LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON CEMCA FACILITATION OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN BANGLADESH 2008-2011.

FINAL REPORT: AUGUST 30, 2011.

Report by:
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Jadavpur University, Kolkata
Executive Summary

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CEMCA has been playing a catalytic role in preparation of different organisations across Bangladesh for **initiating and fostering the Community Radio movement in Bangladesh through training and awareness building in collaboration with local nodal agencies.** Rupantar (a development organisation contributing to mainstream development processes, using theatre and other local popular forms in Bangladesh) was identified as the lead partner in 2009 and has collaborated with CEMCA in coordinating the organisations in Bangladesh.

With this objective in view, since 2009 the following activities have been undertaken as part of the training and facilitation process:

- Three workshops on content development and production,
- Two on managerial and technical aspects
- Three rounds of study tours for small teams to four community radio stations across India.

Participants were organisations deemed fit, according to the community radio policy of Bangladesh 2008, to apply for licenses and later narrowed down to the organisations granted licenses to broadcast from April 2011.

DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Radio in Bangladesh started on a small scale with the inception at Dhaka on December 16, 1939. Besides providing information, entertainment and education as the oldest and single largest public service broadcaster, Bangladesh Betar has also been taking the important responsibility of raising public awareness, involving the general public in national development. Commercial, urban-centred FM radio stations have been operating under private ownership also. In this context, Bangladesh Community Radio Policy, March 12, 2008, states

“No radio has yet been formed in our country that is fully dedicated for the various grass root communities and ethnic groups. Community Radio stations may be established and operated in the oral languages of these marginalized communities as well as their full participation and management which will reflect their hopes and aspirations, the indigenous knowledge, resource and culture of local communities and will combine modern knowledge and technologies.”
CR can play a supportive role in achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) in Bangladesh, helping to create new opportunities for development by broadcasting programs on issues which will have impact on activities relating to eradication of extreme poverty, primary education, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, combating HIV/AIDS, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing international partnership for development. It would also empower the marginalized and the voiceless with skills and capabilities for articulating their demands and insights through radio as a medium contributing to broadening the base of development by increasing the number of responsible stake holders and giving them an active participatory role.

**CEMCA’s objective was initiating and fostering the Community Radio movement in Bangladesh through awareness building and training in collaboration with local nodal agency Rupantar in preparing associated agencies with a mind-set and skills for establishment and running of community radio in Bangladesh.**

This was done in a systematic and an incremental way, beginning with an awareness workshop. Thus CEMCA supported the first National workshop on Community Radio Awareness, held between 2nd and 4th March 2008 at Bangladesh Open University (BOU) campus (Report attached, see Annexure 1)

Subsequently, Rupantar was identified as the nodal agency to bring together other organisations interested in using radio for their development work. Two content development workshops where the focus was on community engagement and participatory formats, both coordinated by Rupantar, with technical expertise sourced by CEMCA, and held in Bangladesh. At this time, the focus was on helping organisations build skills need to use the medium of use community radio effectively. (See Annexure 2, 3, 4)

As the policy began to take a firm shape and letters of permission to set up CRS began to be issued, the training was further strengthened by providing exposure to managerial and technical aspects of running a CRS, by holding an in situ workshop at Jadavpur University Community Radio in Kolkata, India. (See Annexure 5)

Interspersed with the workshops, were three study tours to different CRS in India. The first two held were with the objective of providing prospective station-managers and operators an exposure to how community radios were run and managed (See Annexure 5 and 6).

The most recent one, held in February-March 2011 for licence holders, was specifically for technical exposure for which the technical staffs from designated organisations was selected. The team was also given exposure to Internet based Radio (IRadio), to enable them to start an IRadio and in the process also build programme archives (See Annexure 6).
The Bangladesh government granted licenses to 14 organisations for radio transmission in February 2011, giving the deadline of April 2011 for these licensees to go on air.

However, due to the bottlenecks in processing applications for frequency through BTRS and issuing of the relevant government documents for import of equipment, a revised and final deadline, October 31, 2011, has been fixed by the government by which time, all licensees should be on air or forfeit their licenses. The current target date which the licensees have to meet is therefore October 31, 2011.

OUTCOMES AND THE RELATED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS TO WHICH THIS PROJECT RELATES:

The outcome is the station’s going on air, and the extent of its preparation to sustain itself with community participation.

At the preparatory stage, broad indicators that constitute an assessment of the station’s readiness to go on air, e.g., the programming stock, daily schedule planning, trained technical personnel and support staff, knowledge base for production and operational staff in community, overall community involvement.

The Primary level of this evaluation is on Outcome.

