

Report on  
Internship as Sub-Editor at *Dhaka Tribune*

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 own original work while completing a degree at BRAC University.
2. The report does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The report does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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## Letter of Transmittal

Roohi Huda

Assistant Professor,

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Kha 224, Merul Badda, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh.

**Subject: Internship report on internship experience as a Sub-editor at *Dhaka Tribune*.**

Dear Ma'am,

I am delighted to present my internship report titled “Internship as a Sub-Editor at *Dhaka Tribune*.” I would also like to acknowledge that it would have been impossible to write this report without your guidance and help.

In order to make this report the best I could, I have not only included everything significant that I learned and worked on at *Dhaka Tribune*, but also incorporated some of the theories I have studied in various media courses over the past four years.

I hope this report meets your expectations.

Sincerely yours,

Fariha Afrin

21303008

Department of English and Humanities, Brac University.

Date: June 18, 2025

## Non-Disclosure Agreement

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

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*Dhaka Tribune*

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Fariha Afrin

## **Acknowledgement**

My sincere gratitude goes to every single person who has supported me throughout the journey of writing this report.

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All these wonderful individuals have played a major role in making this report possible. For helping me grow both academically and personally, I am forever grateful to all of you. This report is dedicated to each of you.

## **Executive Summary**

*Dhaka Tribune* is a major trust-worthy and well-known Bangladeshi English-language daily newspaper based in Dhaka, Bangladesh, which began publication on 19 April, 2013. The newspaper also has an online portal- Bengali version- known as the *Bangla Tribune*. The newspaper is particularly highly regarded for their diverse and stellar op-ed content, and included works by prominent Bangladeshi and international columnists. The newspaper is owned by Gemcon Group and currently has Kazi Anis Ahmed as the publisher. Zafar Sobhan previously held the position of chief editor.

The aim of this report is to provide a detailed and intensive look into my three-month internship at *Dhaka Tribune* as a sub-editor. The internship not only exposed me to the inner workings of a newspaper but also allowed me to gain a practical understanding of how digital media operates in our country. I learned something new every day, and I also had the opportunity to apply many of the theories and lessons I learnt in my media courses throughout my internship.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction

### 1.1. Media and Cultural Studies Concentration

A concentration in Media and Cultural Studies allows students to examine and understand the relationship between media and culture through critical analysis of media content and the use of scholarly theoretical frameworks. Through the application of various theories—such as Marxist theory, feminist theory, postcolonial theory, and cultural hegemony—alongside texts and practices, the field enables students to analyze the influence of different forms of media on cultural values, identity, norms, and our understanding of the world around us. Beyond this, Media and Cultural Studies also analyzes how media forms, such as television and films, reinforce and challenge the dominant ideologies, beliefs, biases, and status quo that exist in our culture. Courses, for example, English 401—a copywriting course—train students to write effective copy for print media advertising, brochures, audiovisual advertising, and more, while English 402, an editing course, teaches students the role of an editor, including how to proofread, write headings, and edit online newspapers.

Additionally, English 440, which is English for Print Media, introduces students to various forms of journalistic writing. For instance, editorials, op-eds, feature writings, writing obituaries, etc. According to *The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, journalism refers to the activity or profession of writing for newspapers, magazines, or news websites, or preparing news to be broadcast. Hence, the field also educates students on the importance of journalism, different types of reporting, interviewing techniques, the ethics of journalism, the qualities an editor needs, as well as the ways in which journalism plays an active role in shaping our beliefs and views. Students are taught the principles of sound journalism, ethical ways to gather news, as well as the socio-political influence and impact a particular place or country may have on the way news is reported.

It is important to note that we live in a highly digitalized world, where technology has advanced immensely over the years. As a result, our lifestyles have shifted—for example, communication is now instant, and we have more time for leisure and entertainment. Moreover, easy access to the internet means that a significant portion of our daily lives is spent on activities such as browsing social media, shopping online, and staying updated with the news—all of which rely heavily on technology. In addition, accessing information has become easier due to various digital devices such as phones and laptops. I have always been fascinated by the way media functions in Bangladesh and the impact it has on people's views and actions. Hence, I decided to choose Media and Culture as my area of concentration at the Department of English and Humanities at BRAC University. After conducting thorough research, I realized that the program would not only expand my knowledge about the relationship between media and culture, but also provide me with the opportunity to gain firsthand experience. It would offer me a glimpse into the world of newspapers, journalism, reporting, and how all of these function in this country through an internship. The internship not only enriched my knowledge of various significant aspects of our society, including social issues, politics, and the lack of press freedom, but also helped me improve my skills in editing, communication, and writing.

## **1.2. Benedict Anderson on Nationhood and Print Capitalism**

According to Benedict Anderson, an Anglo-Irish political scientist and historian, 'nationality' and 'nationalism' are cultural products that emerged naturally at the end of the 18th century due to historical factors (4). He defines a nation as 'an imagined political community—and imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign' (6). Nations are 'imagined' as members will never meet most fellow citizens but feel connected. They are 'limited' since nations have borders, and 'sovereign' because the idea arose during the Enlightenment when kings, empires,

and religious authorities—who claimed their power was divinely granted—were losing influence, inspiring the rise of self-governance and the independent nation-state. Lastly, he mentioned that a nation is imagined as a ‘community’ (7). This is because despite exploitation and inequality in every country, people still believe that they are connected. Hence, this feeling of fraternity and unity is what makes people willing to die for their countries.

Additionally, Anderson stated that the invention of the printing press played a crucial role in influencing people to imagine themselves as part of a nation (37). As printed books began to be sold like commodities, it also changed people's view of community and time. Knowledge could be shared more quickly and widely than ever before, and the printing press enabled a new type of community to emerge—one where people were seen as equal, not ruled by religion, and living in the same shared time. Additionally, capitalism contributed to the rise in popularity of certain vernacular languages in print instead of Latin. As a result, people who spoke the same general language began to feel connected through the shared experience of reading in that language, and print media enabled them to imagine themselves as part of a common national community.

However, due to the standardization of certain dialects and languages, other dialects and languages were suppressed. This allowed governments to strategically control which languages were allowed to be promoted and which ones were not (45). For instance, Turkic-speaking people from Iran, Turkey, and Iraq used to speak related languages and used the same writing system, making it easier to understand one another. However, this unity was broken, as governments changed writing systems and used print and language as tools of control, preventing people from building their own national identity.

### 1.3. Media, Newspapers, and Imagined Communities

Products of mass media, such as newspapers and television, shape and directly contribute to the construction of imagined communities. Broadcasters such as the BBC, RAI, and TVE play a key role in creating a unified national narrative within their respective countries. They highlight specific features, such as a common language, shared history, and national heroes, while excluding others who do not fit the dominant narrative (Castello 61).

