internet speed, reaching and communicating with every corner of the world became much easier. This made the job for journalists much easier and less hectic. Now they can compete with time and cover all the current events. Journalists rushes on the spot of

any major incident faster than anyone else does. Sometimes they are even ahead of law enforcements. Some journalists tend to investigate things and follows news like a spy or undercover agent that is not less than any detective work. There is equal danger in journalistic work as they often get death threats. Even though they carry their work honestly and passionately. The work of a journalist is very thrilling and exciting and this thrill and excitement touched me. For this reason, when I got the chance I took Media & Culture as my major.

Furthermore, in order to complete my degree, I had to do internship in any sector of media. I took this opportunity given by BRAC and made the full use of it by joining at SATV. I practically utilized my knowledge that I got from my academic courses like Translation Studies (ENG465), Globalization and Media (ENG333), Research Methodology (ENG301), Editing (ENG401), Copy Writing (ENG404) and English for Print Media (ENG440). I also learned many new things that is necessary to work as a journalist. I gave my best effort in that internship period and gathered sufficient knowledge and experience. Above all, I got to know more about my ability and developed my skills accordingly. Gradually with my work, I impressed all of my colleagues and they even offered me a job. Now I am thinking about joining there after the completion of my undergraduate program.

Chapter Two

2.1 Historical Background of TV Journalism in Bangladesh:

The advancement of technology made the quality of media better in Bangladesh. Earlier, there was only print media like daily newspapers, periodicals, magazines. Then, things moved on faster now there are many electronic media as well as online/mass media. All sorts of news across the world goes on air through this media. Specially, satellite played an important role to grow the electronic media in Bangladesh, as there are around thirty television channels now. Among all the television channels Bangladesh Television famously known as BTV was the first national television channel of Bangladesh. Through this BTV broadcasting or television journalism came in Bangladesh. News related shows and telecasting news was the main programme of BTV. In the mid-1990s, BTV first started broadcasting news through BBC and CNN. Later, through satellite-based branch BTV started worldwide broadcasting under the name BTV World. Then gradually many television channels came like ATN News, ETV, NTV, Somoy TV, Channel I, Bangla Vision, Independent TV, RTV, Ekattor TV, Boishaki TV, Mohona TV, Masranga TV, Channel 24, Desh TV, My TV, SA TV, Deepto TV, Jamuna TV, and DBC News. These television channels broadcast many entertainment programs but one thing in common among all the channels is the news programme. Each television channel has a number of news programs and time to time they broadcast live news telecast. Thus, there is a huge news department in every television channel and many journalists, reporters and editors work there. Moreover, television journalism is becoming very popular as within seconds news

reaches among millions of viewers and usually people tend to hear and see the news more often than reading newspapers. Then there is also a glamour factor. Here, reporters get a chance to become famous and by doing so increases their face value. It ultimately helps them to get better exposure and opportunities. Having said that, it is not all about positivity. Rumours, negativity and false news travels faster through this television journalism. In order to become more popular or even to get political advantage certain people tend to manipulate the media and spread news in their favour. By doing so, it creates a huge impact in viewer's mind that ultimately led to chaos.

2.2 Brief History of SATV:

South Asian Television famously known as *SATV* is a non-governmental High Definition (HD) television channel in Bangladesh. It is a sister concern of *SA Paribahan Private Limited* which deals with transportation and provides courier service across Bangladesh. It is also one of the largest real estate group of Bangladesh. However, *SATV* started its journey in the year 2013 through the satellite Apster-7. From November 2019, it switched from Apster-7 to Bangabandhu Satellite 1. It is also known as the first ever high definition television channel of Bangladesh.

The main purpose of the channel is to portray Bengali culture, tradition and culture and in doing so, it became very popular and successful. It already hosted the largest television show in the world that is *Bangladeshi Idol*. *Bangladeshi Idol* first came into act in the year 2013 and still

now, it is one of the most highly rated television show nationwide. The reason behind this success of *SATV* is the hard work of many creative producers, reporters, anchors and so on. Besides entertainment programs, *SATV* hosts news, talk shows, dramas, national and international sports, music, movies and also programs about health, fashion and lifestyle. It already reached to a certain level to audience and now the main challenge is to maintain this position. In order to make *SATV* more prosperous, a number of well skilled and experience media person as well as many young and energetic people working hard and soul. *SATV* already spread its network across the globe. For instance, through cable operators the coverage of *SATV* now reached in United States, Canada, UK and the Middle East.

Chapter Three

3.1 Structure of SATV News Department:

There are many sections in the news department of SATV where each section works separately. The category of news varies from section to section. Here, the sections commonly known as desks. For instance, national desk, international desk. Around three to four people works on each desk and they are mostly junior and senior newsroom editors.

i. National Desk:

This is the centre of every news department in the world. National desk is the most important and busiest department of SATV. Around six people works in this department, which is the most. Two most senior and experience editors works with three to four junior newsroom editors. This department deals with all kinds of national issues. News reporters of SATV across the country provides news to the editors of national desk. News keeps coming 24/7. After collecting the news, desk reporters quickly makes them ready for broadcasting.

ii. International Desk:

This is the second most important news desk of SATV. One senior newsroom editor and two junior newsroom editor works here. They covers the English news of SATV and the international parts of Bengali news bulletin. In this case, editors deals with news that has

international importance. Sometimes if any national news has global importance then editors have to translate the news from Bengali to English.

iii. **Business Desk:**

Business desk of SATV also plays a vital role, as there is a separate news programme. Usually two newsroom editors work here. They mostly deal with stock exchange, market price ratio of regular necessary items, financial news and also international trades and business affairs.

iv. **Sports Desk:**

In Bangladesh, people are crazy about sports. In every news channel there is a separate news segment for sports. SATV also gives huge importance in sports news. One experienced senior newsroom editor and a junior newsroom editor works not only in the desk but also in field. They always needs to be up to date in order to make the news ready on time.

v. **Entertainment Desk:**

Since SATV is not just a news channel, it gives equal importance in entertainment sector. Just like sports desk, two newsroom editors work here. The editors always need to keep an eye on celebrity life style and glamour world all the time. They also focuses on recent movies, songs, cultural programs.

vi. **Panel:**

There are five to six panel rooms in SATV news department where five to six editors work on the clock. The main concern of the editors who works in the panel is to make the footage ready for broadcasting. They make sure that the footage perfectly matches the news, maintains time limit, and adjusts sound effect. If there is no footage available for any news, editors tend to make footage using still pictures. Sometimes, they includes external voice over if needed. Panel room editors also deals with headline.

vii. **Graphics:**

Graphics department only deals with images. They edit images and makes them suitable for broadcasting.

viii. **Production Control Room:**

It is the most vital and restricted area of news department. People who works here controls everything that is going on air. People who works there are experts and well skilled. They know how to handle emergencies if anything goes wrong.

