Journalism, New Media and their Consequences: Perspective Bangladesh

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Abstract

The internet has had a major impact on all levels of societies throughout the world. Specifically for journalism as it is practiced online, we can now identify the effect that this has had on the profession and on culture. This article defines that the digital revolution which is still unfolding in Bangladesh has already had a number of influence in our media and journalism. With some fancy use of social media, video conferencing and use of Web 2.0 functionalities in limited way. The shift from traditional journalism to journalism 2.0 took a long time for our society. But the shift from journalism 2.0 to journalism 3.0 is simply a matter of time only. We already see it has started happening. In the age of this mass participation news making will be easier to make together with audiences. In the age of huge data available for us to use, easier tools to visualize the data will be required. And in the age of this mass information we will need to find and share investigative reporting easier. These factors are serious for Bangladesh in this rush hour of globalization and glocalization. This is what we wanted to look into and describe through this paper. These factors we have discussed here will take the present trend of journalism that is going on in Bangladesh, towards a fluency in the new media across different platforms. It is argued that the application of particular online characteristics not only has consequences for the type of journalism, but that these characteristics and online journalism indeed connect to broader changes and redefinitions of professional journalism and its (news) culture as a whole.

Key words

Internet • Journalism 2.0 • Journalism 3.0 • Second Wave Journalism • Globalization • Glocalization • Multimedia • News • Online Journalism • Phablet • Podcasts • Vodcasts

Introduction

Between the release of the world wide web (WWW) standard by CERN (the European Organization for Nuclear Research) in 1991 and the database listing of almost 14,000 online news publications worldwide by US-based Editor & Publisher Interactive (E&P) in 2001, it is fair to say we are witnessing the end of the first decade of journalism online (Carlson, 2001; Medialinks, 2001). Pryor (2002) describes this period as the ‘second wave’ of
online journalism, after a first wave of electronic publishing experiments (1982–92). In roughly 10 years, not only thousands of mainstream media have started websites (and quite a few of them have also closed these operations), but millions of individual users and special interest groups have used the internet as an outlet for their news as well. Similar trend is noticeable in Bangladesh over the past 5 years.

What seems to be missing, is a more or less condensed overview of the kinds of online journalism that have emerged during the first decade of the WWW, how these journalism utilize the characteristics of the internet, and how these lessons learned may translate to the wider professional field, the discipline of journalism studies, and the concept of a journalistic or news culture. What are the trends affecting our media culture these days? What will journalism look like in 5 years in Bangladesh? This article addresses these issues, basing its argument on a range of published work and conceptual framework of the Bangladesh society and its act towards this kind of journalism.

Globalization and Glocalization

Before analyzing online media and its impact on journalism as well as society we need to define globalization and glocalization. Online media has connected the whole world in a single social space just like globalization defined. The core meaning of globalization is all people on earth living in a single space, notably Marshall McLuhan’s notion of a global village. Glocalization is a term denoting the adaptation of a product or service specifically to each locality or culture in which it is sold. The term glocalization is a newly coined blend of globalization and glocalization refers to a concept to describe individual, group, organization, product or service that reflects not only global standard but also local one. The term first appeared in the late 1980s in articles by Japanese economists in the Harvard Business Review. According to the sociologist Ronald Robertson, who is credited with popularizing the term, glocalization describes a outcome of local conditions toward global pressures. Robertson said that glocalization means the simultaneity—the co presence of both universalizing and particularizing tendencies. The increasing presence of McDonald restaurants, Pizza Hut, Kentucky Fried Chicken worldwide are an example of globalization, while the restaurants chain’s menu changes is an attempt to appeal to local palates are an example of glocalization. Glocalization means a case in which a global product is transformed into another shape in order to meet the needs of local consumers.

In the era of global village concept information could straightforwardly be passed on from one space to another, from one country to another. Any news or event of any country could easily be news or event of the universe because of free flow of information. Access to information or knowledge of internet or digital equipment gives opportunity to the people to disseminate information globally as well as locally. An example regarding glocalization is advertisement of any local product or anything could be spread comfortably through social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, Flicker etc.