Benedict Anderson stated that reading a newspaper daily is similar to a ritual. Newspapers are widely circulated every day; many people read them at the same time and receive the same message simultaneously. This singular yet collective act creates a sense of shared experience and fosters a national consciousness. ‘Print capitalism,’ therefore, created a new way of understanding community by separating the ‘us’—the home market, made up of people who share the same language and print culture and imagine themselves as part of a community—from the ‘them’—the foreign market, consisting of those who do not share the same language and print culture (62). This concept is also reflected in Michael Billig’s idea of ‘banal nationalism’ (1995), where he argued that nationalism is part of everyday life and often goes unnoticed. Television and similar media subtly promote national ideas daily through news, documentaries, and other content (62). Newspapers, thus, can be viewed as a product of print capitalism, and a powerful cultural tool that plays a major role in shaping national consciousness, and helping people imagine themselves as part of a national community.

In the present day, newspapers are available in both digital and print formats. E-newspapers, however, sometimes feature videos, links, and hyperlinks to similar topics and allow people to interact and share their thoughts and opinions through the comment sections and sharing options. They also have different sections on their websites to help readers navigate and read

whatever type of content they want. *Dhaka Tribune*, for example, has sections such as latest news, sports, opinion, business, and so on. Unlike e-newspapers, physical newspapers typically rely only on text and pictures to inform, delivering content in a straightforward and focused manner.

#### 1.4. History of Newspapers in Bangladesh

As in many other countries, newspapers in Bangladesh also play a vital role in shaping public opinion and fostering a sense of national consciousness. The production of newspapers in this subcontinent can be traced back to the British colonial era. Hence, English newspapers had a major role in the creation of Bangla newspapers. According to an article titled ‘Story of the Bangla Press,’ published by *The Daily Star* in 2015, and authored by Ananta Yusuf and Upashana Salam, the Bangla alphabet was not even used in publications until 1778, and the first Bangla newspapers—*Bengal Gazette* and *Shomachar Dorpon*—were published in 1818 in Calcutta.

The authors of the above mentioned article went on to say that in Bangladesh, newspapers like *The Azad* and *The Dainik Sangbad* emerged during the Pakistani occupation and played major roles in keeping records of historical events despite risks. *The Ittefaq*, which started publication in 1953, remains a significant newspaper today. Moreover, newspapers such as *Joy Bangla* (Naogaon), *Joybangla* (Mujibnagar), and *Muktijuddho* (Communist Party) also played a huge role during the Liberation War by informing people about the atrocities committed by the Pakistani army, depicting war scenarios, reporting on the progress of the freedom fighters, and shaping public opinion on major historical events. *The Daily Sangram*, the only newspaper by Jamaat-e-Islami, however, was used as a tool to try and break the spirit of those who supported the freedom



fighters. An issue of the *Sangram* published on September 15, 1971, for instance, quoted Motiur Rahman Nizami urging people to kill those who were fighting against Pakistan and Islam.

### **1.5. Rationale for Choosing *Dhaka Tribune* as My Internship Organization**

I began reading English newspapers primarily to strengthen my skills in writing, comprehension, and critical thinking. Throughout high school, my teachers encouraged me to read books, as well as English newspapers. They advised that reading, in general, was a good habit to develop, and that reading English newspapers would help me in my academic abilities by improving my analytical thinking, argument development, and essay writing skills. Besides, I have always considered a career in journalism, and believed reading newspapers would expose me to various writing styles, expand my vocabulary, and help me understand how to structure information clearly and effectively.

Bangladesh has a variety of newspapers, from long-established ones like *The Ittefaq* (est. 1953) and *The Daily Star* (est. 1991) to newer ones like *New Age* (est. 2003) and *The Business Standard* (est. 2019). I decided to choose *Dhaka Tribune* (est. 2013) for my internship as I have always been impressed not only by the way they present significant news in timely manner, but also by their consistent publication of a wide range of insightful op-eds and editorials every day. I find that they are better than other newspapers in terms of content, quality and variety. They also welcome different opinions and approaches to a topic, as long as those opinions are logical and backed up by reason. For example, an op-ed might praise the changes made by the interim government, explaining why those changes were necessary. Another op-ed might criticize how the interim government is handling the rise in crimes. This shows how different views are welcomed and shared. Reading their op-eds and editorials daily exposed me to a variety of societal, political,

and environmental issues in Bangladesh, as well as experts' perspectives on them. It has also polished my analytical, communication and writing skills. Hence, I found *Dhaka Tribune* to be the ideal institution for me to learn how a well-reputed and credible newspaper operates, and also a suitable organization to develop and enhance my reporting, editing, and writing skills.

## Chapter 2: Historical Background of *Dhaka Tribune*



Figure 1: The logo of *Dhaka Tribune*

### 2.1. History

*Dhaka Tribune* is one of the fastest-growing English newspapers based in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It also has a Bangla version known as *Bangla Tribune*. The newspaper is popular among readers, including the youth, and according to an article titled '*Dhaka Tribune* among Top Circulated English Dailies,' published by *Dhaka Tribune* in 2020 and written by Imran Hossain, it has been ranked among the most widely circulated English daily newspapers in Bangladesh. While it primarily functions as an online newspaper and has its own website and social media pages from which readers can easily access the news and other related information for free, readers also have the option to buy a subscription and receive printed copy. The newspaper officially began publication on 19 April 2013 and won the 'Most Innovative Special Supplement' award in September 2022 at the Bangladesh Media Innovation Awards 2022 (BMIA 2022) according to a news report by *Dhaka Tribune* titled '*Dhaka Tribune* wins most innovative special supplement award,' published in 2022.

*Dhaka Tribune* is particularly popular for its op-ed and editorial sections and include content from various Bangladeshi, South Asian, and international columnists, such as British columnist Tim Worstall, American economist Forrest Cookson, and Bangladeshi writer Syed Badrul Ahsan, among others. Moreover, the newspaper encourages contributors to voice their opinions on women's rights, foreign relations, sports, the environment, politics, LGBTQ rights and more. It has several sections on its website, including *Tribune Z*, a platform made for the youth to write about their experiences and opinions on various societal matters as well.

## **2.2. Owners and Staff**

One of the major shareholder groups of *Dhaka Tribune* is Gemcon Group, a prominent Bangladeshi diversified conglomerate based in Dhaka. Kazi Anis Ahmed, an author, is also the publisher of *Dhaka Tribune*. His works have been successful and published in various newspapers including *The New York Times* and *The Guardian*. The associate editor is Abu Sayeed Islam, and the former chief editor is Zafar Sobhan. Previously, Sobhan had worked at *The Daily Star* for several years as well. He published articles in many prominent newspapers and magazines, such as *The Guardian*, *The Times* and others. Moreover, the business editor is Esha Aurora, who is vocal about feminism and gender discrimination through her op-ed and editorial writings.

