

Report On

Internship experience as an international desk news editor of Independent Television

By

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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

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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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CHAPTER 1- Introduction

1.1 Introduction

An internship is a proven way to acquire applicable information, expertise, and experience while making valuable contacts in the industry. It can also be an excellent way to see if a particular area is suitable to be done as a full-time job. At BRAC University, Media and Cultural studies significant students are required to complete a thesis or an internship at a newspaper, magazine, marketing organization, news channel, or multinational corporation as part of their curriculum to be exposed to and familiarized with the professional environment.

It is a practical experience of potentially acquired knowledge that can be calculated as an introductory trial to become familiar with the professional atmosphere of any organization, in addition to having a person secure enough to enter professional life and lay the foundation for her or his career.

This internship report details the work completed during the Spring 2016 internship at Independent Television under ITV's Nusrat Zerin, in charge of International news desk. The report offers a comprehensive summary of the tasks performed during the internship period. The study also details potential work that can be seen as a step forward from the fieldwork.

This article is about my internship work and experience while working on the international news desk at Independent Television. The internship focused on news planning and development for audio-visual media, with an internship as a news production learner at Independent Television as a Media and Cultural studies intern. I also tried to cover as much ground as possible in the news of Independent Television.

1.2 Definition of Media

The word "mass media" refers to a large-scale medium of communication that reaches and involves almost everyone in society to some degree. The mass media has influenced our thought, feeling, and behavior in the same way as it has influenced our culture's social, financial, political, moral, and religious dimensions. People get to know the most up-to-date knowledge by the media, which generates a desire for change in modern society. In this age of technology, radio, television, film, newspapers, and online media can all reach us, and each strives to develop its communication methods to become more successful as a medium. The news media, also known as the news industry, are sources of mass media that focus on disseminating information to the general public or a specific audience. Print newspapers, news shows, and, most recently, the internet are some of them. The increase of national media consumption "created a shared national experience and common talking points. It also strengthened a sense of national identity" (Curran, 2002, p.29). As part of the mainstream media, Independent Television has a significant influence on the fourth estate. There is a term named fourth estate which has a very important role in media and culture studies. The media is known as fourth estate. It influences the people and their ideologies. Press and news media is referred by this fourth estate or fourth power.

In our society, mass media can play both a positive and negative role. With the introduction of modern communication technology, the media's reach has increased in scale. Media impacts the socialization process and changes our ideology and thought by gradually affecting public opinion on subjective opinions and even the self-perception of individuals. By presenting only certain forms of fact and repeating images and messages daily, the mass media shapes our views and perceptions regarding social reality.

1.3 History of news

The word NEWS refers to fresh information, usually about current events. Since events are constantly developing, all news is often incomplete. As a result, the way things are mentioned can change as well. A story may be completely turned upside down in a week, a day, or even hours as new facts or witnesses come forward. Usually, politics, war, and natural disasters seem to dominate the news, but news about sports, science or something silly and fun are also things people look forward to. This balance is evident in each newspaper or news channel. News is in charge of keeping us informed about the world we live in, including the good, the terrible, and anything in between. There have been a variety of methods for spreading news. Newspapers in the eighteenth century, radio and television in the twentieth, and the internet in the twenty-first. Word of mouth was the primary source of news before the invention of the printing press. While the principle of recording news goes back to the time of scribes, distributing global news started in the nineteenth century.

The Acta Diurna, a news sheet circulated in ancient Rome and assumed to originate from before 59 BCE, is the earliest known journalistic artifact. Significant everyday activities, such as public speeches, were registered in the Acta Diurna. It was printed every day and hung in prominent locations. By the late 1400s, the first printed news had arrived in Germany in German pamphlets with sensationalized material. The Weekly News, first published in London in 1621, was the first English-language newspaper. In the 1920s, radio news made its debut. Supported television programs and radio dramas started airing on the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) and the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS).

Television changed media forever by combining the best features of radio and images. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's statement at the New York World's Fair opening in 1939 was the first official broadcast in the United States. The public was hesitant to purchase televisions initially, but news of World War II changed their minds. CBS portrayed the war with images

and maps to help audiences understand what was going on. Television sets had become more affordable by the 1950s. As a result, more television stations were established, and advertisers bought commercial time.

When it came to online news, news websites were mainly repositories of print media at first. The Electronic Telegraph, distributed by The Daily Telegraph, was an early online newspaper. One of the first significant pieces of news to be published online in real-time was a 1994 earthquake in California. With the advent of web surfing, more people were able to access news pages. Presently, Non-print media now account for the majority of news consumption by the general public, and it has grown with influence beyond what could have been predicted. To get bits of what is going on in the world, we now turn to non-print media. With the rise in popularity of social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, a sense of instant interaction developed rapidly and “due to advancements in technology, people expect real-time access to news” (Boitnott, 2018). This fact has led media organizations to receive immediate input on articles and for readers to share information with others quickly.

1.4 News media in Bangladesh

In the last one and a half decades, the rise of satellite television and the expansion of the internet have changed the media environment in Bangladesh. People across the country can enjoy twenty-nine satellite television services, and faster Internet access moves people, especially the young generation, to internet news services and the social media. Castells (2007) mentioned the political empowering effect of social media on users:

The emergence of mass self-communication offers an extraordinary medium for social movements and rebellious individuals to build their autonomy and confront the institutions of society in their own terms and around their own projects.

Facebook, which is now enormously influential than ever, has become a growing source of information for people. Smartphone availability is acting as a key in this recent and exciting trend.

Newspapers played a vital role in the development and challenges of Bangladesh's independence war and democratic transition. In Bangladesh, the newspaper industry has been surviving for many years, even though some old newspapers have closed down and others have dramatically decreased their circulation because of online access to news. Amid rising challenges and a declining readership trend, the print press remains dominant, and conventional media plays an essential role in democratic participation. Many citizens, both urban and rural, still depend on newspapers for news and information. While circulation has not declined dramatically, newspapers are not yet endangered in Bangladesh.

The news broadcast has opened up a whole new world to people. The news-based tv channels that appeared in fast succession, carrying reports and live telecasts of events, are now regarded as the dominant media. However, sometimes T.V. stations are unable to perform the same functions as paper. Some newspapers are publishing articles that question the establishment and, as a result, face harassment, a factor that is almost non-existent among broadcasters owned by the ruling party and people in business.

On the other hand, with the advent of commercial F.M. and community radio stations, radio is not trailing behind and is making its spot on the media landscape. Before 1999, the nation had only one state-run radio station. Today, it has 35. Though, Commercial radio stations are common among urban youth. As a result, these stations are broadcasting more entertainment programming than news.

With media rivalry heating up, several businesses have opted for various media outlets, adding print, broadcast, web, and radio. To stay active, two major newspapers, ProthomAlo

and the English-language The Daily Star, have adopted bilingual news services. The Daily Star publishes selected stories in Bengali, while ProthomAlo has had a full-fledged English website for many years. Bdnews24.com, the country's first online news portal, offers both English and Bengali news services.

People used to rely on newspapers to get authentic news before the proliferation of television stations and the internet. The nation now has a variety of newspapers, T.V. stations, and online news portals. Unfortunately, the quality of journalism is substandard. The media is perceived as less trustworthy, owing to the political affiliations of the owners, editors, and journalists. Some business owners are not actively interested in politics or favor the government, but they would not go against the system to protect their business interests. Some corporations have even implemented both print and broadcast media to protect corporations and their owners.

1.5 History of Independent television

In Bangladesh's electronic media sector, Independent television arrived far later. It is a 24-hour news network that received its official license from the Government of Bangladesh in March 2010. The channel officially started on October 20, 2010, and is owned by Beximco, one of the leading corporations in the world. The television's head office is in Tejgaon, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Its principal operations center is in Dhaka from where it broadcasts news 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Moreover, it has mounted two Khulna switchers, one for news and the other for live studio productions with live audiences.