3.2 SATV News Schedule:

Here is the list of all the news programme of SATV.

- 7am : Shokaler Shongbad
- 10am : News Update

- 11am : Business News
- 12pm : News Update
- 1.30pm :Dupurer Shongbad
- 3pm : Business News
- 5pm : Desh Shongbad
- 6pm : English News
- 7pm : Shondhar Shongbad
- 7.35pm :Mathe Moydane
- 10pm : News Hour
- 1am : ATV Shongbad

3.3 People behind the News:

Behind every news program, there is tremendous amount of hard work of many people. For instance, Head of News, Newsroom Editor, Staff reporter, Panel, Producer, Presenter. All it takes to make a news ready is everyone's combined hard work. The Head of News of SATV is famous talk show journalist of Bangladesh Mahmud Al Faisal. He looks after all the work that happens in news department. Head of News urges everyone to finish his or her work on time. He is the one who approves headlines and chooses the format of each news items. Then, two most senior News Editors finalize each news by editing the news. They carefully checks every

information and see if there is any mistake. They also select news for broadcasting. Senior Editor Rizvi and Jahid play this role for SATV. Staff reporters work day and night to get the news. They are the backbone of the news department. There are also desk editors who do most of the work. They play a vital role in terms of preparing news segments. Since I worked in the international desk, I closely observed the senior desk editor Khalid Bin Anis. He is very experienced and I was lucky to have him as my supervisor at SATV.

Chapter Four

4.1 Work Experience:

Since I have done my internship at the international desk of SATV, focus of my work was dealing with the 6pm English News. English news has two sections. First section consists all the major national news and second section covers international news. Within them, there are OOV, OOV-SOT, Package etc. Around ten to twelve news goes on air daily. In the first two weeks of my work at SATV, my supervisor Khalid Bin Anis told me to look for international news worth broadcasting. Some of the major websites to collect international news are BBC World, AL Jazeera, Reuters, NDTV, and GeoTV etc. After collecting a few news, I learned to organise them in an app OCTOPUS (appendix 10, p. 40). The first news I made was in OOV format. In my three months of internship period, the format I mostly worked on is OOV. There is a little In Vision part in the OOV format where I have to write the most important information or the gist of the news within one line and then in Out of Vision part, a short description of that news with having all the WH questions in mind. Time limit is also an important factor in terms of making a news. Time allocation for OOV format is mostly forty to fifty seconds where the In vision part should not go beyond eight to twelve seconds and Out of Vision part thirty five to forty seconds. One thing I realised while making news that my supervisor was hugely impressed by my work as in the later period of my internship, he did not even bother to check the news script. After I finish making the news script, he simply puts it on the rundown for broadcasting. In television journalism, news footage is equally important as

news script. I was also responsible for the video footage of each news script I wrote. For video footages, I mostly relied on the websites like AFP, FP, and YouTube etc. From Bangladeshi perspective, any regional news of USA, South Asia, Middle East, Europe gets more priority than African or South American regional news. For instance, once I saw a news of mass killing somewhere in Africa and another news of earthquake in Japan. I can only take one news, as there was already eleven news ready to go on air. My supervisor told me to take the news of Japan. This is how gradually I almost took over the international section of 6pm English news. I used to make four to five international OOVs regularly.

Furthermore, I had the responsibility of translating news scripts from Bengali to English. I had to translate a few news scripts on daily basis that my supervisor selects (appendix 7 &8, p. 37 & 38). In my academic course ENG465 (Translation Studies), I learned two ways of translation. One is “sense for sense” translation and the other one is “word for word” translation. In order to translate news, I had to follow “word for word” translation process. Then if any news requires SOT, I properly applied “word for word” translation process and made the translated news as it was in Bengali format. I had to be careful and check several times in order to see that the meaning and all the necessary information remains the same after translating.

The type of news I enjoyed most while making is news package. I made many news packages. Three to four news packages go on air every week. My supervisor selects and tells

me to make the news in package format. Here, time is not a big factor as a news package can exceeds more than one minute. I used many sound effects in the footage of news package.

Senior newsroom editors always appreciated my work. Apart from OOV and Package format of news, I learned many things as I mentioned in previous chapters. However, my responsibility was to make OOVs, OOV-Sots and sometimes packages. Hence, I gained much experience in these news formats and now, I think I can work at international desk of any news agencies or channels.

Chapter Five

5.1 News Related Technical Terminologies:

During my three months at SATV, I learnt almost every technical terminologies. Here, I will try to give little explanation of each terminologies.

In Vision (IV):

It is one of the most common term in news media. When the news presenter reads the news and camera does not show anything else except the presenter that part is In Vision. It is a short text of seven to eight minutes long. It is the very beginning of each news where the gist of the news is given.

Out of Vision (OOV):

It is that part where the news presenter remains out of vision and describes the news. During this period, footage goes on air while the presenter narrates the news. Depending on the format of the news, this period takes 35 to 50 seconds.

Sound Bite (SOT):

SOT is the voice of newsmaker. Any news item can have SOT if necessary. Here, the presenter does not have to do anything as s/he remains out of vision and the voice of newsmaker goes on air with audio visual. One news can have multiple SOT depending on the time allocation and importance of that news.

Package (PKG):

It is the longest format of news. This type of news always goes on air at the very last. Package news gives a different flavour to the viewers as mostly unusual incidents goes on air with interesting visuals. Here the newsmaker gives SOT and news presenter just tells the In Vision part. In my internship period, I wrote many packages along with hundreds of OOVs. I enjoyed writing packages more than anything else. I wrote many news packages but among them I enjoyed most is the Guinness World Record news (appendix 4, p. 34) and historical discovery of a city (appendix 6, p. 36).