Journalism 2.0 & Journalism 3.0 and Second Wave Journalism
Journalism 2.0 is conversation about the intersection of journalism and entrepreneurship. It’s about the new business models for news and the startups and new projects that are flourishing around us, giving us a preview of what’s next for news. The term “Web 2.0” refers to Web sites that get at least some of their value from the actions of users. It’s all about open—open-source software allowing users control and flexibility, open standards to allow new creation. Web publishers are creating platforms instead of content. Users are creating the content. Now we can ask what does this mean for journalism. Readers and audience are no longer passive receivers of messages. They create, share and comment. And they expect to do it on news Web sites, too.10

Jay Rosen, Journalism professor at New York University and author of the Press Think blog, has coined the concept of “The People Formerly Known As The Audience”. This recognition of the fundamental change in how messages are received from mainstream news organizations turns on its head the lesson most of us learned the first day in Communications, ‘We send, they receive’. This idea has also come to be known as “news is a conversation, not a lecture.” It is important to recognize the change in audience. They want to participate. Many traditional news organizations include e-mail links on news stories or to allow comments to make it easy for readers or audience to contact the reporter and ask questions or comment on stories. Some have taken the next step and allow readers and audience to comment directly on the story online or TV screen for all to see.11

Part of the difficulty for traditional journalists is that they were not very good at moving forward when they did not know where to go. No one knows how all of this is ultimately going to change what we do or what opportunities this new model presents for us. But the only way to take advantage is if we are aware of the technologies and actively participate in the changing landscape.

Before we discuss about journalism 3.0 we need to find out the answer of this question that is, what trends are effecting our media culture these days? What will journalism look like in 5 years? Journalism 3.0 is about tomorrow’s journalism, tomorrow’s media, but ultimately it’s about tomorrow’s democracy. Traditional journalism is challenged by social media’s tenet that journalists are not superior to users. Everybody talks to everybody. The extreme of the elevated journalist turning toward a passive receiver is no longer accepted. Journalism 3.0 is the internet media. We talk about tomorrow, but there’s so much that is new that does not belong to tomorrow, it is already in place. This is apparent regarding social media. But new media also fills ‘old media functions’. Users share news on Facebook. News tips are passed on via Twitter. But someone has to provide the original journalism that is being shared. New media appear but the old remain. This is what’s been said since the breakthrough of television in the 1950s. It still applies. The big difference now is that new media undermine the economic basis of the old media. The average person now a day’s spends plenty of time online but it’s still the traditional media that dominate when it comes to news and current events. Generational differences are significant. The Internet is changing the media society. The changes are even more tangible in the western countries. Internet is really not only about media. Internet is changing society in many different areas as well, and many of these are just as important as media: healthcare, education, and traffic safety, to name a few. Indeed, our entire society is changing. It’s also possible that entirely new technological achievements will alter our existence. May be it will be the small-scale biotechnology that’s going to turn our world upside down. Or new medications that lead to a longer life. It’s quite peculiar: when we endeavor to see into the future, we always turn backward to see what has already changed and we...
believe it will be similar in the future: more of that which has already happened. It is a burning question in the present era that do we watch TV or listen to radio because we have a TV or radio or do we have a TV or radio because we want to watch or listen? Patterns in media consumption can be described as habits and rituals. But plenty also reflects real needs. We need quality content to orient ourselves in the environment we share with others. We need news about politics and current events so that democracy functions as it should. Content is center stage. But how important are devices? Will we simply buy more and more different technological gadgets? Are we on our way toward a more unified pattern: cell phone always in our pocket, tablet or iPad or laptop always in our bag and computer always at our desk?

Second Wave Journalism is a collaborative system that anyone can use to safely produce independently verifiable, high-quality journalism. For the last few decades, media has been its own biggest story. Changes in worldwide governments and economics, as well as the adoption of new and rapidly-changing technologies, have created a fractious and uncertain media landscape. The internet has lowered the barriers for amateurs, both talented and not, to enter the media world and make their mark, and the mandate for old news gathering organizations has changed so dramatically, skill sets developed over long careers can sometimes seem to become obsolete overnight. People of every class expect more from their journalism now than they ever have before. As the world’s governments become more reactive and economies become more centralized, people of every nationality need journalism more than they ever have before. Second Wave Journalism attempts to take all the tasks of news gathering, news writing and news-verification and standardize them. The new tools of the trade will be available online, to everyone who wants to be a journalist, regardless of nationality, experience or equipment. They will adhere to the highest levels of security to protect journalists and their sources. They make information independently verifiable, to ensure high quality and they provide a valuable skill set to amateur journalists looking to turn pro. But Second Wave Journalism is not a replacement of an editor. Second Wave Journalism means that facts and quotes are independently verifiable, not independently verified.