MONITORING & EVALUATION PURPOSES

This longitudinal study commissioned by CEMCA in 2010, is intended to:

- Assess the impact of CEMCA support to CR activity in Bangladesh, rendered through Rupantar in Khulna, Bangladesh identified as the lead partner in this activity.
- Present an outline of the Community Radio scenario in Bangladesh and its current status.
- Study the activities and interventions that CEMCA has undertaken in the last two years to create awareness about community radio and build local capacities and analyse the role that CEMCA has played in supporting the development of community radio in Bangladesh.

CEMCA has, through local partner Rupantar, built up a network of community radio licensees in Bangladesh and provided them with technical training and expert support since 2008.

This study is intended to assess the impact of CEMCA in preparing associated agencies with a mind-set and resources for establishment and running of community radio in Bangladesh.
FINDINGS

14 organisations were granted licenses by the government in February 2010, the brief being that 14 community radio stations were to be set up.

This date has been revised to Oct 31, 2011.

A field trip was conducted to assess the status of the beneficiaries of CEMCA-Rupantar activities for training, facilitating and study of technical, production, management aspects and sustainability of a community radio set-up. The trip was undertaken to Dhaka and from there to Rajshahi and Chapai-Nawabganj for visiting radio stations, communities and personnel involved in setting up the operations to go on air according to the government deadline. (Field Report attached, see Annexure 7)

The following data are for June 31 2011.

The status of direct beneficiaries of CEMCA-RUpantar initiatives was then as follows:
- No. of direct beneficiaries out of a total of 14 licensees: 7
- Readiness to go on air (as of June 2011)
- Test Broadcast begun May end, 2011: 1
- Projected broadcast dates July 15-25, 2011: 2
- Projected broadcast dates end August-September: 3
- Infrastructure establishment (studio furnishing) and equipment installation underway, functional by early October: 2

The remainder of this report will assess the ground covered until the field study, which served as an interim assessment.

The final part contains the situation as of August 2011, showing the progress made since then and documenting this progress with material provided by the beneficiaries since the field study and the interim report.

The assessment until June 2011 revealed that:

- CEMCA has been able to achieve its objectives in initiating and fostering the Community Radio movement in Bangladesh through training and awareness building in preparing associated agencies with a mind-set and skills for establishment and running of community radio in Bangladesh.

- Participants who responded to questionnaires (7 license holders of the 14 licensees) and those interviewed during the workshop (5 of the 7 license holders who have benefited from CEMCA-Rupantar activities) stated that these activities have helped them because:
  - They have understood and enhanced their skills of content development for Community Radio,
- Got first hand exposure to CR management with its special emphasis like community engagement; mobilisation, field programmes,
- Strengthened their technical skills in general (e.g., recording techniques) and with special reference to station management (e.g., scheduling programmes, FPA).
- Had first-hand experience through visiting functioning CRSS.

This has given them an all-round training for setting up and sustaining community radio stations. (See translation of Questionnaires answered by licensees, Annexure 8 (a) through (g))

- These activities have been undertaken in collaboration with local nodal agency Rupantar. This association has exposed Rupantar to the process of planning and disseminating training, and strengthened their own areas of expertise in development communication. (See Questionnaires (a) through (g) in Annexure 8)

As revealed by responses to questionnaire and interviews with the Rupantar community radio team, Rupantar has now been structured into a nodal agency in Bangladesh, working with the licensees for maintaining community learning training programmes and networking between licensees. If provided long-term expertise and support, it can function as a lead facilitator with technical and production training for community radio units in Bangladesh. (See Annexure 9; report on meeting at Rupantar during field visit, accompanied by studio photographs)

**CONCLUSIONS:**

The initiatives taken by CEMCA-Rupantar have covered managerial, technical and production aspects of the station. Besides, emphasis has been laid on sustainability and hence on the building of a resource base of community people, technical personnel and programming. Study tours and field visits to functioning community radio stations of various types have enhanced this learning.

Beneficiaries have shown through their organisation, production and training activities in the preparation for going on air, that they are ready to meet the challenge of a sustainable community radio set up.

The initiatives taken by CEMCA, in partnership with Rupantar have the following results
- Prepared beneficiaries to plan, set up and operate their own units.
- Involve the community and its various interests in the process of setting up the station, and receive training and learning for this purpose
• Build an informal network among the individual organisations holding licenses, which has the potential to grow into a full-fledged community radio network for sharing of content, skills and act as medium for forming community radio policy and implementation in the country, in accordance with the basic philosophy of the community radio.

These findings have been supported and further substantiated by the responses to questionnaires circulated (Annexure 8), and interviews conducted during field visit with licensees (Annexure 9, (a) through (d)).