Voxpop:

It refers to the voice of people. If any news item requires the opinion of mass people then in the video clip we see random people giving their valuable opinion to the on field reporter regarding any issue.

OOV-Sync:

We already know OOV means out of vision. Sync is live phone call to the reporter who is on field. Here the communication between the news presenter and news reporter is Sync. Thus, OOV-sync is an OOV with Sync.

Aston:

It is the place where the name of newsmaker or any other relevant information is given. Usually it is shown in the lower part of the TV screen with the visual of the news or with the person or even any necessary information can be given in Aston.

News Ticker:

News Ticker refers breaking news or latest information. It is always running in motion at the bottom of every news channel and desk reporters keeps updating it in every minute. Usually it is the first line of the In Vision part of any news.

Just in:

It usually appears just above the news ticker. If any fire breaks out at any place or any protest or anything that does not have full information for the time being goes in the Just in section. Here, within a few words desk reporters tells what is happening.

Super:

It is mandatory for each news item. I feel this is the trickiest part, as the newsmaker has to provide the whole idea of the news within a few meaningful words. It appears at the bottom of the screen while the news is running. Usually there are two sections in a Super. In the first section, two to three words can be written where the desk reporter gives the name of the person or the place or the issue depending on the news and in the second part within four to five words/he gives the gist of the news.

Graphics (GFX):

Whenever a particular news does not have any suitable visual, desk reporters has to download relevant image and pass it to Graphics department where they make the image ready to go on air by following all the necessary instructions. The news presenter remains out of vision but keeps narrating the news while GFX is going on air.

Footage:

It refers to the audio visual of the news item. It goes on air in the OOV part or in Package items. In every news item there has to be a footage.

Sting:

Sting is the theme that goes on air before, after and in between taking breaks while the news is going on air. Every news channel has their own sting. The usual duration of a sting is five to thirty seconds.

Rundown:

It refers to the order in which the presenter will read. After making all the news, the newsmaker then organises the rundown. By making the Rundown, newsmakers knows the time allocation of each news as well as the whole news programme. Newsmaker also decides how many news will go on air before the break and what will go on air after the break. It is the organisation of news items (appendix 9, p. 39).

5.2 The Process of Evaluating News Items:

It is very important to know how to evaluate a news item. Field reporters across the country collect every information they feel is important and camerapersons collect footage. Then, they send all information and footages via mail or any other social media. After that, the first thing desk reporters do is keep all of them in archives. The editors then quickly skim through all the news items and command desk reporters to work on a few selective news items. Editors also tell the format in which each news should go on air. When I joined SATV, I thought this whole process of selecting news is random but as time goes by I realised it is a process with which editors select or judge a news. This process is no different than what I learned from one of my academic courses ENG440 (English for Print Media). There are five news value factors and based on that editors choose which news to broadcast. It is not always necessary that a news has to have five news value factors. Even if there is strong presence of only one or two news value factors, editors tend to choose the news. Here, I am going to give a brief explanation of the five news value factors with which editors evaluate news items.

Proximity:

It is the distance between the place of the news and the viewers of the news. The lesser the distance in between the viewers and the occurrence, the more priority it gets. Here, the geographical location of the viewers matters the most comparing to the news itself. For instance, hundred people died in Thailand due to earthquake. This news will not matter to

Bangladeshi viewers due to the proximity. However, if a few people dies somewhere in Bangladesh due to earthquake then this news will get more priority.

Prominence:

It refers to all the celebrities and famous individuals across the world. People always have an interest to know more about significant people. If anything noticeable happens in any celebrities' life, it becomes a news. These celebrities can be anyone like politicians, actors, musicians, athletes. For instance, I wrote an OOV news script on the death of the first leader of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe (appendix 2, p.32). He is a prominent person across the world and his death is definitely something that everyone should know.

Timeliness:

Almost every news item has a deadline. Journalists across the world always works under deadline pressure. If a journalist fails to make a news ready on time, all the hard work goes in vain. News loses value if it does not go on air timely. For instance, if a news of fire goes on air after a few days of the incident then viewers will not have any interest in the news or someone receiving a Nobel Prize on something and the news goes on air after a few months or a year than it has no value. It has to be on time (appendix 3, p. 33).

Consequence:

Consequence refers to the impact that a news can have towards the society or people. Sometimes, newsmaker writes a news in a way that it creates an impact in viewers mind. If a news have this quality then it has more value. For instance, any news regarding global warming or natural calamities can create a huge impact in viewers mind. I wrote many news, which might create consequence in viewers mind. In terms of international news, I wrote an OOV news item regarding Hurricane Dorian (Appendix 1, p. 31).

Oddity:

Oddity refers to something that people usually do not see. Any out of the box type incident falls under oddity. This type of news is very rare and whenever something unusual happens, it becomes a news. For instance, a deadly virus suddenly keeps spreading and people starts to die or something unusual like a dog riding motorbike with passenger on its back. I wrote a news package on a dog riding motorbike with two passenger (Appendix 5, p.35). This type of news people do not see more often. It falls under oddity.

5.3 News Script Writing Technique:

A good news report will always give answers to necessary questions. Without them, a news report is incomplete. These questions commonly known as WH questions. Five W and one H question. Five W questions are “Who”, “What”, “Where”, “When” and “Why”. One

H question is “How”. A news script has to have the answers of all of the above questions if available. It is the primary concern of viewers whenever they see a news. They always look for these answers. For instance, if a news says two people died. It does not answer anything. It has to have the answers like “Who died?”; “What Happened?”; “Where and when it happened”; “Why it happened” and “How did the incident happen”. I became aware of these necessary questions from my academic course ENG440 (English for Print Media). Apart from these questions, my supervisor at SATV taught me to use “commas” wherever it is necessary. In addition, in a news script I can never use “I” as it may lose credibility. It has to be objective. Journalists have to show everything from a neutral perspective. I also learnt about it from my academic course ENG401 (Editing). Lastly, there should not be any grammatical error and spelling mistake.