Independent T.V. primarily reports and broadcasts news on our country's national and political problems. However, it also covers various topics such as economy, culture, sports, culture, entertainment and international news. Along with news, the channel broadcasts a variety of programs and talk shows. Some of these are "Bebshapati Saradin," "Khatunganj to

Motijhil," "Joto Khela," "Rongomoncho," "How's That Athar," and so on. These are some of the shows that provide news updates on various topics such as sports, trade, and entertainment. Aside from these, there is a reality show titled "Talash" that reports criminal activities.

The Independent Television Ltd. also publishes The Independent, a printed newspaper, and www.independent24.tv, an online news site launched in February 2012. The channel's tagline is "Independent News- Chobbish Ghontai Khobor," which means Independent News- 24hour news. They use this phrase to convey to viewers that this is a 24-hour news channel that broadcasts only various news items during day and night. Nevertheless, there is no need to set aside someone's time to watch the news. One may turn on the television and watch Independent Television at their convenient time for news updates.

CHAPTER 2- My Internship

2.1 My work duties and experience

Academically, the duration of an internship is ten weeks to twelve weeks, where the duration of my internship was 12 weeks. I did my internship in Spring 2020. I worked at Independent Television as an Intern from October 14 to December 30, 2020 . As an intern, I was not assigned to a specific position. In the interview, I was asked if I wanted to work in any specific department and In reply, I showed my interest in having the whole experience. I started my internship in the news department under the supervision of the head of news. There are five desks named central desk, national desk, international desk, sports desk, and a business desk. I decided to work on the international desk as it attracts me more. Hence, I started working in the international news desk first and later was assigned various types of works in various departments of the channel by my supervisor.

A. Working as a news scriptwriter

After learning the basics, I was taught how to prepare news scripts. I made four to six news scripts every day, which go on air at 3 pm every day as International News. The key to a good news script for broadcasting is to make it as short as possible. That too without missing any vital information. Generally, International news pieces are mainly collected from the websites like BBC, CNN, Aljazeera, NDTV, DAWN, and Reuters, etc., where everything is published as big reports and articles. Also, not every report was necessary. To make them prepared, I had to select good news and skim through everything to make it as short as possible with adequate information. Here I had to be conscious about the five fundamental factors of a news-proximity, timeliness, prominence, consequence and oddity, which makes a story

appropriate as a piece of news. While it is uncommon to find all five variables in a single news article, most news stories include at least two or three. Essentially, it is determined by the plot.

B. Working as a translator

Translating was a big part of writing news scripts as I mostly worked on the international and English news desk. The news we prepare from articles and other reported or unpublished news from various journals, news sources, or the internet is graphics. It is commonly referred to as GFX. A GFX is made up of two pieces. One is the IV (In vision), where the news presenter summarizes the critical point of the news. Secondly is GFX (Graphix), which refers to images that are connected to news. The news presenter is not visible during GFX, so the viewer sees only videos. I had to prepare both scripts for OOV and GFX by translating them from foreign news articles. Sometimes, there were ready-made scripts in Bengali for the regular news broadcast. Often I used to translate those into English and prepare them for the English news broadcast.

C. Collecting and preparing footage

Footage refers to the audio-visual report sent by the media correspondents and reporters. Footages are mandatory to make PKG/OOV. Without footage, broadcasting news loses its interest and credibility among viewers. Footages can be collected from various places. For local news, the reporter and his companion cameraman records footages from on-field reporting. They take plenty of interviews of relatable people and record necessary situations. Then all those footages are put on the server and edited in the editing panel. However, for international news, the footage is sourced mainly from YouTube or international news websites. One part of my daily job was to help my co-workers and news editors to seek appropriate video clips through the internet. Footages contain other contents besides video clips—for example, images of people and places, a screenshot of a tweet/ facebook post, etc.

D. Working as a news editor

After writing a news script, we must organize the news by including audio, video, and various other elements. This is part of the news editing. From the second week of my internship, I started working as a full-time news editor. The Editing Panel is a room where every kind of video, audio clips are kept. Generally, we call it the panel. The panel is where all kinds of news are prepared with all these necessary things, and then the news is sent to the PCR for the telecast. In the panel, the editor's job is to coordinate the script with video clips. There is a certain amount of time for a specific news item—usually, it between 30 to 70 seconds depending on their news value. The relatable videos that editors save earlier in the server are cut down in the panel. There is also a corner where voice-overs/vox pop can be given and then edited into the video. For international news, the voice-over was not needed unless we had to translate from another language to English. I once gave a voice-over for Mamata Banarjee, the chief minister of West Bengal, as her speech in the news piece was in Hindi, and we had to translate it to English. Usually, the seniors can edit OOV/PKG by themselves, but there was a panel director to help me edit.

E. Working as a researcher

While working in the entertainment news sector, I had to work very hard to keep up with exciting content. While it might sound easy but it was the most challenging task for me. A news channel's biggest challenge is to stay relevant to people. If it fails to feed people the most trending and happening information, then people will lose their interest and the channel will lose TRP. I was often told to find out what is trending. Twitter's trending page is a great start to find what people are talking the most about. Then come's Facebook. Anyone's home page can be a great source of news. Nowadays, if anything serious, tragic, or even funny happens to someone, the first instinct is to put it on social media as it “gives the power to story developers to express their personal opinions freely in the form of content and visual

representations” (Mendoza, 2015). Following celebrities or politicians is an abundant way to know what is going on in their worlds. For example, the following international news piece was created base on Donal Trump Jr's Instagram post where he confirmed that he was covid affected.

Donald Trump Jr. Coronavirus Positive

IV

করোনাভাইরাসে আক্রান্ত হয়েছেন প্রেসিডেন্ট ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্পের ছেলে ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র। চলতি সপ্তাহের শুরুতে করোনা শনাক্তের পর পরই তিনি কোয়ারেন্টিনে চলে যান। বর্তমানে চিকিৎসকদের পরামর্শ অনুযায়ী চিকিৎসা চলছে।

OOV

ট্রাম্প জুনিয়রের বান্ধবী কিম্বারলি গিলফয়েলও করোনা পজিটিভ হয়েছেন। এর আগে প্রেসিডেন্ট ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্প, ফার্স্ট লেডি মেলানিয়া ট্রাম্প, তাদের কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র ব্যারনসহ হোয়াইট হাউজের শীর্ষস্থানীয় বেশ কয়েকজন করোনা আক্রান্ত হন। বাবার মতো করোনা ইস্যুতে নানা বিতর্কিত মন্তব্য করে আলোচনায় আসেন ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র। ফক্স নিউজকে দেয়া সাক্ষাৎকারে তিনি বলেছিলেন, কোভিডে মৃত্যুর সংখ্যা নিয়ে উদ্বেগের কোন কারণ নেই। এছাড়াও হাইড্রোক্সিক্লোরোকুইন সম্পর্কে ভুল তথ্য এবং মাস্ক পরার কার্যকারীতা নিয়েও প্রশ্ন তোলেন তিনি।

Super

ট্রাম্পের ছেলে করোনা আক্রান্ত

কোয়ারেন্টিনে আছেন ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র, চলছে চিকিৎসা

চলতি সপ্তাহে করোনা পরীক্ষার ফল পজিটিভ আসে

One of my daily chores was to give five underrated trendy topics to my supervisor.

CHAPTER 3- International news desk: from beginning to end

3.1 What to show and what to hide

In conflict situations, the news media is regarded as a powerful force capable of manipulating opponents and their behavior. The quality of journalism transmitted to the warring parties determines whether this effect is positive or harmful. News content that blames the other side for the conflict and emphasizes abuse is likely to aggravate the situation.