It is not a replacement for best practices as determined by a particular newsgathering organization. Every television station, paper, network, blog or website will have its own policy, rules and expectations for its journalists and that is how the news organizations distinguish themselves. It is not a replacement of ethics. Proving the sources’ existence and reporting their words accurately is not the same as fairness and objectivity. No system can guarantee objectivity, only the journalist can do it. It is not a replacement for the common sense and instincts of audience. The hope is that, as Second Wave Journalism achieves more and more penetration, the availability and standards of judging good news will become instinctive – journalists, audience, readers and those who straddle the line between them. Understanding Second Wave Journalism gives a greater understanding of how journalism works. This helps the audience and reader to judge for themselves if what they are reading or watching has any merit. Now the question is who is Second Wave Journalism for? It is for journalists who just starting out in their careers. It is for seasoned journalists, for journalists in all fields, for students and teachers and for anyone who wants to be well-informed and informed well.
Journalism 3.0- The future journalism in Bangladesh

Journalism in Bangladesh is lively with newspapers, broadcasting and new media operations in both private and public sectors. Although printing media in western world has declined recently, newspapers in Bangladesh are still thriving and playing a strong role in politics and society. There are hundreds of dailies in Bangladesh out of which few dozen are substantial and significant publications. This indicates that newspapers remain an important element of journalism in Bangladesh. However, Y2K media boom in Bangladesh and growing expansion, availability and price drop of technology and internet has initiated extended use of new media among mass population of the country. Intensely new TV channels are in the business which made participation of audience both active and passive way in many discussions through new media and internet. What is happening in today’s daily life in terms of news broadcasting, sharing of content and participation in discussion for decision making and understanding the credibility of news content was not even close to imagination a decade back in Bangladesh. It is thus apparent now that the traditional concept of journalism is far beyond the printing media or even the broadcasting media. Rather, since journalism is taking a new shift globally and for a mass populated country like Bangladesh where journalism practice is rapid and demanding by the mass audience, it is clear that any major global shift in journalism will leave swift and positive impact on the way journalism is practiced in Bangladesh in the coming future. So an interesting question to ask now will be what trends are going to be effecting our media culture these days and how will journalism look like in 10 years? We would say smart print publications will realize that their online strategies are seriously tanking. Ad relevance and revenues aren’t significant or targeted enough. Journalism online not only isn’t creating the necessary affinity, So it is not surprising then, that citizen journalism has it beat hands down for three pretty compelling reasons: captures the long tail of content (instead of one-sized fits all journalism)it is emotional and personal, and speaks in a human language and user interfaces which reflect individuality and personalization. This introduces the keyword and concept of “Journalism 3.0”- which according to means an improvement of user centered design, interface and different social functions. Mobility and modularity are going to be two major trends of this kind of journalism. Of course mobile is making its way into, but this need to go way beyond the information delivery function. Recent trend in smart phone and tablet device in Bangladesh has rooted and initiated a big prospect of content delivery and sharing. New devices coming to market within two years’ time period will show the concept of “Phablet” that is a device capable of working as phone or tablet will introduce more powerful mobile opportunities to mass population.

The ability to create custom feeds from other sources is an important issue that will be used more by journalists in coming years. An online publication can’t be everything to everyone, but it can allow users to create their own experience. Those interfaces and communities which do the best job on the usability-helping users through the process via suggestions-personalization equation will win. Imagine use of such function on present prothom-alo.com website and compare with the existing prothom-alo.com website. Which one will be a winner and accepted more by the reader? Mass customization in the form of dashboards which reflect particular niches and geographies will be the next best thing happening to journalism world. Since the world is going global news from across the pond and the land of the rising sun are equally important and relevant. The proliferation of small video pods that are easily accessible and stream smoothly on numerous platforms (even old machines) is critical to creating micro-content that
interests users. Crowd sourcing the creation of newspaper content, particularly in the area of video is an option and there are even several platforms which will edit video for a moderate price, rather than having to hire a ton of videographers on staff. With the competitive price of IT labor in Bangladesh, this is just a matter of time to happen. While user generated content will soon play a large role in Bangladesh journalism field this will apparently decrease the duplication in stories so networks can cover a diversity of interesting and relevant local and human interest stories. Use of smart TV will be very popular in this decade in Bangladesh since their prices are dropping quickly in global market. These TVs are connected directly in to internet with the ability to browse directly which will create a big shift in how people will read news on TV. Journalism in Bangladesh will thus focus into creating more application to let mass population access towards these smart devices. It is clear that when the devices are changing, people are learning to use new design quickly and the prices of these devices are dropping it will affect the way we produce and deliver contents. Journalists produce contents and delivers them in a different manner not. With the mass population driving in to this big paradigm shift, journalism will be forced to take a shift with the help of these technologies that are more appreciated by the massive users in populated Bangladesh.