## **2.3. Working Hours and Work Attire**

The working hours and dress code for each employee depend on the nature of their job. Those who work in administration, accounting, or reception generally follow a strict schedule. They typically work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday through Friday, and adhere to formal attire. Conversely, members of the op-ed and editorial teams have greater flexibility. Provided they

submit their pieces on time and complete other responsibilities, such as editing and uploading, promptly, they are often permitted to work remotely if they prefer. They also face fewer restrictions on attire and may wear casual clothing if desired. Reporters usually get one day off a week and typically work 7 hours daily on the working days. I was given plenty of flexibility. I had the option to work any three days of the week for four hours, other than on weekends, and was permitted to work from home if needed. However, on occasions when I was required to work with physical documents, I had to go to the office physically and work from there.

### Chapter 3: Dividing Opinion Content into Thematic Sections

#### 3.1. Reviewing and Categorizing Articles Thematically

One of the major tasks I was assigned on my first day as an intern by my supervisor, Mr. Zafar Sobhan, was to thematically categorize all op-eds, editorials, and special supplements into two separate files. The first file was intended to include all these pieces, arranged thematically, from July 15th, 2024 to August 5th, 2024, while the second file was intended for all these pieces, arranged thematically, from August 6th, 2024, onwards. The purpose behind the task was to pinpoint recurring themes and patterns across these dates, as Mr. Sobhan wanted to put together special supplements and check which pieces were worth reproducing.

The task required me to review each piece thoroughly, and comprehend it, in order to figure out the category it belonged to. This process also exposed me to the fact that *Dhaka Tribune* publishes three to six op-eds and editorials regularly and at least one special feature. Since *Dhaka Tribune* maintains a fairly high standard overall for all of its publications, I discovered that even their op-eds, editorials and special pieces followed many of the news value factors to some degree, such as significance, prominence, timeliness, proximity, and consequence.

Bangladesh has witnessed major events since July 15th, 2024. In fact, we are still experiencing significant changes sweeping the country. Hence, while categorizing and reviewing, I found that *Dhaka Tribune's* opinion section consistently focused on significant events such as the quota reform movement, state brutality, and the ouster of the former prime minister as they were unfolding, presenting various points of view. Not only did these pieces inform the public about the events themselves, but they also helped readers form their own opinions on the matters.

Similarly, other op-eds, editorials, and special features discussed events such as the increase in criminal activity, reforms in various sectors, the weakening of law enforcement, and

the probable consequences and impacts of these developments. These particular pieces were highly informative and insightful, as many were written by experts and knowledgeable individuals in those fields, providing readers with a vision of the potential outcomes of these events. Since these pieces focused on Bangladesh and its social, political, and economic atmosphere, the news factor—proximity— was also evident. These articles were targeted specifically at the Bangladeshi people, as they were the ones whom the events would directly impact.

Another news factor, timeliness, could also be detected. In fact, the members in charge of the op-ed section kept a document file listing all the op-eds scheduled for publication, ranging from the most urgent ones that required immediate attention to those that could wait a few days. Therefore, all pieces, regardless of their themes, were uploaded soon after the event had occurred. For example, op-eds regarding the ouster of the former prime minister were uploaded starting from the day of the incident, August 6th, 2024. Other pieces that discussed events, such as the devastating flood that swept through different parts of the country in August, were also uploaded promptly. These pieces not only provided information about the situation in the affected areas but also suggested various ways people could contribute and help, as well as educated people about flood prevention measures that individuals and the government could take to avoid similar incidents in the future.

### **3.2. Prominent Themes**

*Dhaka Tribune* has always maintained a diverse op-ed and editorial section, releasing pieces that explore a wide range of subjects and themes. As a result, themes such as societal issues, the environment, education, the economy, technology, and the rights of minorities were discussed both before and after August 6th, 2024. However, a rise in the number of pieces focusing on youth

empowerment, state brutality, human rights violations, anarchy, and the quota reform movement was observed between July 15th, 2024, and August 5th, 2024. While many of these themes continued to be discussed after this period, from August 5th, 2024, onwards, themes such as the interim government, reform, journalism, political parties, mob rule, violence, law enforcement, the judicial system, the constitution, relationships with foreign countries, and the lack of media freedom began to emerge.

Through op-eds, editorials, and special pieces, *Dhaka Tribune* kept its readers informed and updated on the changes in the socio-political and economic landscape of the country. Various pieces discussed the types of reforms that required immediate attention, the challenges the interim government faced, and possible ways to overcome them. Other pieces highlighted Bangladesh's relationships with foreign countries and how these relationships were slowly shifting—some for the better and some for the worse—due to the previous government's fall from power. Additionally, many op-eds emphasized the importance of law and order, pointing out how its lack could potentially drive the country toward more instability, where anxiety prevails, and the vulnerable, such as ethnic and religious minorities, become even more at risk.

### **3.2. Media and Journalism as a Theme**

I found media and journalism to be a recurring theme after August 5th, 2024. Many pieces from various writers began discussing the restrictions on press freedom in Bangladesh and how journalists continuously faced unfair treatment in the country, regardless of which political party was in power.

In fact, according to a *Daily Star* article titled 'The State of Press Freedom: A Comparison Between Regional and International Best Practices,' published in 2023, Bangladesh ranked 163rd



out of 180 countries in RSF's 2023 World Press Freedom Index (Maksud). These statistics further prove the poor state of the media in the country and how journalists are rarely allowed to report news freely and without bias.

The op-eds by *Dhaka Tribune* centred on this topic revealed the safety concerns and challenges journalists often face while reporting news that may not favor the higher authorities. They discussed how journalists are sometimes prevented from delivering authentic news, such as exposing government wrongdoings, through suppression and intimidation. Many opinion pieces highlighted how numerous journalists had been charged in connection with the events of the July uprising and had been arrested, subjected to legal harassment, threatened, or fired as a result.

These events only further raise doubts about press freedom and the judicial system in Bangladesh, making aspiring journalists question whether they will be able to pursue an ethical career in journalism without fearing the risks that come with the profession in the country.

## Chapter 4: Op-ed Writing

### 4.1. What is an op-ed?

The term ‘op-ed’ is short for ‘opposite the editorial page’. It is an opinion piece usually written by an expert on a specific subject, an employed columnist of the publication, or someone with a unique point of view on a particular topic.

An op-ed aims to persuade the reader to adopt a distinct stance on a matter by providing facts and evidence that supports the writer’s perspective. Unlike an essay, however, it is not something that gradually leads up to a conclusion. In an op-ed, it is crucial to state the conclusion first and to make the strongest point right from the start. The rest of the writing should then provide evidence and facts that support the writer’s main argument.