The media must remain neutral for the sake of people, but in reality, that must not be possible because of political restrictions and expectations from target audiences. The news pieces on Kashmir can be a great example of this. There have been wars between India and Pakistan for years regarding Kashmir. Every now and then, an incident happens. As the readers or viewers are highly interested in this topic, our country's media are bound to cover that. However, we cannot always stay neutral on this matter. As India is our ally country and because of our bitter relation with Pakistan, our media always tends to report in support of India on any Kashmir-related topics. It is evident from the comments in Independent TV's social media pages that people always tend to support India when it comes opposite to Pakistan.

Moreover, news selections are affected by various political unrest as well. While I was working as an intern, there was colossal chaos happening among the Hefazat-e-Islam and some of the ordinary people caused by the support of France's PM to a sarcastic cartoon of Prophet Muhammad (SM). Many in our country were upset about this act and protests were going on everywhere. The chief editor told us not to cover any news regarding France until the situation calms down. Media and News corporations in our country, has their own political affiliations and they usually do not cover news pieces that does not match those political parties brand values. Independent Television seems to be allied with Awami League. Hence, it only covers events that are approved by AL. Moreover, we were also told to cover other Muslim country's reaction regarding this topic. <https://www.theindependentbd.com/post/255166>. The most

controversial issue was the U.S. Election, and I made several news on it in the previous year. Media played a vital role here. Before the election ended, we had to write reports on who is going to be defeated. Instead of focusing on who wins, the media focused on who lost the election. This negativity is seen in media to make the news more attractive to people, but through this, negativity spreads out. I asked my supervisor why we always need to focus on the negative issues and she said people are attracted by this easily, which is the reason for writing reports negatively. If we have a look at the news on BBC, CNN, Aljazeera about U.S. Election, the main topic was about Donald Trump losing the election. I faced how news media are setting the 2020 U.S. Election agenda and chasing daily controversies, often burying policy. There was always a question hitting in my head if news media reports about the political candidate are true to the candidate's intention or the political journalism sets the agenda by selecting stories about specific news items about them like scandals, etc. I asked my team members about it, and they said it depends on the public how they take things, and the news media always tries to grab the public's attention.

Although Bangladesh is said to practice freedom of speech, the country is getting far away from that. Because of the newly amended Digital security act, it seems like every politically related person is now safe from media attacks. Now the media has to think twice to report a piece of news on corrupt politicians because of the act; they might get jailed. As the case of renowned photojournalist Shahidul Alam shows, journalists and activists have often found themselves in the firing line, often for criticizing the government in international media. In August, Alam was arrested at his home by nonuniformed officers for opposing the government's handling of student demonstrations demanding improved road safety. Other notable cases include the recent arrest of Mainul Hosein, the publisher of the English-language New Nation daily. His arrest, according to police, was related to an appearance on a television

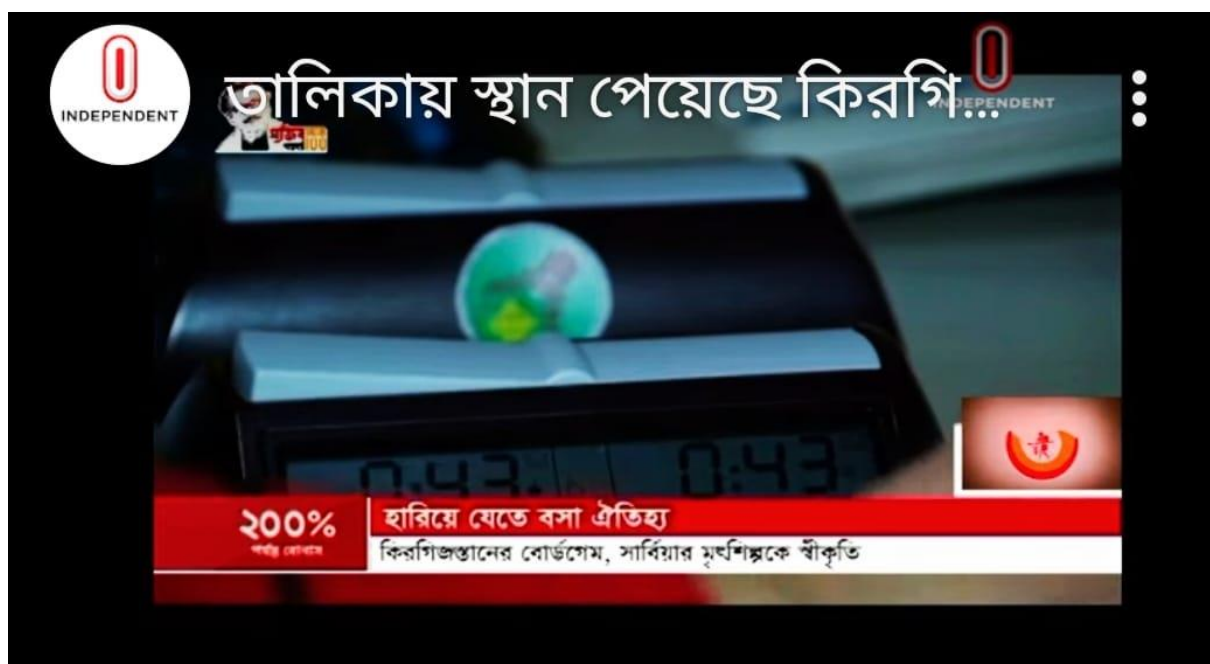
talk show in which he called a journalist "characterless" for asking if he supported the political opponents. <https://www.theindependentbd.com/post/172806>

3.2 Preference of selecting countries

Every news that is related to any country besides Bangladesh is part of the international news. However, there are 195 countries globally, but Bangladeshi media only tend to cover a few countries. In most cases, "a common determinant of news flow in traditional media is a country's economic power – those countries with higher GDP tend to receive more coverage" (Ahern, 1984). However, The preference in Independent Television is based on a few factors. First of all, viewers are most interested in the latest news of countries surrounding our border, which means India and Myanmar. Since there is ongoing political unrest in Myanmar for a long time, nothing else is interesting to cover except the political situation.

Nevertheless, the viewers seem to have a great interest in what is happening in India. This is true for not only Bangladesh but viewers of many other countries as well. The reason behind this could be that, "The traits of a country might affect the level of its newsworthiness in the media of other countries: the countries with bigger territory and having more population seem to carry more weight on the world stage, which can be translated to voluminous coverage" (Wu, 2007, p.542). Thus, every international news at least has one or two segments in India. Bangladesh and India might share close bilateral ties, but issues like water disputes to religious tensions keep getting people interested in knowing more. Aside from this, other south Asian countries also hold a big chunk in international news coverage in our country. Our media and the Independent News always seem to cover the whereabouts of Indo china war. Secondly, for the sports section, we tend to report more on those countries associated with ICC as cricket is the most popular sport in our country.

Thirdly, news pieces of popular Muslim countries also tend to attract people. Thus now and then, we include informative news on various Muslim countries. For example, once I was skimming through the BBC's website, I found out that UNESCO had recognized many board games becoming extinct. One of which was Kazakhstan's traditional intelligence and strategy game Togyzqumalaq, also known as Toguz Korgool. Thus I wrote a script on it and it was aired as well.



Fourthly, countries going through natural disasters, war, or massive political unrest also get coverage from time to time.