Chapter Six

6.1 Connecting Academic Theories with Work Experience:

I have learned many theories while doing my major in media and cultural studies. For instance, ENG 333 (Globalization and the Media) and ENG 331 (Introduction to Cultural Studies: Theory and Practice) are two major courses where I learned various theories related to postmodernism, globalization, simulations etcetera. Later, in my internship period at SATV, I was able to connect some of the theories practically with my work. In this chapter, I am going to connect a few academic theories with my work experience.

Hyper-reality:

The terminology “Hyper-reality” refers to something that has no difference whatsoever from the reality. The main objective here is to represent things as it is without any sort of change. It is something more real than the “real” itself. Moreover, it is difficult to isolate reality from simulation in the realm of media. In the article “The Evil Demon of Images and The Precession of Simulacra” Jean Baudrillard said, “Simulation starts from the utopia”, and “representation tries to absorb simulation” (196). Baudrillard believes in this postmodern culture television, internet, and media all falls under simulations of reality that is not more or less “real” than the things they simulate. He further said, “It is the reflection of a basic reality, it makes and prevents a basic reality and, it makes the absence of a basic reality” (196). Here,

Baudrillard meant that representation of things become the main thing than the things being represented. Simulation carries more importance than basic reality. The difference between simulation and the “real” is totally gone.

In terms of media, this theory is very relatable. In television media, simulation is the main thing. Audience love to see the things that are being represented then the real thing. For instance, when I used to write news packages, the main target for me was to attract viewers rather than providing news full of information or portraying something important that has news value factors. Somehow, after writing a script with information taken from here and there, my whole focus shifts towards the video footage and sound effects. It was all about making it spicier in order to build more target rating point (TRP). Similarly, people are so obsessed with this hyper-reality that journalists can take advantage of it by showing something in favour of some political parties. Above all, it is an important tool to manipulate and change public opinion. We are in the world of hyper-reality where reality takes a back seat.

Globalization and Mediascapes:

As I already mentioned in the first chapter that due to globalization every country in the world became connected. Communication, trade, travelling has become much easier. If something bad happens in one country than the other countries also faces the impact of it. Now, boundaries or borders of a particular country cannot hold back people from blending with other. Religious, cultural, ideological differences is not a major issue anymore due to the globalization.

Media is one of the most important platform through which people are being aware of the global cultural diversity. A famous Indian theorist Arjun Appadurai in his book, *Disjuncture and Difference in the Global Cultural Economy* talks about globalization in regards to the parameters of culture and the dissolving of these parameters in the post-modern world.

Appadurai points out five dimensions of global cultural flows and my focus is on

“mediascapes”. Appadurai said:

Mediascapes regardless of whether created by private or state interests, will, in general, be picture focused, story-based records of segments of the real world, and what they offer to the individuals who encounter and change them in a progression of components, (for example, characters, plot and literary structures) out of which contents can be shaped of envisioned lives, their own and additionally those of others living in different spots. (299)

According to Appadurai, the effect of media on society is creating a fancy world that does not have any political boundaries. For instance, due to the representation of television media in Bangladesh, people are having an imaginary ideology about other countries like UK, USA, Australia etc. As I have worked on the international desk of SATV, I have made many news scripts of such countries with high definition video footage and sound effects and after watching those news people might have misguided perceptions about those countries. Like, they can wish to visit or live on those countries, they might feel unlucky to born in an underdeveloped country like Bangladesh and can wish to enjoy the privileges that other developed country people can

enjoy. Often this perception does not carry any logic and there is a huge possibility of that interpretation to be wrong. In addition to that, when people see any negative news like war, crime of any particular country then they might have a different perception regarding those countries, which is also not logical. People live in a non-existent world through mediascapes.

Chapter Seven

7.1 Conclusion:

To conclude this report, I feel I have successfully portrayed my experience and knowledge that I have earned in my twelve weeks of internship at SATV. In addition, I am able to connect my work experience with some of the academic theories that I have learned through courses like, Eng440 (English for Print Media), ENG401 (Editing), ENG465 (Translation Studies), ENG331 (Introduction to Cultural Studies: Theory and Practice) and ENG333 (Globalization and the Media. After four years of academic study, internship is the best way through which an individual can practically utilise all of his learnings and measure his/her capability and quality. It makes a person prepared for the real world and helps to boost their confidence. I can further use this internship experience in my professional life. I think I am now capable of working at the international desk of any television media. Above all, I will always be indebted to the Department of English and Humanities of Brac University as it created an opportunity of internship for its students who are under the concentration of Media and Cultural Studies.