### 4.2. Key Characteristics of a Strong ‘Op-Ed’

- It is important to be brief and focus strictly on one key idea in the first paragraph.
- The opinion should be stated first and foremost, followed by well-researched data or primary evidence.
- Be logical, relevant and controversial, but not outrageous.
- Adopt a conversational and personal approach to help make the point.
- Incorporate humor only if the topic warrants it.
- Clearly support one side of the issue and remain firm in your stance.
- Educate the readers by providing insight and knowledge. However, the tone should be persuasive, not moralizing.
- Towards the end of the piece, the argument should be restated, followed by a call to action.

- Use words that are strong, concise and to the point. Avoid jargon.
- Focus on action verbs. Use fewer adverbs and adjectives as they can weaken the writing.
- Adhere to 800 double-spaced words or less, as this length allows for a focused and in-depth explanation of an issue.
- Add a short biographical note at the end, including the phone number and email address.

#### **4.3. Writing op-eds for *Dhaka Tribune***

During my internship at *Dhaka Tribune*, I spent many hours reading and categorizing dozens of op-eds every day. Hence, I was exposed to different types of op-eds, such as politics, climate, education and many more. I also observed different approaches to writing them due to the varying writing styles of different communists and writers. Additionally, while reading the op-eds, I often tried—and successfully pinpointed—how many of these contributors incorporated the tips and rules of writing a good op-ed that I had learned in my English 440 course, English for Print Media. So far I have written two op-eds for *Dhaka Tribune*. The first one is titled, ‘The Value of Liberal Arts Education’ and has been published in *Tribune Z*—a platform for the voices of young people by *Dhaka Tribune*.



Figure 2: The op-ed I had written about the values of liberal arts education.

While writing this op-ed, I tried to follow as many of the tips mentioned above as possible. Firstly, my argument in this piece was timely and relevant, as I aimed to convince readers to recognize and understand the value of a liberal arts education, especially in the 21st century. I also kept my first paragraph brief and tightly focused on one issue—in this case, how a liberal arts education offers a range of benefits to its students. However, due to society's biased view favoring STEM, many people fail to see the value in liberal arts education, are unaware of the benefits it offers, or are simply afraid to pursue it due to parental or societal pressure.

In order to write this article, I also conducted meticulous research, cited all sources correctly, and provided authentic and accurate data that supported my argument. For example, I

included the fact that, according to a survey conducted by the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) in 2022, soft skills were considered the most important factor by the majority of employers, followed by other factors. Besides this, I also incorporated a study titled ‘The Future of Jobs (2016)’ by the World Economic Forum, which found that around 65 percent of children entering primary school today will work in jobs that do not yet exist. Hence, having soft skills would better prepare them for those sectors.

Furthermore, I tried to maintain a conversational and engaging tone in my writing while ensuring that I used clear, strong, and easily understandable language for everyday readers. Therefore, I did not use any jargon either. Since my piece focused on a slightly serious topic, I avoided using humor and kept the article relatively educational. I also rechecked my writing multiple times to ensure that it did not come across as preachy or moralizing.

Towards the end of my piece, I restated my argument and followed it with a call to action. I urged readers to expand their horizons, recognize the value of a liberal arts education, and understand how it has the power to improve both society and individuals. Additionally, I avoided unnecessary information and kept the word limit under 800 words. Finally, I ended the piece with a short biographical note about myself, followed by my phone number and email address.

## Chapter: 5 Work of Sub-Editors



Figure 3: The article I had edited following Dhaka Tribune's editing guidelines.

### 5.1. Editing House-rules

Throughout the three months of my internship, I was given a few articles to edit—including one long-form and an obituary. The rules I was required to follow for all, however, were the same. The first thing I had to do once I received the article was check it for spelling, grammatical and punctuation errors, and correct them if I found any. For example, while editing an article once, I had to put the full stop inside the quotation marks because the author had incorrectly put it outside them. If there were non-English or Bangla words in the articles, I italicized those as well. In addition, I would sometimes alter the sentences in the article slightly in order to make it cohesive and flow better.

Besides this, I was also given a list of changes I had to make for each article in order to ensure all of them met *Dhaka Tribune's* unique editing style. *Dhaka Tribune* uses a blend of both

British and American English in its publications. The former editor, Mr. Sobhan, explained this approach by stating, ‘We are neither British nor American, so we have no need to be bound by any one convention. We use spelling which, to us, seems the most intuitive and makes more sense.’ Therefore, words ending with ‘ise,’ ‘isa,’ or ‘isi’ were always changed to ‘ize,’ ‘isa,’ and ‘izi,’ respectively. Moreover, words such as *color*, *honor*, and *labour* were always spelled with a ‘u.’ Dashes, both en (–) and em (—), were always replaced with double dashes (--). In cases where an article mentioned numbers, they were required to be spelled out if the digits were below 10. However, for percentages, numerical figures were always used. Additionally, acronyms were written in title case, such as Unesco, but abbreviations were written in full caps, such as USA, BBC, UN. Furthermore, the rules also required the use of Oxford commas. If names of any individuals and their designations were mentioned in any article, any full stop within the name was omitted. For example, I.K. Gujral was to be spelt as IK Gujral.

## 5.2. Writing Headlines

Alongside editing articles according to *Dhaka Tribune* house rules, I also had to do some additional work. Most of the time, the articles I received for editing already came with titles or headlines. Even though I did not have to come up with any headlines for the articles I edited, I still had to ensure that the headlines accurately represented the articles effectively. Moreover, I also had to come up with headlines for the articles I had written for *Dhaka Tribune*. Therefore, I had to keep some rules in mind to make sure that the headlines accurately fit the articles.

It is hard for a sub-editor to explain an article within 10 words if she fails to understand the story well. This, in turn, could lead the sub-editor to write an inaccurate headline, which would not only hurt the reader but also affect the credibility of the newspaper. Therefore, the first thing I

always did after receiving an article was read it a couple of times to make sure I actually understood it well, and check whether the headline the author had sent with the story accurately fit the story perfectly.

As for my own articles, I always read them a couple of times after finishing writing them. Afterwards, I wrote a couple of rough headline-like sentences and experimented with word combinations. Following this, I picked specific and precise words and narrowed down the headline to fewer than ten words to make each word count. Moreover, I also tried to make my headlines slightly creative and attention-grabbing so that they would pull the interest of the readers. Lastly, if I ever got stuck writing the headline because my idea was not working, I would start over again with a different angle. Some of the headlines I wrote included ‘Unchanged, Unsafe,’ which discussed the persistent and hazardous road conditions in Bangladesh; ‘The Value of Liberal Arts Education’; and ‘Exploring Fashion Without Limits at ARKA.’