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The process of initiation and training — intensive and comprehensive though it was, stretched over three years (2009 to 2011). Certain procedural delays in Bangladesh further set back the operationalisation. In order to further strengthen CEMCA’s role and ensure that the CRS are set up and run in a sustainable manner, continuing support in the form of follow-up workshop dealing with the issues of immediate concern regarding technicalities of transmission will be of practical help and give the final impetus to the preparations as well as the immediate problems resulting therefrom. The gap between training and implementation becoming increasingly long, beneficiaries also felt that they would benefit from follow-up workshops. (See Report of Field interviews, Annexure 9, (a) through (d))

The CEMCA–Rupantar form of partnership may, on future occasions, be further focused for providing such continued support with initiatives being locally assessed and planned by Rupantar. The aim would be to help Rupantar emerge as a leading country-based facilitation agency with academic and technical expertise being provided when required by CEMCA.

If ‘refresher’ workshops or long-term support for the nodal agency is planned, then structures for regular information sharing between radio stations, nodal agency and CEMCA, rather than interim or end-use studies, should be put in place, such that the exact level of functioning and optimum local inputs needed by the beneficiaries may be periodically available, and programmes planned accordingly.

1. **Project Context**

Intended Outputs/Outcomes: Readiness of the station to go on air, along with a community base for content production and technical staff

Related success indicators:
• stock of programmes
• sufficient number of technical personnel to run the station
• training facilities for personnel and community
• Infrastructure for running station and programme recording
• Programme schedule and fixed point chart.
• Preparedness of community to handle programming and production shown by readiness to organise community learning programmes and ability to apply technical and managerial training received.

Partners involved: Rupantar

Acknowledgements: Ms. Rukmini Vemaraju, CEMCA. Rupantar Community Radio team. Proyas Chapai-Nawabganj, RDRS

Activities implemented to achieve Outputs/Outcomes
1. National workshop on Community Radio Awareness 02-04 March 2008 at Bangladesh Open University (BOU) campus. (Annexure 1)

2. Training workshops on Community Radio Production
   i. Inaugural training workshop organized by Rupantar with support from CEMCA. The workshop was held from 19-22 January 2009 for developing Community Radio Production for effective communication as part of Open Distance Learning (Annexure 2)
   ii. Production workshop 8th to 12th June 2009 in Bangladesh (Annexure 3)
   iii. Production and technical workshop 7-10th December 2009 in Bangladesh (Annexure 4)

3. Workshop on Managerial and Operational Aspects of a Community Radio Station September 21-24, 2010, at JU, Kolkata India (Annexure 5)
4. Workshop on Setting up Internet Radio and Technical Aspects at and New Delhi March 2011(Annexure 6)
5. Study Tour on Community Radio Stations to Lalitpur, UP, Chanderi, MP, and Gurgaon, Haryana India, 23 February – 2 March, 2011 (Annexure 6)

2. Monitoring & Evaluation Design & Implementation

Methods of collecting base material
• detailed reports on training process from participants, facilitators and lead partner (See Annexures 1 through 6)
• questionnaire response from beneficiaries (Annexure 8, (a) to (f))
• interaction with facilitator and lead partner of facilitator (Annexure 9)
• field visit to licensee stations (See Field Report summary below)
• group discussions with target audience community (Attached video tapes of three group interactions at Chapai Nawabganj, Annexure 10 transcripts)
• station personnel feedback (See detailed Field Report, Annexure 11, (a) through (d))

Method of Analysis
1. Match aims of facilitator with training provided in
• content production
• technical and managerial aspects
• ethos of community radio and community response

2. Match community response and station functioning with 1 above through field visit, survey of programme sheet, programme schedule.

**Field study** undertaken between June 10 and June 14 2011.

**FIELD STUDY PLAN**

1. To increase the depth and density of the responses already received through survey and reports of training process
2. To match the aims of the facilitator CEMCA with the functioning of lead partner and participants in actual application, of technical and content production knowledge gained from preparatory period
3. To understand final outcome, i.e., whether the facilitator and lead partner’s aims have been adequately fulfilled

Licensees visited
- CCD, Bangladesh, Rajshahi
- Proyas, Chapai Nawabganj
- Massline Media Centre
- Agricultural Information Services
- RDRS

Licensees contacted
- Srizony
- ACLAB
FIELD REPORT SUMMARY

The Bangladesh government has extended the earlier deadline of April 21 for license holders to go on air, to October 21, 2011, due to certain procedural bottlenecks regarding BTRS allocation and import license sanction from its own end.

STATUS OF CRS AS ON JUNE 30, 2011

- **Massline Media Centre** has begun test transmission at Bagura since May 27, 2011. The station is on air daily from 5pm to 6pm, with pre-recorded programmes and development news.

- **CCD** has equipment ready, space for installation and studio structure are almost ready.
  - Programme stock of 2 months recorded
  - Promotional material being finalized
  - Community feedback meeting planned for end of June.

- **Srizony** has purchased equipment; tower construction and studio preparation are in the pre-final stages.