Militant attack

IV

নাইজেরিয়ার উত্তরাঞ্চলে জঙ্গি হামলায় ৪০ জন নিহত হয়েছে। স্থানীয় সুত্রের বরাত দিয়ে এমন তথ্য জানিয়েছে বার্তা সংস্থা রয়টার্স। স্থানীয় সময় সকালে একটি ধান ক্ষেতে কৃষকরা কাজ করার সময় এই হামলা হয়।

OOV

এবিষয়ে এখনো কোন মন্তব্য করে দেশটির সেনাবাহিনী এবং পুলিশ। তবে হামলায় জড়িতদের সন্ধানে তল্লাশি চলছে। এক দশক ধরে নাইজেরিয়ার উত্তর-পূর্বাঞ্চলে সক্রিয় রয়েছে জঙ্গি সংগঠন বোকো হারাম। পরে বাড়ে আইএসের তপস্বিতা। নাইজেরিয়ায় সম্প্রতি বন্সার ফলে বিপুল পরিমাণে ধানের আবাদি জমি নষ্ট হয়েছে। এছাড়া এই ধরনের হামলার ফলে নিরাপত্তাহীনতায় ভুগছেন খাদ্য উতপাদনকারীরা।

Super

নাইজেরিয়ায় জঙ্গি হামলা

খামারে হামলায় নিহত ৪০, চলছে তল্লাশি

নিরাপত্তাহীনতার প্রভাব পড়েছে খাদ্য সরবরাহে

Fifthly, elections in different countries are also an important area to cover. As in the world trade market is always affected by the new rulers, people want to know if the new one is affiliated with their country's business and economics. Sixthly, for entertainment news purposes, news pieces from different countries are selected based on oddity. If something is unusual, shocking, or bizarre, the strangeness alone could make it newsworthy. Lastly, since covid-19 happened, the preference bubble of selecting countries has gone much more significant. People now are curious to know how people around the world are fighting this monstrous virus and compare other country's situation with theirs. While I was interning, it was evident to include world covid updates in every international news segment. As, "when a pandemic occurs, reporters must enter the epidemic area to record and reflect epidemics, treatment areas, and isolation areas – sites with a high infection potential"(Scott 2020). There was a news piece that I covered on Christmas in 2020 during Covid. The news headline was

Christmas is finally open in Finnish Lapland, but the story was different. The story was about celebrating Christmas this year virtually, but in the headline, it was missing. The speech of Santa Clause will be broadcasted through a live stream, and this year, Christmas will be a different one because of the pandemic. Here, news media presented the news differently to grab the attention of the people. News agencies must maintain the news factors of international news pieces very well as “understanding what factors shape the media’s international news agenda is of great importance considering the potential effect of news coverage on public perceptions of national and international affairs”(Wanta and Hu, 1993).

3.3 For the views

The oddity is one of the essential values of news. After getting to know all the hard, sad and tragic news worldwide, our mind seeks some freshness. To do so, every news program has an entertainment news segment as the soft news. This part consists of feel-good, silly, funny and entertaining news pieces that media airs to create ease of mind, hype, or even increase TRP.

Entertainment media contribute to health and well-being to the degree that they promote positive feelings or cope with negative ones. Music, films, television shows, and video games, etc., are all used to educate, entertain, and heal people. Sometimes in the process of entertaining people, things get out of hand. Some media emphasize entertainment and leave important news out or cover it haphazardly. The reports of rumors, scandals, entertainment, or rape cases often dominate essential national and international affairs coverage. In the International news desk of ITV, the staff is strictly told not to cover any sorts of defaming, racist or cheap news whether it is trending or not. “A piece of false information can cause negative psychological effects on a large scale. Fake news without proper control and intervention can even disrupt a large

community. Fake news outbreak is likely to have a much greater negative impact than the nature of the incident” (Hadžialić, 2020, P.37). Thus, We are always told to keep the news pieces as sophisticated as possible and use our words likewise. Wrong wording can lose the credibility of people within seconds. The following picture is a perfect example of that.



Both the media channels used the same photo and covered the same news, but the words made such a difference. D.T. gained some fans after this comparison went viral on Facebook and Somoy news was forced to change the caption later on after receiving negative feedback on their post.

We were to select topics on upcoming films, music or books, emotional pieces that touch the audience's heart and inspire them to do something creative and be a better person. While covering this news, I understood that this news is pretty different from scriptwriting, and most importantly, I always need to focus on duration. The news presenter only needs to read out the in-vision part and the rest of the script goes on air through voice over given by the reporter. Thus, only the vital information was selected to broadcast.

CHAPTER 4- Learning on field

Although my major was in Media and Cultural studies and there was a vast syllabus yet, one cannot learn many things before working in the field. T.V. media is a whole different world from print media and job skills require some technical skills. Below I explain some terminologies and technologies which are must for working in broadcasting media. Three months is very little time to know and understand the system, but I tried as much as possible to acquire knowledge from every sector so that I am well prepared for my next job.

4.1 terminologies

i. IV: IV is the short form of in vision. This is a standard feature in every desk reporter's news script. It is often written in the first part of a news script. This section of writing also implies that the newscaster remains visible to the audience. When a news presenter gives the news, no video or picture is seen. The news presenter reads a news script that only covers essential aspects of a news story in this section. It includes the 5W and 1H—what the news is of, any important people associated with the topic, its location, and why or how it occurred. Following the newscaster's presentation of the IV, any video or picture is shown.

ii. OOV: OOV stands for out of vision and involves only videos in which reporters cover a particular incident or news story. A.P. and AFP are the two best possible sources for collecting footage. If any video is unavailable here, the last choice is to use YouTube.

Sometimes footages are not enough. In that case, photos take precedence over video. Occasionally, the videos are manipulated to be moved in order to match up with other video clips. Thus OOV contains both photographs and footage. As I have described before, Reporters must sit in panel rooms with multiple pictures and video editors when compiling an OOV. It is up to the reporters to gather these items for any OOV and deciding the order in which footage and images will be shown.

OOV does not often concentrate on a single video from a single news piece. If required, it can cover several events. For example, once I had to create an OOV on a road accident news piece on the Dhaka-Sylhet highway. The reporter had gone to the spot of the accident and took footage of the damaged vehicles, interviews of the victims, police and local. However, as the police I.G. mentioned several other accidents happening through the country, I added some previous accident footage of different incidents stored in our channel server. The OOV on ITV did not exceed 30 seconds. OOV has a maximum run time of 35 to 40 seconds. The best time is 30 seconds, but anything longer than 35 or 40 seconds is not appropriate for an OOV.

There is one more critical section for OOV that it will be incomplete without.

Reporters must complete the Super section after completing the writing for any OOV. Essentially, it is a review for the news that includes three titles. There are several options for adding images and titles to our news server. The super section is one of those options. There are three distinct parts in the super for dealing with the upper and lower bands. If the upper and lower bands share any information, it is found on the super's middle. Otherwise, the upper band is discussed on the second line, whereas the lower band is discussed on the third line.

Donald Trump Jr. Coronavirus Positive

IV

করোনাভাইরাসে আক্রান্ত হয়েছেন প্রেসিডেন্ট ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্পের ছেলে ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র। চলতি সপ্তাহের শুরুতে করোনা শনাক্তের পর পরই তিনি কোয়ারেন্টিনে চলে যান। বর্তমানে চিকিৎসকদের পরামর্শ অনুযায়ী চিকিৎসা চলছে।

OOV

ট্রাম্প জুনিয়রের বান্ধবী কিম্বারলি গিলফয়েলও করোনা পজিটিভ হয়েছেন। এর আগে প্রেসিডেন্ট ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্প, ফার্স্ট লেডি মেলানিয়া ট্রাম্প, তাদের কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র ব্যারনসহ হোয়াইট হাউজের শীর্ষস্থানীয় বেশ কয়েকজন করোনায় আক্রান্ত হন। বাবার মতো করোনা ইস্যুতে নানা বিতর্কিত মন্তব্য করে আলোচনায় আসেন ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র। ফক্স নিউজকে দেয়া সাক্ষাৎকারে তিনি বলেছিলেন, কোভিডে মৃত্যুর সংখ্যা নিয়ে উদ্বেগের কোন কারণ নেই। এছাড়াও হাইড্রোক্সিক্লোরোকুইন সম্পর্কে ভুল তথ্য এবং মাস্ক পরার কার্যকারীতা নিয়েও প্রশ্ন তোলেন তিনি।