### **5.3. Subheadings, Pull-quotes and Other Edits**

For every article I edited, I had to add a subheading as well. A subheading is a catchy line or a brief statement that captures the main point of an article in a single line. The subheading can be in the form of a thought-provoking question or a bold statement. Unlike the headline, which is the main title of an article, the subheading is a secondary line that elaborates on and provides more context for the headline. Writing a subheading also requires a thorough understanding of the article and the use of impactful, concise words. One of the subheadings I wrote for an article discussing the values of a liberal arts education was: ‘Shaping creative thinkers and future leaders for an unpredictable world.’ Another subheading I wrote for an article paying tribute to the memory of



Kamran H. Chowdhury was: ‘A man of principle, intelligence, and unwavering dedication to his country and family.’

Besides this, I also had to choose an impactful and strong quote—referred to as pull quotes—from the articles. In cases of longforms, I had to pick two pull quotes. There are mainly two functions pull quotes play. Firstly, similarly to lists, they can help structure the articles which can make the content easier to follow and read for the readers. Secondly, they can be used in decks (introductory summaries) and labels (section headers). Moreover, they can break up gray areas of pages as well.

Since *Dhaka Tribune* is primarily an online newspaper, there were some other minor edits I had to make as well, as reading on the web is not the same as reading a newspaper. Sometimes, I would break very long sentences into shorter ones, as they can be read and understood more quickly, and many people are uncomfortable reading online. Similarly, I would also try to keep the paragraphs short and use space between them so that they are easier to follow. Once all the changes were done, I would add a small bio of the author and attach it to the end of the article before sending it to my senior. Lastly, I would do a white check (WC). White checking is the part at the end where the PDF files are given a final check to ensure that everything is in order before being sent for publication.

## 5.4. Editing Pictures



Figure 4: The picture I had chosen for one of the articles in Dhaka Tribune.

For every article I edited, I also had to choose a picture that clearly depicted the main idea or the issue discussed in the article. This required a good understanding of the article and a keen eye for good images. During my time, I had to choose pictures for various types of articles, including those discussing digital media, Bangladeshi migrant workers, public universities, and more. This experience made me realize that finding a picture that captures the idea of an article well is not easy.

Firstly, I had to be very careful while looking for pictures. For example, when I was asked to look for a picture that would suit an article about the struggles of Bangladeshi migrant workers, I had to make sure that the pictures I sent were indeed of Bangladeshi migrant workers—not workers from other countries or Bangladeshi laborers who were not migrant workers. Similarly, when I was asked to look for a picture that portrayed protests carried out at public universities, I had to ensure that the picture depicted exactly that as well.

There were other factors I had to keep in mind as well. For instance, if I were to use a picture from online sources, I had to make sure that the pictures were free and not owned by anyone. I was also asked not to use pictures that had been used by other companies, as it could be considered stealing. Moreover, I had to be careful about the type and size of the pictures. For example, I was recommended to use AFP (Agence France-Presse) and AP (Associated Press) pictures, as these were two international news agencies that provided high-quality and reliable photographs that could be used by different newspapers and websites worldwide.

## Chapter: 6 Writing an Event Report



Figure 5: The event review I had written on The Arka Fashion Week for Dhaka Tribune.

### 6.1. What is an event report?

An event report, also sometimes referred to as an event summary, is a document that summarizes crucial details about an event and offers insights into how successful it was in meeting its goals, including number of attendees, advertising success, feedback, and so on.

During my internship at *Dhaka Tribune*, I was instructed to write an event review of **The Arka Fashion Week (AFW) 2025**. The Arka Fashion Week is an annual fashion event that aims to democratize fashion for the people of Bangladesh and was first hosted in 2023. This year, the event took place over four days, from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day, with each day focusing on a

new theme, such as Denim, Modern Contemporary, Fusion, and Sustainability. In order to write my report, I chose to attend the third day, which focused on the theme ‘Fusion,’ and covered all the important details and highlights of that day alone.

## **6.2. Taking Notes**

In the media course, English 440, titled English for Print Media, I was taught that one of the key points to remember while writing an event report was to take notes on significant factors related to the event, including the theme, location, time, unique features that stood out, and so on. Therefore, I had started collecting information about the event even before attending. I learned that it was being held at Aloki Convention Centre from January 16–19, would charge an entrance fee of 450 taka per person, and would focus on different themes each day. Additionally, I found that the goal of the event was to provide a safe and vibrant platform for the people of Bangladesh to celebrate creativity and diversity without judgement or scrutiny. I understood event also aimed to highlight the innovation and craftsmanship of both small-scale and prominent Bangladeshi fashion brands and artisans.

## **6.3. Taking Pictures**

Another important point I had to remember while attending the event, was to take pictures of all the main parts of the event. Along with the report, I also had to submit multiple pictures that supported different details that I had mentioned in my report. Hence, I took pictures of a variety of things that stood out to me, including pictures of the way the entire place was decorated, the unique products different stalls were selling, rickshaw paintings, *Kantha* stitching, runway walks

and so on. However, I refrained from taking pictures of any individual from an angle that could reveal their identity, as they might not feel comfortable with that.

While taking the pictures, I was also amazed by the various creative ways each stall stood out and differentiated itself from the others. I could not help but notice how the attention-grabbing and product-marketing techniques I had learned in my copywriting course were also applicable to the stalls. In order to grab and hold the attendees' attention, some stalls opted for eye-catching, colorful, and modern décor to appeal to the youth. Meanwhile, another section, referred to as the 'Design Lab,' which allowed customers to customize their own T-shirts and accessories, used a bold and clear tagline: 'Do it yourself, for yourself.' This tagline was effective as it focused on the prospects, and informed them that the service was designed with their needs and wants in mind. Hence, Design Lab also differentiated itself from its competitors by showing that while other stalls might sell T-shirts and accessories as well, only Design Lab allowed customers to create their ideal items by giving them the option to customize them according to their desire.

Additionally, there were other stalls that had QR codes placed in visible spots to establish their credibility in front of prospects. If anyone wanted, they were welcome to scan the QR code and access their social media pages, check the company's history, the number of followers, as well as the testimonials—the positive and negative reviews left by previous customers.

#### **6.4. Interviewing**

In order to write an event report, it is also important to interview and include quotes from various individuals present at the event, including those responsible for planning the event, attendees, and promoters. As a result, I also had to interview multiple people at the Arka Fashion

Show, such as attendees and salespeople from a few stores. To conduct these interviews, I reflected on everything I had learned in my editing course on this topic.

To begin with, I made sure that I was carrying all the necessary items to the event, such as my notebook, pen, and phone for taking pictures and recordings. Once I reached the event, I spent some time gauging the surroundings to understand which attendees and vendors might be comfortable with an interview. I interviewed four people that day—two attendees, one manager of a store named ‘Dheu,’ and a salesperson from another store called ‘Dheo.’ Before conducting each interview, I made sure to introduce myself in a polite and sincere manner, letting them know that I was an intern at *Dhaka Tribune* and wanted to interview them to cover the event. I did this to put the interviewees at ease, avoid raising suspicion, and establish my credibility.