However there has been enough talk about the cancer spreading through modern journalism- the cutting of jobs and money, the shedding of audiences and disappearance of time for journalists to do some proper journalism. Regardless of these factors the new trend of journalism will create new opportunity for journalists. So how will the journalists of future be? Let’s get the obvious ones out of the way first: the journalist of the future is a reporter, a video journalist, a photo-journalist, audio journalist and interactive designer, all-in-one. They will shoot and edit films, audio slideshows, podcasts, vodcasts, blogs, and longer articles. They may have one specialism out of those, but can go somewhere and cover a story in a multitude of platforms. They don’t just do it because it potentially means more revenue; they do it because they love telling stories in different ways. And let’s get another thing straight: they still live and breathe the key qualities of journalism: curiosity, accuracy and a desire to root out good stories and tell the truth. The internet has shown we’re just not prepared to pay for general news, especially when someone else is giving it away for free. The decline in newsrooms killed off many correspondents and specialists, but the journalist of the future should know there are more money and more audiences in a niche. So they will become more of a specialist in some areas, or use a current specialism to build an audience around what they do. The journalists practicing journalism 3.0 thus doesn’t belong to the world of “fortress journalism“. They will not sit at their desk in a newsroom all day – in fact, they will work from home. They will use nodded working techniques to find collaborators for different digital projects; picking the most talented people from around the world. There are no office politics or long meetings. They market their work well enough to get chosen to take part in other projects. They will embrace new technologies, rather than view them as a threat. When a new social media tool will come along, they will ask themselves how I can use it. Journalism 3.0 will create journalists who will do the thing all journalists have ever done: tell stories, but they will do it better that traditional journalists practicing traditional journalism because they are not so constrained by time or formulas. They will not be afraid to break some rules to make a good story. So the result of journalism 3.0 is more truthful, accurate and responsible journalists which Bangladesh needs badly all the time.
Online Journalism

The internet – as it can be considered to affect journalism – can be discussed here in two ways: the inroads it has made into newsrooms and the desktops of journalists working for all media types in terms of ‘Computer-Assisted Reporting’ (CAR); and how it has created its own professional type of news work: online journalism (Deuze, 1999). Online journalism can be functionally differentiated from other kinds of journalism by using its technological component as a determining factor in terms of a (operational) definition. The online journalist has to make decisions as to which media format or formats best convey a certain story (multimediality), consider options for the public to respond, interact or even customize certain stories (interactivity), and think about ways to connect the story to other stories, archives, resources and so forth through hyperlinks (hypertextuality). This is the ‘ideal–typical’ form of online journalism, as professed by an increasing number of professionals and academics worldwide. In so doing, scholars and professionals alike use the discourse of the internet’s unique characteristics as a way in which to define online journalism as something different to other journalism – as a ‘fourth’ kind of journalism, next to print, radio and television. Media professionals sometimes even claim different status, saying that online journalists are definitely ‘a breed apart’ (Meek, 2000).

Characteristics

The four identified types of online journalism all together at some extent utilize key characteristics of the networked computer environment in which they operate: hypertextuality, multimediality and interactivity (Newhagen and Rafaeli, 1996; Bardoel and Deuze, 2001). Each of these three paradigms has its own logic. It is crucial in applying the suggested typology of online journalism and the impact that this may have on news strategy and media theory regarding the internet is the understanding that using a certain type of interactivity, hypertextuality and/or multimediality has consequences for the entire media production process, for the management of a news organization and thus for the journalistic culture. The four types of online journalism connect to the application of a series of distinct online features, which mutually reinforce each other’s position and editorial focus.