Works Cited

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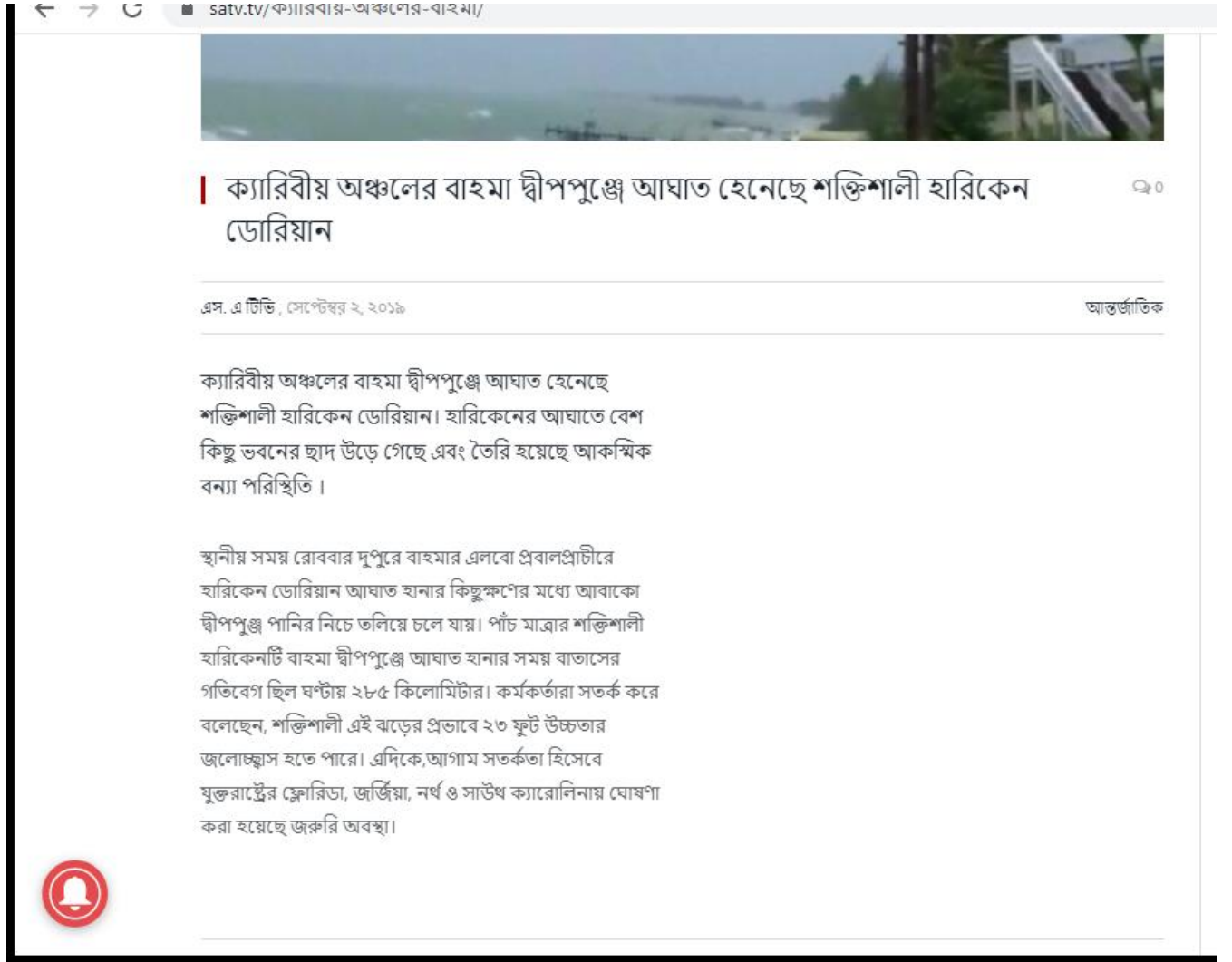
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Appendix

All of the following Appendix are taken from *SATV* website. As the majority of the readers speak in Bengali, *SATV* chooses to upload all the news items on the website in Bengali language. This means all of my work from September–December, 2019, has been translated into Bengali after every day 6pm *SATV* English news. Hence, the entire appendix given below is in Bengali language.

Appendix 1:



Caption 1: My first OOV news regarding Hurricane Dorian. The first para here is IV and the second big para is OOV section.

Appendix 2:

← → ↻ satv.tv/স্বাধীন-জিম্বাবুয়ের-প্রথ/



স্বাধীন জিম্বাবুয়ের প্রথম নেতা ও সাবেক প্রেসিডেন্ট রবার্ট মুগাবে মারা গেছেন ০

এস. এ টিভি, সেপ্টেম্বর ৬, ২০১৯ আন্তর্জাতিক

স্বাধীন জিম্বাবুয়ের প্রথম নেতা ও সাবেক প্রেসিডেন্ট রবার্ট মুগাবে মারা গেছেন। মৃত্যুকালে তার বয়স হয়েছিল ৯৫ বছর। শুক্রবার সকালে সিঙ্গাপুরের একটি হাসপাতালে চিকিৎসাধীন অবস্থায় শেষ নিঃশ্বাস ত্যাগ করেন তিনি।

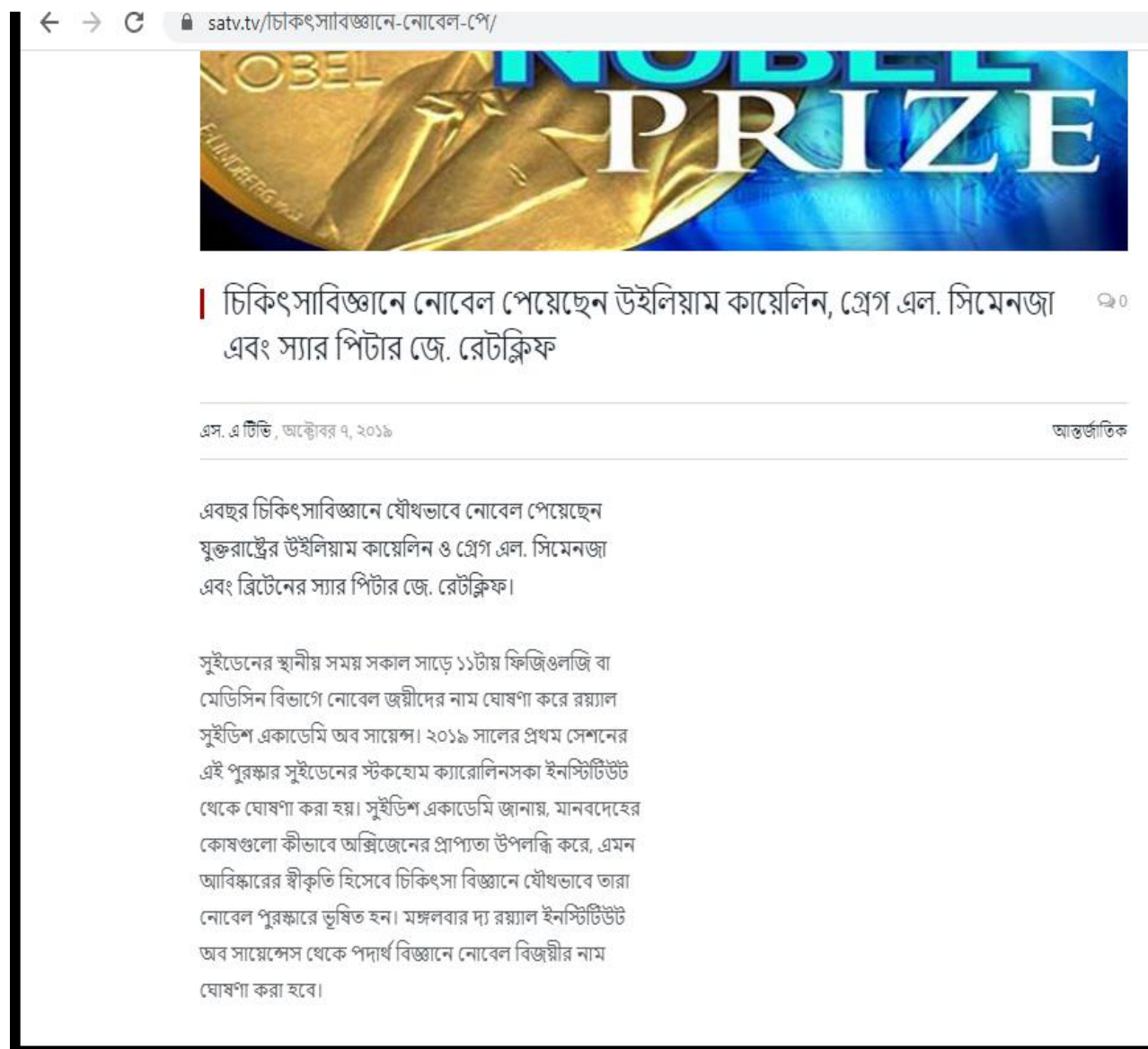
বিবিসি জানায়, দীর্ঘদিন ধরে তিনি বার্ধক্যজনিত নানা রোগে ভুগছিলেন। তৎকালীন রোডেশিয়া সরকারের সমালোচনা করার কারণে ১৯৬৪ সাল থেকে ১ দশকেরও বেশি সময় রবার্ট মুগাবে কারাবাসে ছিলেন। এরপর ১৯৭৩ সালে কারাগারে থাকা অবস্থাতেই তিনি আফ্রিকান ন্যাশনাল ইউনিয়নের হয়ে জিম্বাবুয়ের প্রেসিডেন্ট নির্বাচিত হন। এরপর ১৯৮০ সাল থেকে দুই মেয়াদে প্রায় ৩৭ বছর জিম্বাবুয়ে শাসন করেন রবার্ট মুগাবে। দেশটির প্রধানমন্ত্রী ও প্রেসিডেন্ট দুই পদেই তিনি দায়িত্ব পালন করেছেন। ২০১৭ সালে সামরিক অভ্যুত্থানের মাধ্যমে মুগাবে সরকারের পতন ঘটে।