I was also taught that the general rule was to assume everything was on the record, and a reporter should not offer to let the interviewee speak confidentially unless the interviewee requests it. Therefore, before starting the interview, I asked for their permission to turn on my recorder and only did so once they agreed. Throughout the interview, I tried to establish a relaxed, trusting, and professional atmosphere, asking them only event-related questions and avoiding personal topics. I also tried to maintain eye contact as much as possible.

Additionally, I asked them some of the 5W and 1H questions, including their name, why they were there, what their impressions of the event were, and so on. I also remained ethical and respectful to the attendees by not including the names of those who wanted to stay anonymous, referring to them as ‘attendee’ in my report. Likewise, for those who did not want their picture taken, I included only their name and their quotes.

## **6.5. Documentation**

It is recommended to sit down and compile all the information gathered for the report three hours to three days after the event. This helps sort out and write a lengthy summary of the event, focusing on all the exciting and crucial elements so that readers can get a general overview of the event. Since I was asked to keep my report within 500 words, I had to spend a few hours summarizing all the important information I had gathered while keeping it concise. I revised my notes and draft several times, deciding which sections to keep, which quotes to include, which information was absolutely critical, and which could be omitted.



## Chapter 7: Integrating Media and Cultural Theories in my Internship

### 7.1. Michel Foucault: Space, Knowledge and Power

Jeremy Bentham, an 18th century philosopher and social theorist, had first come up with the idea of the Panopticon—a prison designed in a circular shape with a watchtower in the middle and the prison cells along the circle's edge (Furlong 136). Bentham introduced and elaborated on the concept of the Panopticon mainly in the text *Panopticon; or, The Inspection House*, which was later published in 1791. This would allow the guard in the middle to watch all the prison cells around him, but the prisoners would not be able to see the guard. Hence, the prisoners would not be able to be sure when they would be watched and would assume and act like they were being watched all the time. Michel Foucault, however, extended this idea and applied it to society as a whole. He argued that institutions such as hospitals and schools also act in a similar manner to control the behavior of individuals. Thus, making people think they are being watched enough to make them control themselves.

Throughout history, architecture has been used as a powerful tool to maintain authority by the people in power, and in the book *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings 1972–1977*, Michel Foucault talks about space being critical in the implementation of power (71). Space and architecture, thus, can be designed and organized in ways that can manipulate our behavior and restrict our freedom. The head office of *Dhaka Tribune*, for instance, had CCTV cameras on every floor to make sure every employee felt that they were being observed all the time and, as a result, behaved professionally and were conscious of their behavior. Similarly, the workstations of many employees were designed like cubicles—which allowed minimal privacy and no private space—allowing their colleagues and seniors to observe them easily or see what

they were doing, if they pleased. Additionally, some rooms had glass walls and doors. Therefore, the individual inside could easily be seen by outsiders and other employees at any time, making them conscious and hyper-aware of their posture, actions, and behaviors. Thus, workers were always acutely conscious of the onlookers and the cameras surrounding them and were frequently under constant pressure to perform at the highest level. In an effort to avoid drawing unwanted attention to themselves, they all tried to fit into the image of the proper and professional employee by exaggerating certain characteristics and trying to behave like a model employee.

The gaze, therefore, is a powerful tool as it can determine the way we act in a particular setting. According to Foucault, people regulated themselves and exhibited proper behavior when they were subjected to an anonymous gaze. Hence, he pointed out that an important aspect of the way power functioned in the Panopticon was the gaze's invisibility (71). In the context of *Dhaka Tribune's* office, since the observer was not visible and the cameras acted as the overseeing gaze, the employees always acted assuming that the gaze was always present. In this way, they also acted as internal regulators. Thus, they were constantly subjected to multiple gazes—the omnipresent gaze of the camera, the assumed gaze of other employees, and also the internal gaze, though they were usually fully conscious of the last one. The employees, therefore, did not behave however they wanted but in a way that would be admired by the other people in the office, including other employees, staff, and their bosses. In this way, I observed that the design of the office played a key role in manipulating the behavior of the employees and forced them to learn to regulate their own behavior.

## 7.2. Critical Theory (Frankfurt School)

During my time at *Dhaka Tribune*, I wrote one more article that was approved by my senior for publication, but I refused to publish it because I was not fully satisfied with it. Before attending my cultural theory classes, I was not aware of how much our actions and desires were controlled by the capitalist world, and how we were subtly but constantly being stirred toward overconsumption. Hence, I wanted to apply some of the theories I had learnt in my classes to my articles and educate others a bit more about the society we live in. The article I wrote but did not publish was intended to make readers question their consumption choices and ask themselves whether they were truly in control of their actions.

According to Theodor Adorno, a German philosopher, social theorist, and a leading member of the Frankfurt School of critical theory, cultural works such as books, music, and films are mediums through which artists can express their ideas and understandings about society and the universe, and fulfill people's emotional and artistic needs. Therefore, the cultural industry's initial goal was to meet people's spiritual needs. However, over time, the focus shifted, and the main goal became generating profit from the products of the cultural industry, rather than offering meaningful insights or facilitating personal development (Luo and Luo 71). He adds that in capitalist societies, once cultural works enter the market, they cease to be pure art and are instead treated as products to be bought and sold. They become industrial products, and as a result, the process of making them also becomes mechanical. The production process is sped up, a mass number of standardized versions replace original works, and the works no longer inspire people to think critically. (71). Moreover, Adorno states that once capitalism turned into monopoly capitalism and the working class became more powerful, the ruling class started to utilize the products of the cultural industry to control the masses and stay in power. While the products appear

entertaining, pleasant, and harmless on the surface, in reality, they subtly carry the ideologies of the ruling class within them. The cultural works make people believe that their spiritual needs are being met, giving them a false sense of satisfaction and eroding their critical thinking skills and creativity (71). The industry functions in a way that ensnares the masses into capitalist culture—protecting capitalism and helping the ruling class maintain its power.

Therefore, the article talked about how most of us living in this digital world believe we are free and see ourselves as unique individuals but are unaware of the immense influence popular culture has over us. I acknowledged that a substantial number of pop culture products were remarkable, engaging, and thought-provoking. However, the majority of the products, despite their nature—whether music, fashion, or technology—were designed to generate ‘false needs’ and make a profit. As a reference, I added some observations made by Adorno and the other members of the Frankfurt School. They observed that products of popular culture had two features in common—homogeneity and predictability. Therefore, according to the article ‘The Frankfurt School and Critical Theory,’ the predictable patterns and characteristics of the products encouraged passive consumption and discouraged critically engaging with the content or product in any way (Corradetti 11). For example, people enjoy listening to catchy pop songs that are easy to hum along to. However, that is all that the song does. It lulls our senses and helps us relax after a tiring day. Since these kinds of songs do not require critical engagement, all they do is give us temporary pleasure and distract us from other important issues and our exhausting lives. Hence, a cycle is formed, where work leads us to mass culture and vice versa.