Hypertextuality

The problem with hypertext, as one of its founding fathers, Ted Nelson, writes, is that it creates ‘a delivery system for separate closed units – a system which allows only embedded links pointing outward’ (Nelson, 1999). What one has to realise is that texts, interconnected through links – hyperlinks – can refer internally (to other texts within the text’s domain, ‘onsite’) or externally (to texts located elsewhere on the internet, ‘offsite’). These are two quite different types of hypertextuality, as onsite linking opens up new content, and on-site linking in fact could lead to a downward spiral of content. More or less exclusive on-site linking does not seem to be particularly instrumental in this respect. If one examines how today news sites apply the concepts of internal and external linking, the conclusion has to be that few sites actually offer extensive offsite hyperlinks (Jankowski and Van Selm, 2000).

Multimediality
Following the first paradigm, multimedia can be seen as the combination of information offered in different formats, produced in different sections of one or more media organizations. In the second paradigm all parts of the site are developed from a multimedia starting point, offering the end-user several ways into, and through, the site’s contents. Even though very few websites in fact employ multimedia, most of the news sites that do use it, do so from a modestly convergent perspective (the BBC is a good example). One could express doubts at the industry’s drive to media convergence, following the argument that it could be simply another way of producing more content with less news people (Devyatkin, 2001). Another point of concern is whether or not producers of news indeed embrace the new technology for its potentially ‘democratizing’ features – such as using small, handheld devices to record not only what existing cameras and microphones would, but also to sample voices from different peoples outside the mainstream. This reflects the ‘dual’ nature of multimedia development: on the one hand, one has to consider sheer technological advancements and new storytelling possibilities, on the other, our understanding of the impact of such technologies on the culture of (online) journalism must be critically articulated.

Interactivity

Interactivity is a term or concept which is not, in itself, exclusively part of the internet discourse, as earlier media and types of mediated communication have claimed to be more or less interactive – within journalism one can think of talk radio, for example (Deuze, 1999: 377). Massey and Levy (1999: 526) argue that interactivity applies particularly to online media production in four ways: complexity of choice available, responsiveness to the user, and facilitation of interpersonal communication and ease of adding information. These four ‘dimensions’ are translated in the context of this article. Yet the kinds of interactive options that the internet offers for journalism can be distinguished from a ‘pre-web’ context in terms of what Pavlik (2001: 125–48) has described as a different mode of addressing the news audience: as active instead of passive media consumers. The literature on online journalism indeed refers to interactivity as the characteristic of the internet which facilitates association, enabling people not only to receive information. Therefore, interactivity can be seen as a broadly defined concept with many implications for mediated communication of all kinds and for journalism in particular (Heeter, 1989; Loosen and Weischenberg, 2000).

Analysis

The next step in our analysis should demonstrate to what extent these features of the internet could be seen as located within the four journalism online in Bangladesh perspective. This should be interpreted as the ways in which the journalists have developed each of these characteristics in particular – not necessarily exclusively. Mainstream news sites overall seem to operate on the level of internal hypertextuality (offering few links pointing outwards) with mainly navigational interactivity (most news sites do not even offer their reporters’ email addresses, let alone mail to: links), and only on rare occasions do they offer convergent multimedia. Another analytical point also has to be made: when news sites in fact do offer all kinds of advanced multimedia or interactive options, it is rarely, or never, made clear why this is done. On the other hand, index and category sites rely almost exclusively on external hypertextuality, as they gather, index and categorize editorial content found elsewhere on the World Wide Web.
Web. Their interactivity is also navigational, which might be explained (as in the case of mainstream news sites) by the fact that they concentrate on content rather than connectivity.

**Present Consequences – Perspective Bangladesh**

When news sites opt to add or increase (external) hyperlinks, (functional/ adaptive) interactivity and (convergent/divergent) multimedia, they also opt for changes beyond the addition of some underlined text, an extra page with a feedback form or a link to a streaming video fragment. Such changes also have to do with editorial organization patterns, and challenges to established journalistic ways, norms and values of storytelling. Different and overlapping types of online journalism can very well change what one perceives as ‘real’ journalism, as their distinctive features have implications for the way in which media production processes are focused, how news organizations are managed, and how a journalistic culture operates (in relationship with audiences and technologies).