Super

ট্রাম্পের ছেলে করোনা আক্রান্ত

কোয়ারেন্টিনে আছেন ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র, চলছে চিকিৎসা

চলতি সপ্তাহে করোনা পরীক্ষার ফল পজিটিভ আসে

iii. Super: super is made up of three lines. It is needed for all news articles. The title of the news item appears in the first section. It usually is two words long. Then, the first title must not exceed three words. The second title has to be under five words, and the third title should be no more than seven. Both of these titles must convey the gist of the entire news story in a few sentences. When the news is broadcasted, these titles usually appear at the bottom of the T.V. screen. As a result, once viewers look at the T.V., they can get a news gist.

iv. Graphics: All news scripts prepared by desk reporters have the In Vision part. When it is time for GFX or Graphics, a sequence is determined, and images come one after another. This chronological order of images is maintained as the newsreader gives the details of a news story after giving the essential information. Desk reporters always prefer audio-visual items rather

than images. When they cannot find any footage, they select images later sent to the photo editing section to be adjusted in proper order.

v. Footage: The footage is equipped with an audio-visual system. It consists of related videos about any news subject transmitted during the news presenter's verbal explanation of the news item.

vi. SOT: A sound bite, also known as a SOT, is a segment of a newsmaker's speech that has been edited. There may be several SOTs depending on the background of the news. Several SOTs can also be spliced together, with the edits being covered by video. These can be added to PKGs and V.O./SOTs, or they can be used on their own. In a news story, there are three different forms of SOTs. The voice in specific footage may be either male or female, depending on the gender.

vii. Package: PKG is the most common form of the written script read by newscasters. When putting together a package, a range of factors is taken into account. Topics for a package can be a soft-story or any ongoing event like an election, or it can cover any vivid or exotic storylines such as global warming or man-eater fishes.

Any PKG must provide footage or video, but there are some limitations and complications. When it comes to submitting a written PKG, desk reporters are often pressed for time. If there is an unavailability of footage on reputable websites when the PKG is due early, the desk reporters must check Google for photos related to a specific subject and gather at least twenty appropriate images to run the whole package. It is necessary to “include various film techniques of video and sound and other forms of non-physical media in the form of photographs, electronic files, paintings and much more – through which individuals can depict a story or present an idea in the form of story-telling” (AL,2018, P.146-147). The PKG reporter's voice is usually used in a PKG. Thus, depending on how those images are shown,

the viewers will hear the speech. Since the footage will run for 1 minute 30 seconds and produce a PKG of 2 minutes 10 seconds after the voice is changed with the footage, a package can be extensive. A PKG, like an OOV, can contain both photos and footage. The maximum number of words in a PKG is 500 to 600.

PKG preparation takes longer than OOV and GFX preparation. It requires expert skills. As an intern, I did not have the opportunity to make a PKG all by myself, but I help some of my co-workers in their work by searching for footage or pictures. It is difficult to send a PKG in a limited amount of time. Many of my colleagues believe it is easier to write a PKG than OOV or GFX.

viii. News Ticker: Breaking news is another name for a news ticker. In most channels, it can be found at the bottom of the screen. In the bottom line of the screen, many breaking news stories keep cropping up. The News Ticker is usually the first line of the IV. The news tickers keep coming one after another. Any important news that the news team has not had the time to process yet is shown in the news ticker while the team rushes to make the information into a news piece with further details.

ix. Aston: Aston must always be used with any quote taken from a significant individual when a reporter writes a PKG. It is a reporter's or a guest's name who gives a speech. It may be necessary to obtain the guests' addresses or contact details at times. Besides, the reporter's name must be read out loud before he or she reads a script.

x. Just in: Another sort of news appears just above the news ticker at the bottom of the television screen. It contains essential information, as well as a brief but significant chunk of text. It usually airs before or after a scheduled news show.

xi. UPS: Another important thing I came to know is known as UPS. This is a method or news technique where the script length is only two or three lines, where the summary of the whole story is given, and then the footage directly goes on air without any voice-over.

4.2 Technologies and applications

i. Rundown: a rundown is a software that merges all the newsroom operations into one single server. Every newsroom is operated through a rundown. The rundown "iNews" is used in the newsroom of Independent T.V. The same program is installed on every device in the newsroom. This technology is used to power all computers. A computer user will see what other people are doing on their machines. The intranet infrastructure includes this program as well.

This software is only used in the newsroom. All news scripts are kept safe and organized here in order to be telecasted. In "SEG1," about three or four news items are assigned. "SEG1" stands for "first news section." SEG 2 and "SEG3" are arranged in the same manner.

ii. Online news portal: An online news portal is a website that serves as a platform for a newspaper or news channel. It may also be used as a standalone publication or as an online edition of a print periodical. Newspapers and news channels now have more possibilities due to the internet, such as competing with broadcast journalism in terms of delivering breaking news more quickly. Almost all the news channels of Bangladesh have a news portal of their own because “with Internet as the medium, the working environment and the approaches of storytelling for journalists have been changed dramatically” (Wu,2007, p.540). Online news portals are more convenient to people as breaking news is accessible to people without a T.V.

Independent television also has an ongoing online news portal which is <https://www.independent24.com/>. This website is run by the online news desk team and

managed by the tech team of ITV. The website is updated every minute with news articles. It is a challenging job to run an online news portal as it can never stop uploading. As Naim describes, “The millions of bloggers who are constantly watching, fact-checking and exposing mistakes are a powerful example of ‘the wisdom of crowds’ being assisted by a technology that is as open and omnipresent as we are” (Naim, 2006, p. 31). There is a tech room where the website management team works for. I did not work with them first hand, but their supervisor showed me how the advertisements align with the website. A social media team regularly uploads each post added to the portal into Independent T.V.'s official Facebook page and corresponds with the readers.

CHAPTER 5- Theories of Media

5.1 Editing

I worked as a full-time news editor since the middle of my internship. Editing is the most important part of news making as there must not be any wrong information provided to the audience. In this process, “editors help in presenting ideas in the most accurate and marketable manner with accompanied responsibilities”(AL,2018, P.144). I made four to six news scripts every day, which go on air at 3 pm every day as International News. I completed a course on editing, ENG440. This course focused primarily on copy editing, which evaluates written content to improve readability and quality while also ensuring the text is clear of grammatical and factual inaccuracies. This course improved my media editing skills while also broadening my understanding of journalism. However, news editing can be a little different from copying editing.

My editing course began with a lesson on how to write a good headline, which came in handy during my internship when I had to write a convincing headline regularly. Every day, I had to write at least ten news scripts with catchy headlines. As a result, I followed Martin Gibson's six simple rules for writing headlines, and I read and grasped the story first before writing a rough headline. Then I came up with a list of unique, relevant terms that work well with an action verb. I had to keep the word count between 7 and 10. Although I mostly wrote Bengali news scripts, writing headlines are the same regardless of the language.

As I discussed earlier, news scripts are much shorter than news articles. It mainly covers a whole story in just 4-5 lines. A lot of expertise and practice is needed to write short and prompt news scripts. I had to avoid passive voice as the regular order of subject, verb, and object in active voice writing is jumbled up in passive voice writing. The script also must be

written in the present tense. T.V. news is timelier than print news writing, which tells a larger narrative and puts facts and details into perspective. Thus, even a 6 pm news must sound current and fresh. Also, Verbs are your best friend when it comes to news writing. Verbs are the parts of speech that give your stories life and vigor. So I had to use an adequate amount of action verbs. Another thing to always remember is, a good T.V. news story ends by telling the audience what will happen next.

5.2 Translation Studies

In my translation studies course, I primarily practiced translating creative writing. However, translating scientific or technology-related news and the economic news filled with business data can be hard to translate even though the methods are the same. Although there are many translation apps, those are of no use when it comes to news script writing. Sometimes some lines from an article can seem so important, but they might lose their weight after translating.