Besides this, I also mentioned how pop culture excessively promotes unattainable standards and superficial values, making people strive for instant gratification over personal fulfillment and long-term happiness (11). Popular culture does this by instilling false needs in

them. 'False' because these are needs made up by the culture industry to drive the market and not something that is detrimental to a person's well-being. As a result, when we see the release of a new gadget, fashionable item, or the launch of a new restaurant, we become consumed with the thought of attaining or experiencing it, without even thinking about the environmental harm or asking ourselves the question if we need it. These products, however, are simply tools to reinforce consumer habits and drive demand. In this way, the industry tricks us by preying on our desires and manipulating us into thinking fulfillment comes from external influences and not from the inside.

Thus, the article informed people about how commercialized products were produced to meet our needs, but also generate more false needs that slowly reduce us to one-dimensional individuals. The capitalist industry manipulates our impulses, and its products give us fleeting pleasure. They divert our attention from important issues, stunt our political imagination and critical thinking, which play a huge role in preserving the status quo in society.

## Chapter 8: Miscellaneous

Besides categorizing articles thematically, editing, and occasionally writing articles, I also had to perform other tasks assigned by the editor. These included finding op-eds on certain topics written in the past few months and making a list of them, sending invitation emails for upcoming events, making phone calls, and creating Excel sheets and invitation lists.

### 8.1. Finding Op-eds Related to Poultry

One of the few tasks that I was assigned, besides my regular ones, was to find all op-eds on poultry that were uploaded on *Dhaka Tribune's* website in the latter half of 2024. Then, I was instructed to compile them by date in an MS Word file with their given titles and links, and email the file directly to the editor. The task, while it sounded simple, turned out to be quite time-consuming and challenging. Since the search engine of the website was having some issues, I had to continuously scroll and look for op-eds related to the poultry industry manually. Moreover, op-ed writers usually aim for catchy and creative titles; hence, the titles do not always include the subject matter directly. Thus, I had to carefully look out for keywords such as 'chicken,' 'eggs,' 'farm,' and so on in the titles that might suggest that a particular op-ed was in fact related to poultry. Additionally, *Dhaka Tribune* usually uploads three to four op-eds every day. As a result, there were a huge number of op-ed titles to scan through, and it took me a long time to find all the op-eds related to poultry and send them to the editor. The process, however, taught me that there are various ways to make a title creative and attention-grabbing, as well as the importance of paying attention to detail.

## 8.2. Sending Formal Invitations via Email

*Dhaka Tribune* had decided to hold a panel discussion on 8th December 2024 on ‘The New Bangladesh: Achievements, Challenges, and the Path Ahead.’ Therefore, I was tasked with sending over 100 invitation emails to various embassy ambassadors, reporters, politicians, student coordinators, and other prominent individuals from Mr. Zafar Sobhan’s email address. Despite Sir providing me with the email template, I had to be extra cautious about how I addressed the recipient, the timing of sending the email, and whether I had included all the attachments and text properly. For instance, it was sometimes a bit difficult to guess the gender of the recipient just by looking at the name. Hence, in those instances, I either had to do some research online about that individual or ask the editor himself before addressing them as ‘Dear Sir,’ ‘Dear Madam,’ or simply ‘Dear Guest’ before sending the emails. Additionally, I had to be careful about the hour I was sending the emails. Even though there were many emails to send, I stayed professional and did not send any emails outside office hours.

Moreover, there were a couple of invitees who did not respond to the email. In those instances, I had to collect their phone numbers or social media information and contact them personally. This particular task helped me develop a new skill: professionally communicating with someone to invite them to an event organized by the company I was working for. Before making the call, I took the time to research how to approach someone appropriately in this context. Hence, once they answered the phone, I began by introducing myself and informing them that I was calling from *Dhaka Tribune*. Afterwards, I politely informed them of the invite and asked whether they would be attending. Upon receiving their answer, I thanked them and wished them a good day before ending the call. In cases where an invitee did not respond to the email or call, I left the invitation in their social media account’s inbox as well. As I was only given a couple of days to

finish the task, I had to learn to be very efficient with my time and also learn how to speak and communicate with others in a professional setting.

### **8.3. Making Guest List**

Alongside sending the invitation emails, I had to keep track of the guests who were and who were not going to participate as well. As a result, I had to check the inbox multiple times a day to keep myself updated. I also had to create a table in a document listing all of the people I had sent the invitation to. The table consisted of four columns: names, yes, no, and maybe. Once a guest responded, I immediately went to the document and updated it by writing down yes, no, or maybe beside their name, depending on their response. Additionally, I had to update the editor every day, letting him know the number of people who had responded and how many were likely to attend the discussion. A few days before the event, I submitted the document, including the total number of 'Yes,' 'No,' and 'Maybe' responses I had received and recorded. The task not only gave me a glimpse into how much work goes into organizing an event but also improved many of my skills. Making the lists polished my tracking, data analyzing and management skills. Furthermore, the task offered me some insight into how much work, time and effort goes into organizing an event and making sure it gets carried out successfully.

### **8.4. Working on MS Excel**

Another task I was assigned was to create a payment chart in MS Excel for one of the op-ed writers at *Dhaka Tribune* and send it to the editor's assistant. I was informed of the payment amount per article and asked to find all the articles the writer had written between 11th August and 17th November, list them, and prepare a total bill accordingly on MS Excel. I was also informed



that the sheet had to include the serial numbers of the articles, dates, titles, the amount to be paid per article, as well as the total amount at the bottom. It also had to display the address of *Dhaka Tribune*'s office, the name of the author, and the total number of articles published at the top, along with the signatures of the editor and the person who prepared the bill at the bottom. Since I had never worked on MS Excel before, I had to watch a few YouTube videos to learn how to use it properly. As a result, this particular task helped me immensely in understanding how MS Excel works, how to perform basic mathematical calculations on it, and how to apply everything effectively.

### **8.5. Tracing and Compiling Mr. Zafar Sobhan's Articles**

The former editor of *Dhaka Tribune* – Mr. Zafar Sobhan – had asked me to find all the articles he had written for the company so far, compile them in a single folder, and arrange them chronologically by date. Since he had been writing for the newspaper since 2013, there were many op-eds and other pieces written by him. I was able to find many of those online. However, some of them were not available online anymore. As a result, I had to contact various people within the company – sometimes through emails and sometimes by physically visiting them – to get access to those files and locate as many articles as possible. I believe this experience helped me understand the office culture a bit more and introduced me to how people communicate and reach out to colleagues within the organization. Additionally, it gave me insight into the types of articles Mr. Sobhan typically writes, such as those on politics, societal issues, and history.