Caption 2: My OOV news on the death of the first leader of independent Zimbabwe Robert

Mugabe.

Appendix 3:



Caption 3: My OOV news item on Nobel Prize in medicine.

Appendix 4:



Caption 4: My first news package on a record-breaking event of Guinness World Record.

Here the first two lines are in IV section. Than the rest of the paras are UPS.

Appendix 5:



পেছনে দু'জন যাত্রী নিয়ে বাইক চালিয়েছে এক কুকুর

০

এস. এ টিভি, অক্টোবর ৩১, ২০১৯

আন্তর্জাতিক

কুকুরের সাইকেল কিংবা মোটর বাইক চালানোর ঘটনা নতুন নয়। তবে পেছনে দু'জন যাত্রী নিয়ে বাইক চালিয়ে, সামাজিক যোগাযোগ মাধ্যমে হইচই বাধিয়েছে এক কুকুর।

কুকুরের সাইকেল বা বাইক চালানো অনেক পুরনো দিনের ঘটনা। ধীরে ধীরে দক্ষতা বাড়িয়ে, মালিককে নিয়ে কুকুরের বাইক চালানোর ঘটনাও এখন কারো অজানা নয়।

এবার একজন নয়, পেছনে দু'জনকে নিয়ে বাইক চালিয়ে হইচই বাধিয়ে দিয়েছে এক কুকুর।

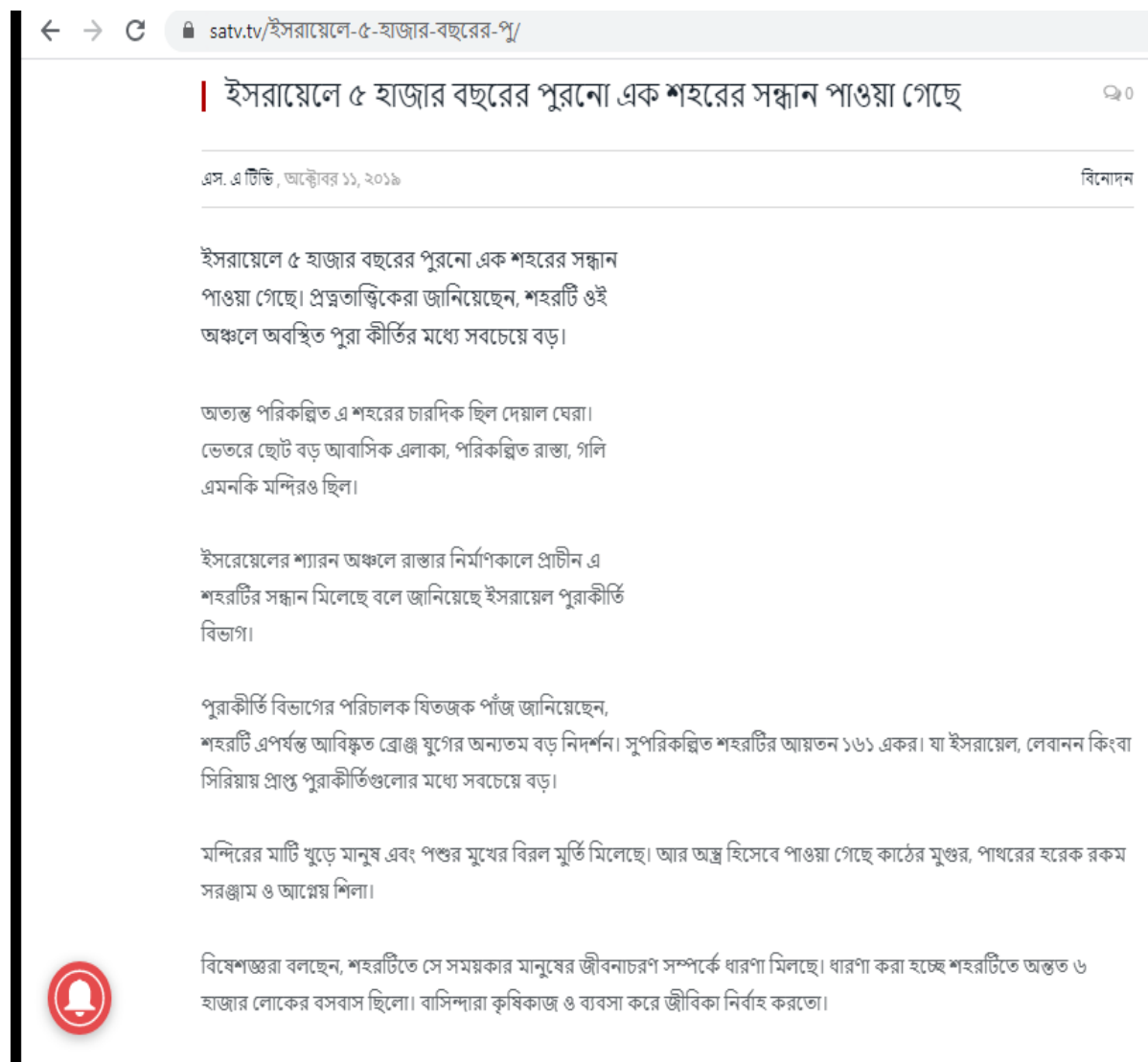
পেছনে একজনকে নিয়ে রাস্তায় বাইক চালানোর অনুমতি থাকলেও, দুইজন যাত্রী নিয়ে বাইক চালানোর ওপর ট্রাফিক পুলিশের বিধি নিষেধ আছে?