The three most used translation strategies for news translating are translation using a more general word, paraphrasing using related words, and cultural submission and omission. This also goes well with communicative translation, where the translator attempts to produce the same effect on the T.L. readers as was produced by the original on the S.L. readers. I mostly followed this method as "Communicative Translation is suggested to handle the translation of English news headlines featuring unique characteristics on the lexical and grammatical levels." (Yonghong Wu 2017)

Since an online news script has to be euphonious and easy to read, this method worked best. In addition, I mainly used Dolet's five translation rules. First and foremost, I find out the tone of the original news. If the news is written in a serious tone, I translate it in a deep and formal tone. Second, since I am equally proficient in both languages, I only translate from

English to Bengali or Bengali to English. Third, I try to stay away from literal translations. Fourth, since viewers dislike reading wordy news stories, I avoid using complicated words from the source news and only translate them. Finally, I put together enough words to make a coherent sentence structure.

5.3 Globalisation and the media

Globalization has a significant effect on the media, as well as on people. Globalization's most noticeable influence is universal connectivity. The invention of newspapers, magazines, the internet, and television has dramatically aided in disseminating knowledge and gathering people from all over the world. While this effect has some drawbacks, the benefits far outweigh the drawbacks. Companies have used mass media as a medium of communication since its inception to inform many people about their goods. With the passage of time and the rise of globalization, promotional strategies have advanced; however, the approaches have become less sophisticated. With the increased globalization comes the increased competition, and sometimes, media tend to follow a corrupted path to get more views.

Spreading rumors is a trick of news media that I saw personally during a pandemic and U.S. Election. About the vaccine invention and distribution, news media was not always liberal and correct. They published rumors and false news also. I talked about it with my supervisor and co-workers, and they named it lousy journalism. Media that publish rumors and false news, make people's lives miserable thus this type of news should be prohibited. Most of the time, news media publishes news that is not ethical as people worldwide trust that news without any proper research. This type of false news creates panic among people and creates confusion. Nevertheless, our chief editor requests us not to publish any news that can confuse the people and create panic.

Media is also used as a control mechanism by the state apparatus or by powerful companies. Sometimes there is the likelihood of the journalist being influenced by some personal, political or corporate bias. They are also criticized for fabricating stories based on the bias of the company or company owner. So, media is a monopoly market that has control over it. Media is never independent and is always subject to intervention. Their notion of transparency and ethical journalism is what amazed me most. Media is often forced resources to satisfy the market laws. The relationship between media and government is significant. If a channel broadcasts negative news regarding governments or any company, it becomes trouble for the channel.

Chapter 7-CONCLUSION

7.1 Conclusion

Being an intern at Independent Television was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for me. Internships are not always available on independent television. Some students are allowed to join a T.V. channel. Internships in the news desks are extremely rare, and I was delighted to be offered one. Apart from that, the staff at Independent are all highly trained, and everyone in the news department was extremely courteous, polite, and supportive of me. All members of the international desk were highly knowledgeable about different aspects of a news, management, and other processes, and they considered me as one of them, not a temporary intern.

With Media and Cultural Studies as my major, I expanded my understanding of the realistic practices of interning at Independent T.V.'s newsroom. In this paper, I have explained how my official activities at Independent T.V. changed as I progressed in my understanding of media terminology and technology. I found that ideas come to life through people's experiences while interning. It is only possible if you put in the effort. I began to value the courses even more than I had previously valued them. Besides, I acquired practical experience and skills during my three-month internship. I have taught about team building since the beginning of my undergraduate years. Having a community to collaborate with was highly beneficial to me during my internship. Working at Independent Television taught me that the practical job world is rife with competition. I have learned that in a profession involving media, it is difficult to succeed without collaboration. In the media, everybody must work as part of a team; otherwise, it is impossible to manage a single platform with multiple viewpoints.

7.2 Recommendations

ENH has always helped me to confront real-world issues with a fresh perspective. However, among the media lessons, there is not a single one relevant to broadcast media. I believe that our department should offer some practical broadcasting and radio media courses. This form, of course, would expand the range of opportunities available to media students. At the moment, the majority of our department's courses are somewhat print-based; although these courses are beneficial, new courses on broadcast media would be equally helpful. The courses will help students learn new technology, vocabulary, and working patterns, which I learned when I first started working in the Independent Television. Also, if there were opportunities to visit different media platforms from the department, it would be easier to understand what they are up to and also set their career goals a bit earlier.

7.3 Opportunities and disadvantages of working in this field

Newspapers, radio, television, and, more recently, the internet has transformed how news is broadcast. Journalists have a critical role to play in this phase. As “journalists do hold moral standards by which they judge professional behavior. Indeed, without such standards, journalism would not be recognizable as a discrete industry” (Elliott, 1988, p. 28).

Today, a career in journalism is regarded as a prestigious profession and as a demanding one. It is a prestigious job in Bangladesh, and those who work in this noble profession contribute significantly to the country's various sectors. While journalism is a significant career, there are no requirements for being a journalist. However, this situation has been slightly changed in the last few years. However, in recent years, the situation has shifted somewhat. A graduate may work in the media, but a university degree in media and journalism is a requirement for jobs in some situations. According to statistics, over two thousand registered newspapers in the country have over 400 dailies. With the growing competition, the

media sector has way more applicants than they need. Thus the value of media-related professions has reached a new low.

While journalism has risen in popularity among young people, it has yet to mature as a profession. Although there were only a few newspapers and weeklies back then, journalism was regarded as a noble profession that upheld integrity, professionalism, and ethics. Today, there are many media outlets, but their integrity, dedication, and ethical standards are rapidly deteriorating. One of the main reasons is that journalists have little to no job protection, receive lower wages, receive little preparation, and operate under various conditions, including pressure and censorship from both within and outside the media corporations. Because of the biased reporting of news, journalistic ethics and ethical practices are now being called into question. There is an increasing belief that the media no longer values serving the public and only offers news tailored to specific agendas or goals. In the end, it is to say that, “the social responsibility of journalists, at least in democracies, is to notice and report the important events and issues that citizens need to know so that they can effectively govern themselves (Kovach and Rosenstiel, 2001)