## Chapter 9: Conclusion

I found my internship at *Dhaka Tribune* to be an educational and personally enriching experience in more ways than one. In just those three months, I had a variety of experiences—from working with specialists in different departments of the company to editing articles, covering events, interviewing individuals, and writing original pieces. These experiences have equipped me with a diverse range of skills, and have helped me become more confident and open to new challenges.

I also believe that *Dhaka Tribune* is a newspaper in Bangladesh that not only delivers relevant, authentic, timely, and unbiased news to its readers, but is also a corporation that maintains a respectful and supportive work environment. The senior employees consistently encourage the junior employees to think creatively, put forth unique article concepts, be authentic, and share their ideas without fear of criticism or reproach, as the superiors are always courteous, encouraging, and motivating in their feedback.

For instance, at the beginning of my internship, I was too hesitant and nervous to share my article ideas with the op-ed team. I felt conflicted about showing them my articles, fearing they would not find the subject or my writing good enough. However, as time passed, I gradually became more confident in sharing my ideas and began asking for their honest feedback. This change occurred because my seniors consistently received my submissions positively and pointed out both the strengths and the areas that needed improvement in my writing with respect and politeness. Their criticism was always gentle, and by the end of each review, I would leave the office feeling motivated to do better, not sad or disappointed.

Before my internship, I had never interviewed anyone or interacted with others in a professional setting. The experience allowed me to observe and learn how colleagues communicated with seniors, juniors, guests, and others in the workplace. It also allowed me to apply my knowledge of interview techniques and question types into practice. As a result, my overall communication skills improved and expanded through this experience.

*Dhaka Tribune* also offered me a glimpse into the process through which news is gathered, organized, and published. It provided me with first-hand experience, allowing me to observe and take part in how articles are received, edited, reviewed, and the amount of time and effort that goes into the entire process. I learnt how observant a sub-editor must be, and how much attention they need to pay to detail in order to avoid even the smallest mistakes, as such errors could lead to negative feedback from readers. Above all, Dhaka Tribune showed me the importance of unbiased journalism and how news has the power to inform and shape readers' perspectives. This experience has only strengthened my desire to pursue journalism as a career, and I hope to put everything I learned during this internship to good use in the future.

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## Appendix 1:

The op-ed I had written about the values of liberal arts education.




Tuesday, March 04, 2025

# Dhaka Tribune

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## The value of liberal arts education

Shaping creative thinkers and future leaders for an unpredictable world





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 Fariha Afrin  
 Publish : 24 Nov 2024, 02:48 PM | Update : 24 Nov 2024, 02:48 PM




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## Appendix 2:

The article I had edited following *Dhaka Tribune*'s house-rules.

The screenshot shows the Dhaka Tribune website interface. At the top, the date is Tuesday, March 16, 2025. The main navigation bar includes links for E-PAPER, NEWS, BUSINESS, WORLD, SPORT, OPINION, SHOWTIME, FINANCIAL, D2, OTTUBE, and MORE. Below the navigation bar, there is a banner for 'মাগি' (Maggi) with the text 'ছাণ বলে এটাই পোলাও' (Cooking with Maggi is Polao) and 'নিরাপত্তার বাতায়ন' (Safety Net). The main article is titled 'In memoriam: Kamran H Chowdhury' with a subtitle 'A man of principle, intelligence, and unwavering dedication to his country and family'. Below the title are social media sharing icons. The article features a photograph of four people: Kamran H Chowdhury, his son Umran, Benazir Bhutto, and Begum Nusrat Bhutto. The caption reads: '(From far right) Kamran H Chowdhury, his son Umran, Benazir Bhutto, Shusmita Chowdhury, and Begum Nusrat Bhutto at the Conference Palace in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in 1996. The picture was signed by Benazir Bhutto herself'. The article is by Umran Chowdhury, published on 10 Dec 2024 at 02:08 AM, and updated on 10 Dec 2024 at 10:09 AM. On the right side of the page, there are advertisements for BSRM (building a safer nation) and Walton, and a 'LATEST NEWS' section with headlines such as 'DMP to increase motorcycle patrols in alleyways for enhanced security', 'Elections will be free and fair, CA assures US Senator', and 'Taskin bags unwanted record in List A cricket'.

<https://www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/longform/367666/in-memoriam-kamran-h-chowdhury>

### Appendix 3:

The picture I had chosen for one of the articles in *Dhaka Tribune*.



<https://www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/op-ed/368978/rethinking-labour-migration-governance-for-a>



## Appendix 4:

The event review I had written on The Arka Fashion Week for *Dhaka Tribune*.

The screenshot shows the Dhaka Tribune website interface. At the top, the date is Tuesday, March 18, 2025. The main navigation bar includes links for E-PAPER, NEWS, BUSINESS, WORLD, SPORT, OPINION, SHOWTIME, FINANCIAL, D2, DT TUBE, and MORE. Below the navigation bar, there is a red banner with the text 'হেলদি বেশি স্বাদেও খুশি' (Happy more in taste too) and an image of a product. The main article is titled 'Exploring fashion without limits at Arka' with a subtitle 'A vibrant celebration of creativity, self-expression, and the fusion of tradition with modern style'. The article is accompanied by a large image of a modern building with a glass facade and a yellow railing. To the right of the article, there are several advertisements, including one for BSRM (Bangladesh Small and Medium Enterprises Development Corporation) and another for Walton. Below the advertisements, there is a section titled 'LATEST NEWS' with three news items: 'Qatar extends support to Bangladesh reform agenda', 'Trump and Putin begin crucial call on Ukraine ceasefire', and 'BNP leader Nazrul's wife passes away'.

Tuesday, March 18, 2025

**Dhaka Tribune**

E-PAPER NEWS BUSINESS WORLD SPORT OPINION SHOWTIME FINANCIAL D2 DT TUBE MORE

Tribune Z

**হেলদি বেশি স্বাদেও খুশি**

**Exploring fashion without limits at Arka**

A vibrant celebration of creativity, self-expression, and the fusion of tradition with modern style

Photos: Courtesy

Fariha Afrin

Publish : 26 Jan 2025, 01:28 PM | Update : 26 Jan 2025, 01:28 PM

BSRM

দেশের সর্বাধিক বড় উৎসাহদাতা

WALTON

দিনভূমি তোলদাড়

জাবারু

মিলিয়নিয়ার

কয়েক লাখ লোক উত্তরে কয়েক ডায়ালগে

কোম্পানী কোম্পানী উত্তরে কয়েক ডায়ালগে

For Details: 16267

LATEST NEWS

Qatar extends support to Bangladesh reform agenda

Trump and Putin begin crucial call on Ukraine ceasefire

BNP leader Nazrul's wife passes away

<https://www.dhakatribune.com/tribune-z/371873/exploring-fashion-without-limits-at-arka>