Orientating journalism provides a general public with general orientation (background, commentary, explanation). On the other hand, instrumental journalism offers functional, specialized information to interested audiences or customers. Correspondingly, Singer (1998) and Pavlik (1999) take up the challenge of investigating new ways of framing more or less traditional research questions to be posed to communicator and gatekeeper studies. One has to consider the different futures of journalism as existing next to – in a more or less symbiotic relationship with – content-based notions of news work. Figure 1 addresses this potential, looking at the consequences for the profession of different types of journalism as a whole.

![Figure 1: Types of journalism according to stipulated consequence of Bangladesh](image-url)
As the mainstream news media tend to operate in a relatively closed journalistic culture – where structural coupling with audiences and other stakeholders in the news can be seen as moderated and filtered to suit the needs of reporters and editors (Weischenberg and Scholl, 1998)\(^26\) – the general content that they provide tends to be oriented towards a perhaps well-defined, but also largely ‘constructed’ audience (Ettema and Whitney, 1994; Alasuutari, 1999)\(^27\). As instrumental to the specific wants and needs of an audience, journalism caters more specifically to people as news consumers – and therefore requires a more open (as in interactive, responsive, and accountable) journalistic culture.

The typology of online journalism as presented in this article closely connects with making the distinction between different types of journalism as a whole in Bangladesh: orientating, instrumental, monitorial and dialogical journalism. By drawing the models on more or less similar conceptual grounds (applying distinctions between open and closed, and between content and connectivity), various interactions between the different typologies become visible. This suggests that the unique differences between new kinds of journalism developing on the internet and journalism existing within other media modalities reveal much wider developments, and thus consequences for contemporary journalism and media production as a whole. For example, Mainstream news and TV sites tend to translate the traditional way of doing things to the web, repurposing not only their content, but also their journalistic culture (including relationships with publics). This partly explains why most news media organizations opt for producing fairly straightforward news sites when going online. Index and category sites potentially go a step further, as these sites offer linked content related to specific topics or issues, sometimes voiced through specific communities. Therefore, this second type of online journalism can be seen as instrumental. Meta and comment sites can go either way: instrumental and/or orientating, in terms of a news medium commenting on the way in which other media work on issues of specific or general interest; or monitorial. Share and discussion sites can be seen as dialogical by definition, as their main function is to be a platform for (real-time) communal uploading, filtering, exchanging and discussion of content. To reiterate: connecting changes in journalism because of new technologies such as the internet to changing definitions of different types of (possible) contemporary journalism shows us that a news medium considering or implementing new strategies has to enable its organization to reflexively address the existing journalistic culture and rethink its location on the continuum between content and connectivity. If not, it cannot be expected to fully grasp the consequences of these changes – and thus it cannot be expected to succeed.

When browsing the net and connecting to the wide variety of news sites on offer, one has to note the fact that most of these sites incorporate one or more of the typologies and characteristics of online journalism as mentioned here. Whether or not these news media have considered the implications thereof in terms of the different types and functions of journalism can be considered to contribute to the success or failure of these many-sided websites.

**Conclusion**

It seems clear that the implications discussed in this article are dependent on how the discussion between traditional and new ways of storytelling is resolved within the newsroom involved at present in Bangladesh society and media world. This is an aspect that is underestimated by online journalists and researchers, for example, who study the
interactiveness of news sites. It is the same for annotation to external hypertextuality, as for increasing a news site’s adaptive capacity. A mainstream news site without any kind of interactive option is not an example of ‘bad’ online journalism; it may be an excellent service depending on its demanding brief, concise and updated information throughout day and night. This article has aimed to summarize the kinds of online journalism, their characteristics and added value to other journalism and tried to evaluate the impact on, and challenges of, new developments in online news media production in perspective with Bangladesh media world. Assessment of what is good or bad about online journalism should begin with a clear and perhaps oversimplified description of the concepts that one is addressing. Different kinds of journalism online amplify and affect different kinds of journalism offline. Journalism as a whole is changing in our society, and the models and argument offered in this paper should be seen as an attempt to better understand these developments in Bangladesh society.

In conclusion, we should not forget that even though future is not the field for many of us we still do not make plans for the past rather we always try to make plans for the future anyways. And we tend to think future in a way which is informed by the past. The digital revolution which is still unfolding in Bangladesh has already had a number of impacts in our media and journalism. We, therefore, are optimistic and see a more nimble, flexible entrepreneurial future for journalism in Bangladesh.

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