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Appendix

Title	Format	Reporter	Anchor	Graphics	VideoID
AustraliaStrawberryScandal	PKG	Shuvo			BN2509201868443
*viz Super_AustraliaStrawberryScandal	IV#	<p>অস্ট্রেলিয়ার পর নিউজিল্যান্ডেও স্ট্রবেরির মধ্যে সূচ পাওয়া গেছে। অকল্যান্ডের একটি সুপার মার্কেটের স্ট্রবেরিতে সূচ মিলেছে। সুপার মার্কেট কর্তৃপক্ষ বলছে, ওই স্ট্রবেরি অস্ট্রেলিয়া থেকে আমদানি করা। এরপর অস্ট্রেলিয়ার স্ট্রবেরি নিষিদ্ধ করেছে নিউজিল্যান্ড।</p>			
*viz ASton_jamil	PKG #	<p>অস্ট্রেলিয়ার স্ট্রবেরির ভেতরে সূচের বিষয়টি নজরে আনেন জোসুয়া গেনি নামের এক ব্যক্তি। এক ফেসবুক পোস্টে জোসুয়া জানান, সূচ সহ স্ট্রবেরি খাওয়ার পর তার এক বন্ধু অসুস্থ হয়ে পড়ে। এরপর স্ট্রবেরি খাওয়ার সময় না বহর বয়সী এক শিশুর গলায় সূচ বেধে যাওয়ার ঘটনাসহ প্রায় ১শ অভিযোগ সামনে আসে।</p>			
		<p>অস্ট্রেলিয়ার পর এবার নিউজিল্যান্ডের অকল্যান্ডের একটি সুপার মার্কেটে স্ট্রবেরিতে সূচ পাওয়ার অভিযোগ উঠলো। না কাউন্টডাউন সুপার মার্কেট কর্তৃপক্ষ জানিয়েছে, ওই স্ট্রবেরি ওলো অস্ট্রেলিয়া থেকে আমদানি করা। ঘটনাটি জানার পর তারা "চয়েজ" নামক অস্ট্রেলিয়ান কোম্পানির স্ট্রবেরি বিক্রি বন্ধ করে দেয়।</p>			
*viz ASton_philgreig	#সিংক: ফিল গ্রেইগ, স্ট্রবেরি চাষি ও বিক্রয়কারী	<p>(সংকট নিরসনে মেটাল ডিটেক্টর ব্যবহার প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে, তবে আমার মতে এতে খুব সুবিধা হবে না। খামার থেকে বেশ কয়েক ধাপ পার হয়ে স্ট্রবেরিওলো গ্রাহকদের কাছে পৌঁছে। আমার মতে সমস্যার মূল নিউজিল্যান্ডে নয় বরং এর ওক অস্ট্রেলিয়াতে)</p>			
		<p>এখন পর্যন্ত নিউজিল্যান্ডে স্ট্রবেরি বেয়ে কারো অসুস্থ বা আহত হওয়ার কোনো খবর পাওয়া যায়নি। তবে বৌসুন্দের চূড়ান্ত সময়ে এমন ঘটনায় বিপাক পরছে স্ট্রবেরি চাষিরা। সূচ কেলেকারির কারণে নাম কমে গেছে অস্ট্রেলিয়ার স্ট্রবেরির। উৎপাদন খরচ ও তুলতে পারছে না অনেক খামারি।</p> <p>আপন...</p>			
		<p>গত সত্ত্বাহে অস্ট্রেলিয়ার ছয়টি বেশি প্রদেশের বিভিন্ন জায়গায় স্ট্রবেরির ভেতর শতাব্দিক সূচ পাওয়ার অভিযোগ উঠে। অভিযোগের খবর জানার পর এর পেছনে দায়িত্বের খুঁজে বের করতে তদন্তের নির্দেশ দেন অস্ট্রেলিয়া সরকার। এ বিষয়ে তথ্য দিতে পারলে এক লাখ অস্ট্রেলীয় ডলার পুরস্কারেরও ঘোষণা দেন সরকার।</p>			
		<p>এই দুটি ঘটনার পর দেশবাসীকে স্ট্রবেরি খাওয়ার আগে মাঝখান দিয়ে কেটে নেয়ার পরামর্শ দিয়েছে অস্ট্রেলিয়ার স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়।</p> <p>পে অফ:...</p>			

Title	Format	Reporter	Anchor	Graphics	VideoID	Om
Rohingya Radio	PKG	Shuvo			BN31082018678110F	BN

*viz Super Rohingya Radio	<p>IV# বাংলাশের রেডিও ক্যাম্পে চালু করা হয়েছে রেডিও সেবা। অনেক শিবিরে থাকা রেডিওসমূহের শিবিরে থাকতে প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য এবং মাসিক প্রশস্তির জন্য বিমোদন ফুলক সংবাদ প্রচার করা হয় এটির মাধ্যমে। একটি আঞ্চলিক রেডিও স্টেশনের অংশ হিসেবে কাজ করা এই রেডিওটি রেডিও ক্যাম্পের একমাত্র বিমোদনের উৎস।</p>
*viz ashton-Jamil	<p>PKG # হাতে লাল রেডিও নিয়ে হাটী আঠারো বছর বয়সী এই ছেলের নাম আব্দুল্লাহ। সেখান নগ্ন আর কুৎসিত তথ্য প্রচারের অধীকার নিয়ে আস্তে আস্তে অংশের হাটের রেডিও ক্যাম্পের দিকে এ যেন হাজারো নির্দীপিত মানুষের অরাজক মনে একটু বিমোদনের রঙ ছিটকে দেবার ছেঁটী একটি আত্মজা। অপর... আব্দুল্লাহ 'রেডিও নাক' নামের একটি রেডিওর জন্য কাজ করেন। যা বাংলাদেশের কুতুবখালী শরণার্থী শিবিরে অপ্রিত প্রায় ছয় লাখ শরণার্থীদের সেবা নিয়ে কিন্তু এই শিবিরে সেই কোন সরকারি বেতার সঞ্চালকের ব্যবস্থা। তাই আব্দুল্লাহ নিজেই সেখানে গিয়ে শরণার্থীদের রেডিও শোনান। এবং মহিমে রেডিওসমূহের উচ্ছেদের বিষয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার দেন।</p>
*viz Aston Rohingya Radio	<p>#সটা(পুরুষ) আব্দুল্লাহ, রেডিও স্টেশনের, নাক রেডিও (এই রেডিও স্টেশনে আমার কাজ হচ্ছে, শরণার্থীদের শিবিরে থাকা রেডিওসমূহের প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য প্রচার করা এবং শিবিরে থাকার জন্য সরকারি নির্দেশনা সেবা। আমি এখানে অনেক কিছু শিখছি এবং আমার গোষ্ঠীর সোকসের অনেক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য জানতে পেরেছি।) আব্দুল্লাহ শিবিরের সবাইকে 'লিসেন্স পা' নামের একটি বেতার অনুষ্ঠান শোনান। তাঁর প্রেরণ করা সাক্ষাৎকার ও রেডিও নাটকের সন্ধ্যা সন্ধ্যার, সাত্তাহিক আয়োজন হিসেবে প্রচারিত হয়। আব্দুল্লাহ তাঁর সাক্ষাৎকারে তথ্য ভিত্তিক সংবাদ তুলে ধরেন। এবং সমসার সমাধানে বিভিন্ন ধরনের পরামর্শ নিয়ে থাকেন।</p>
*viz Aston Rohingya Radio	<p>#সিংক(পুরুষ) রাশেদুল হাসান, প্রোগ্রাম কর্তিসেটর, রেডিও নাক (এখানে প্রায় ১০ লাখ রেডিও শরণার্থী আছে। যারা অপ্রত, স্বাস্থ্য, পানি ও স্যানিটেশন সহ বিভিন্ন সমস্যায় ভুগছেন। তাই আমরা রেডিওসমূহের সমস্যা সমাধানে সাহায্য করার জন্য বিভিন্ন কর্মসূচি বিকল্পের নিবন্ধ নিয়েছি।) ইউ।এম।এইচ।সি।আর অনুবাহী বাংলাদেশের কুতুবখালী এখন বিশ্বের সবচেয়ে বড় শরণার্থী শিবির। সুতরাং এখানে বসবাসরত মানুষের তালের জন্য বরাদ্দকৃত সেবার বিষয়ে জানতে পরাটী খুব কঠিন। কিন্তু আব্দুল্লাহ এবং রেডিও নাটকের কারণে এতো কঠোর মাঝেও কিছুটা সস্তি পাচ্ছে এখালকার মানুষ।</p>

5:17:42

Format Reporter Anchor Graphics VideoID

ii Pakistan GFX Shuvo

IV

অর্থনৈতিক সংকট মোকাবেলায় পাকিস্তানকে ছয়শ কোটি ডলার ঋণ সহায়তা দেবে সৌদি আরব। মঙ্গলবার পাকিস্তান সরকার এ তথ্য নিশ্চিত করেছে।