কুকুরের ক্ষেত্রে কী ঘটেছে-তা যেমন জানা যায়নি তবে ভিডিও সামাজিক যোগাযোগমাধ্যমে ভাইরাল হয়েছে।



Caption 5: My news package on an interesting story of a dog riding motorbike with two passenger.

Appendix 6:



Caption 6: My news package on a historical discovery of a city in Israel that is five thousand years old.

Appendix 7:

← → ↻ satv.tv/ওসি-মোয়াজ্জেমকে-আট-বছর-কা/



ওসি মোয়াজ্জেমকে আট বছর কারাদণ্ডের পাশাপাশি ১৫ লাখ টাকা অর্থদণ্ড

০০

এস. এ টিভি, নভেম্বর ২৮, ২০১৯

অপরাধ

ফেনীর মাদ্রাসাছাত্রী নুসরাত জাহান রাফির জবানবন্দি
ভিডিও করে সামাজিক যোগাযোগমাধ্যমে ছড়িয়ে দেয়ার
মামলায় ডিজিটাল নিরাপত্তা আইনের দুটি ধারায়
সোনাগাজী থানার সাবেক ওসি মোয়াজ্জেম হোসেনকে
আট বছর কারাদণ্ডের আদেশ দিয়েছে আদালত।

আজ বাংলাদেশ সাইবার ট্রাইব্যুনালের বিচারক আস-সামছ
জগলুল হোসেন আসামির উপস্থিতিতে এ রায় ঘোষণা করেন।
কারাদণ্ডের পাশাপাশি ১৫ লাখ টাকা অর্থদণ্ড অনাদায়ে আরও
ছয় মাস কারাদণ্ডের আদেশ দিয়েছেন আদালত। এর আগে
গেলো ২০ নভেম্বর রাষ্ট্রপক্ষ ও আসামি পক্ষের যুক্তি উপস্থাপন
শেষে রায় ঘোষণার তারিখ নির্ধারণ করেন ট্রাইব্যুনাল। এই
মামলায় মোট ১২ জন সাক্ষীর সাক্ষ্যগ্রহণ করা হয়। গেলো ২৭
মে মামলার তদন্ত কর্মকর্তা পুলিশ ব্যুরো অব ইনভেস্টিগেশনের সিনিয়র সহকারী পুলিশ সুপার রীমা সুলতানা ১২৩ পৃষ্ঠার একটি
প্রতিবেদন জমা দেন ট্রাইব্যুনালে। এরপর বাদির আবেদনের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে গ্রেফতারি পরোয়ানা জারি করেন আদালত। গত ১৬ জুন
দুপুরে রাজধানীর শাহবাগ এলাকা থেকে মোয়াজ্জেমকে গ্রেফতার করে শাহবাগ থানা পুলিশ। পরদিন ১৭ জুন তার জামিন নামঞ্জুর
করে কারাগারে পাঠানোর আদেশ দেন সাইবার ট্রাইব্যুনাল।



Caption 7: This is an OOV news item on famous Nusrat murder case, which I translated in English for 6pm SATV English news.

Appendix 8:

[←](#) [→](#) [🔄](#) [satv.tv/গুলশানে-হলি-আর্টিজানে-জঙ্গি/](#)



গুলশানে হলি আর্টিজানে জঙ্গি হামলা মামলায় সাত আসামির মৃত্যুদণ্ড

০

এস. এ টিভি, নভেম্বর ২৭, ২০১৯

অপরাধ

রাজধানীর গুলশানে হলি আর্টিজানে জঙ্গি হামলা মামলায় সাত আসামির মৃত্যুদণ্ডের আদেশ দিয়েছে ট্রাইব্যুনাল। দুপুরে ঢাকার সন্ত্রাসবিরোধী বিশেষ ট্রাইব্যুনালের বিচারক মজিবুর রহমান এ রায় ঘোষণা করেন।