GFX

বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা সহায়তায় এক বছরের জন্য তিনশ কোটি এবং তেল আমদানির জন্য তিনশ কোটি ডলার ঋণ দিতে রাজি হয়েছে সৌদি আরব। পাকিস্তানের প্রধানমন্ত্রী ইমরান খানের রিয়াদ সফরে এ ঋণ সহায়তার আশ্বাস দেয় সৌদি আরব। এদিকে, এ ঋণ সহায়তা সত্ত্বেও আন্তর্জাতিক মুদ্রা তহবিল থেকে ছাড়পত্র চায় পাকিস্তান। এর আগে রিয়াদ সফরে সাংবাদিকদের কাছে, অর্থের জন্য তাঁর সরকার মরিয়া বলে মন্তব্য করেন ইমরান খান। বলেন ঋণ না পেলে অথবা বিদেশি বিনিয়োগ না আসলে সমস্যায় পড়বে তার সরকার।

Donald Trump Jr. Coronavirus Positive

IV

করোনাভাইরাসে আক্রান্ত হয়েছেন প্রেসিডেন্ট ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্পের ছেলে ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র। চলতি সপ্তাহের শুরুতে করোনা শনাক্তের পর পরই তিনি কোয়ারেন্টিনে চলে যান। বর্তমানে চিকিৎসকদের পরামর্শ অনুযায়ী চিকিৎসা চলছে।

OOV

ট্রাম্প জুনিয়রের বান্ধবী কিম্বারলি গিলফয়েলও করোনা পজিটিভ হয়েছেন। এর আগে প্রেসিডেন্ট ডোনাল্ড ট্রাম্প, ফার্স্ট লেডি মেলানিয়া ট্রাম্প, তাদের কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র ব্যারনসহ হোয়াইট হাউজের শীর্ষস্থানীয় বেশ কয়েকজন করোনায় আক্রান্ত হন। বাবার মতো করোনা ইস্যুতে নানা বিতর্কিত মন্তব্য করে আলোচনায় আসেন ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র। ফক্স নিউজকে দেয়া সাক্ষাৎকারে তিনি বলেছিলেন, কোভিডে মৃত্যুর সংখ্যা নিয়ে উদ্বেগের কোন কারণ নেই। এছাড়াও হাইড্রোক্সিক্লোরোকুইন সম্পর্কে ভুল তথ্য এবং মাস্ক পরার কার্যকারীতা নিয়েও প্রশ্ন তোলেন তিনি।

Super

ট্রাম্পের ছেলে করোনা আক্রান্ত

কোয়ারেন্টিনে আছেন ট্রাম্প জুনিয়র, চলছে চিকিৎসা

চলতি সপ্তাহে করোনা পরীক্ষার ফল পজিটিভ আসে

Brexit Talk

IV

যুক্তরাজ্য এবং ইউরোপীয় ইউনিয়নের জোর চেষ্টির পরও আলোর মুখ দেখছে না ব্রেক্সিট বাণিজ্য চুক্তি। ২০১৯ সালে বরিস জনসন ক্ৰমতায় আসার পর ই/ইউ/য়ের সাথে কোনোপ্রকার বাণিজ্যচুক্তি ছাড়াই ব্রেক্সিট কার্যকর করার কথা দেন।

OOV

এ বছর জানুয়ারিতে ইইউ থেকে বেরিয়ে আসে যুক্তরাজ্য। তবে রাজনৈতিক সম্পর্ক না থাকলেও ই/ইউ/য়ের অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালার অধীনেই আছে দেশটি। আগামী জানুয়ারির পর এই নিয়মের মেয়াদও শেষ হবে। এরপর যে কোনো প্রকার সম্পর্ক গড়তে হলে দুই পক্ষকেই চুক্তি করতে হবে। বেশ কয়েকটি ইস্যুতে বিরোধের সমাধান না হওয়ায় এখনো কোনো চুক্তিতে পৌঁছাতে পারেনি ইইউ এবং যুক্তরাজ্য। এ অবস্থায় ব্রেক্সিট বাণিজ্য চুক্তি না হওয়ার আশঙ্কা করছেন ইইউ কমিশনের প্রধান উরসুলা ভন দার লিয়েন। ব্রিটিশ প্রধানমন্ত্রী বরিসও চুক্তি ছাড়াই বিচ্ছেদের আশঙ্কা করছেন।

Super

ব্রেক্সিট চুক্তি

চুক্তিতে আশার আলো দেখছেন না কেউই

চুক্তি ছাড়াই ব্রেক্সিট হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা বেশি

Signature -

Date - 13.12.2020

Cyclone Burevi

IV

ভারতের তামিলনাড়ুর রামানাথপুরম জেলার উপকূলে পৌঁছেছে ঘূর্ণিঝড় বুরেভি। আবহাওয়া বিভাগ জানিয়েছে স্থলভাগে আছড়ে পড়ার আগেই শক্তিক্ষয় হয়েছে বুরেভির। ঘূর্ণিঝড় থেকে তা পরিণত হয়েছে গভীর নিম্নচাপে। এখন এই ঝড়ের গতিবেগ ঘণ্টায় ৫০-৬০ কিলোমিটার।

OOV

শক্তিক্ষয় হলেও কেরল এবং তামিলনাড়ুর উপকূলবর্তী এলাকায় শুরু হয়েছে প্রবল বৃষ্টিপাত। সতর্কতা হিসেবে তামিলনাড়ুর ৩ টি এবং কেরালার একটি বিমানবন্দরের সকল বিমান চলাচল শুরুরবারের জন্ম স্থগিত করা হয়েছে। ক্ষয়ক্ষতি এড়াতে উপকূলবর্তী জেলাগুলিতে ছুটি ঘোষণা করেছে দুই রাজ্য। তবে চালু থাকবে নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয় পরিষেবা। পাশাপাশি পরিস্থিতি মোকাবেলার জন্ম দুই রাজ্যের বিভিন্ন এলাকায় তৈরি রয়েছে জাতীয় বিপর্যয় মোকাবেলা বাহিনী।

Super

ভারতে সাইক্লোন বুরেভি

তামিলনাড়ু ও কেরালায় বিমান চলাচল স্থগিত

২ রাজ্যের উপকূলবর্তী জেলায় সরকারি ছুটি

Signature -

Date - 04.12.2020

France police security

IV

বিতর্কিত নিরাপত্তা আইনের খসড়া বাতিলের দাবিতে বিক্ষোভ-সংঘর্ষ হয়েছে ফ্রান্সের রাজধানী প্যারিসে। শনিবার বেশ কিছু দোকানে ভাঙচুর এবং পাড়িতে আগুন দেয় বিক্ষুব্ধরা। পরিস্থিতি নিয়ন্ত্রণে কাঁদানে গ্যাস ছোঁড়ে পুলিশ।

OOV

খসড়া বিলে অসংগত উদ্দেশ্যে পুলিশের ছবি তোলা নিষিদ্ধ করা হয়েছে। সরকার বিরোধীদের দাবি, এই আইন করে পুলিশের বর্বরতা নথিভুক্ত করার স্বাধীনতা হরণ করা হচ্ছে। অনেক আগে থেকেই এই খসড়া বিলের প্রতিবাদের বিক্ষোভ হয়ে আসছে। কিছুদিন ধরেই এই খসড়া বিল নিয়ে প্রতিবাদ চলছে। তবে সম্প্রতি তিন শ্বেতাঙ্গ পুলিশ কর্মকর্তা বর্ণবিদ্বেষীভাবে একজন কৃষ্ণাঙ্গ সংগীত পরিচালককে হয়রানি ও নির্যাতন করা ভিডিও ফুটেজ প্রকাশিত হওয়ার পরে তা আরো তীব্র হয়। বিক্ষোভের মুখে সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে খসড়া আইন সংশোধনের আশ্বাস এলেও আশ্বস্ত হয়নি বিক্ষোভকারীরা।

Super

ফ্রান্সে বিক্ষোভ

নিরাপত্তা আইনের খসড়া বাতিলের দাবিতে বিক্ষোভ

প্রেসিডেন্টের আশ্বাসেও রাজপথ ছাড়ে নি বিক্ষোভকারীরা

Signature -

Date - 27.11.2020