গুলশানের হলি আর্টিজান রেস্টুরেন্টে জঙ্গি হামলার তিন বছর চার মাস ২৬ দিন পর চাঞ্চল্যকর এ মামলার রায় ঘোষণা করা হলো। রায়ে আট আসামির মধ্যে সাতজনের মৃত্যুদণ্ড ও একজনকে খালাস দিয়েছে আদালত। ফাঁসির দণ্ডপ্রাপ্ত আসামিরা হলেন- রাজীব গান্ধী, রাকিবুল হাসান রিগ্যান, হাতকাটা সোহেল মাহফুজ, হাদিসুর রহমান সাগর, রাশেদ ইসলাম ওরফে আবু জাররা, শরিফুল ইসলাম ওরফে খালেদ ও মামুনুর রশীদ ওরফে রিপন। আর খালাস পাওয়া আসামির নাম মিজানুর রহমান ওরফে বড় মিজান। রায় ঘোষণার আগে কড়া নিরাপত্তায় কারাগার থেকে আসামিদের আদালতে হাজির করা হয়। রায় ঘোষণা শেষে তাদের সাজা পরোয়ানা দিয়ে কারাগারে পাঠানো হয়েছে। ২০১৬ সালের ১ জুলাই গুলশানের হলি আর্টিজান বেকারিতে হামলা চালিয়ে দুই পুলিশসহ দেশি-বিদেশি ২২ জনকে হত্যা করে জঙ্গিরা। পরে চিকিৎসাধীন অবস্থায় আরও দুজনের মৃত্যু হয়। এছাড়া হামলায় অন্তত ৩০ জন পুলিশ সদস্য আহত হন। ওই সময় আইনশৃঙ্খলা বাহিনীর যৌথ অভিযান 'অপারেশন থান্ডারবোল্ট' পাঁচ জঙ্গি নিহত হয়। অভিযানে এক জাপানি ও দুই শ্রীলংকানসহ ১৩ জনকে জীবিত উদ্ধার করা হয়।

Caption 8: This is another OOV news item on famous Holy Artisan Case, which I translated on English language for 6pm SATV English news.

Appendix 9:

Latin America ETV - MOVIS - 2000 Search: bomb

15:38:49
Tue 9/15/2015

Menu AccountList management Q Reunion Pictures - All Q News Q ETV - SPORTS WORLD - 2000 Q

ETV - SPORTS WORLD - 2000 | NOT READY

Rundown New Edit Locks Lock Preview Script Skip Remove Action Reunion Check Times Buddy MOS Print Import Export Config

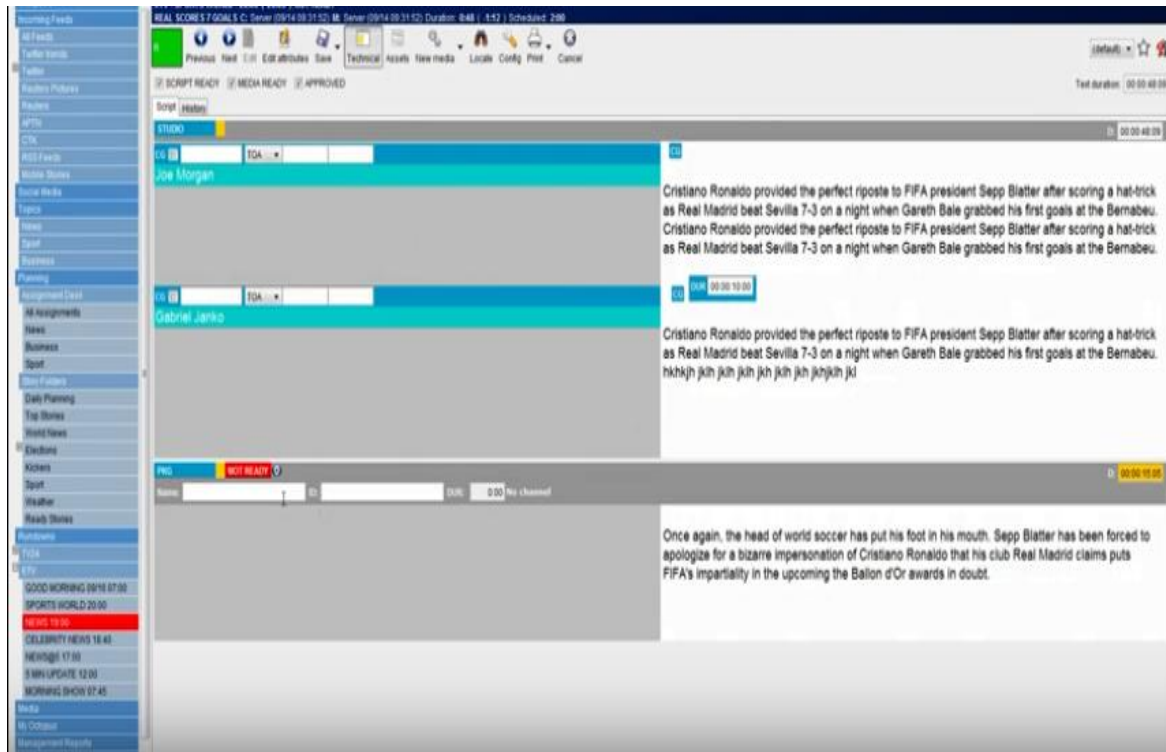
Pg	T	#	Loc	Mount Ch	Format	Name	MOS	Plan dur	Durates	On dur	Channels	Clips
						SPORTS WORLD		0:24	0:24	0:24		
					STUDIOVO	HEADLINES 1		0:24	0:24	0:24		
					STUDIOPKG	FRINGE PLAYOFF		1:12	1:12	1:30		
					STUDIOPKG	NBA NEWS		2:24	2:24	4:00		
					LEADPKG	PRE-GAME REPORT		1:12	1:12	5:12		
						SPORTS WORLD		0:24	0:24	0:24		
					STUDIOVO	HEADLINES 2		0:24	0:24	5:30		
					STUDIO	BEST US SPORT BARS		1:12	1:42	7:18		
					STUDIOPKG	REAL SCORES 7 GOALS		2:08	2:08	9:18		
					LEADPKG	BERDICH LOSES IN ROUND 1		2:24	2:24	11:42		
					STUDIOPKG	LATEST ATP RANKINGS		2:08	2:08	12:42		
					INTROVO	ANDY MURRAY'S WEDDING		1:08	0:43	14:25		
					STUDIOPKG	NHL SAFETY CHANGES		1:36	1:36	16:01		
					INTROVO	GOOD BYE		0:20	0:20	16:21		
						SPORTS WORLD		0:24	0:24	16:45		
						ETV - SPORTS WORLD - 2000		14:00	12:21			

ETV - SPORTS WORLD - 2000

Studio Pictures
Daily Planning
Top Shows
World News
Directors
Movies
Sport
Weather
Ready Stories
Rundown

Caption 9: This is how the rundown in Octopus newsroom app looks like.

Appendix 10:



Caption 10: This is the template of a news script. This is how the news script in Octopus 8 app look like. I wrote all of my news script in this app.