- **Proyas** received the final clearance of frequency bandwidth on June 12.
  - Studio preparation, furnishing and tower construction are on.
  - Community meetings were held while I was present.
  - Community learning programmes are underway

- **RDRS** is building studio and tower

- **AIS** has prepared programme schedule and work on studio and tower are nearing completion

- **ACLAB** preparations are underway and equipment has been sourced.

The remainder of this section indicates the ground covered since the field visit and the interim report.

CURRENT POSITION, AS ON AUGUST 16, 2011

Since the Field visit, the following developments have occurred. A summary follows. For tabulated results, see Annexure 11, (a) through (e))

**Massline Media Centre:** Test transmission continues; final transmission from September 2011. Programme schedule available. (See Annexure 11(e))
CCD: Test transmission on; final on-air scheduled for last week of August. Programme sample available; projected schedule subject to community feedback: outline available (Annexure 11(c))

Srizony: Preparation work in final stages.

Proyas: Construction completed. FPC and schedule planned for 6 months. and community feedback questionnaire available(See Annexure 11(b))

RDRS: Building completed (Photographs provided, Annexure 11(a)). Acoustic work for Studio is going on. Installation of Transmitter, Antenna and tower will be completed by September 2011. Programme schedule available (Annexure 11(a))

AIS: Studio, Building, Antenna tower is ready. Awaiting transmitting equipment. Programme schedule available (Annexure 11(d))

In sum, the progress since the filed visit has been noticeable.

3 of the stations have started test transmissions; one was already on test transmission when the field visit was undertaken.

Readiness to go on air and efforts to make the station sustainable are evidenced by the content preparation, stock of programmes from the material available attached in Annexure 11 (a) through (e).
FINDINGS

From available reports, questionnaire responses, interviews and field survey, the following findings emerge:

1. The training provided on all aspects of community radio establishment, operation and maintenance by CEMCA-Rupantar have been effective.
2. Their utilisation in planning, organisation and implementation of community radio activities in different locations visited was substantiated by the documents made available.

The overall situation is:

1. Beneficiaries have recorded in the questionnaires circulated and in interviews that the training programmes have been helpful.
2. Rupantar’s role as facilitator and trainer in both technical and production aspects of community radio have been useful.
3. Managerial workshops have helped to fashion the personnel planning and resource and responsibility allocation within the station.
4. The philosophy of community radio, with the emphasis on sustainability through community participation and support in all aspects of operation, has been disseminated and further strengthened through community learning programmes facilitated by Rupantar and supported by COL.

The current status of direct beneficiaries of CEMCA-Rupantar initiatives is as follows:

- No. of direct beneficiaries out of a total of 14 licensees: 7
- Readiness to go on air (as of August 16, 2011)
- Test Broadcast underway: 2
- Projected final on-air dates end August 2011: 2
- Projected broadcast dates September: 3
- Projected broadcast dates early October: 2

ARISING FROM OUTCOMES

The beneficiaries feel the need for continuing support for the following purposes:

1. Given the period over which the programmes were conducted, and the procedural delays resulting from government activities, the beneficiaries feel that a follow-up workshop dealing with the issues of immediate concern regarding technicalities of transmission will be of practical help and give the final impetus to the preparations as well as the immediate problems resulting there from.
2. Rupantar has structured itself into a nodal agency in Bangladesh, working with the licensees for maintaining community learning and networking between licensees. It may be provided long-term expertise support for functioning as a technical and production training agency for community radio units in Bangladesh.
CONCLUSIONS

The initiatives taken by CEMCA-Rupantar have covered managerial, technical and production aspects of the station.

Besides emphasis has been laid on sustainability and hence to the building of a resource base of community people, technical personnel and programming. Study tours and field visits to functioning community radio stations of various types have enhanced this learning.

Beneficiaries have shown through their organisation, production and training activities in the preparation for going on air, that they are ready to meet the challenge of a sustainable community radio set up.

The initiatives taken by CEMCA, in partnership with Rupantar have the following results:

1. Prepared beneficiaries to plan, set up and operate their own units.
2. Involve the community and its various interests in the process of setting up the station, and receive training and learning for this purpose
3. Build an informal network among the individual organisations holding licenses, which has the potential to grow into a full-fledged community radio network for sharing of content, skills and act as medium for forming community radio policy and implementation in the country, in accordance with the basic philosophy of the community radio.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The process of initiation and training, intensive and comprehensive though it was, stretched over three years (2008 to 2011). Certain procedural delays further set back the operationalisation. The gap between training and implementation becoming increasingly long, beneficiaries felt that they would benefit from follow-up workshops.

2. The CEMCA –Rupantar form of partnership may, on future occasions, be further focused for providing such continued support with initiatives being locally assessed and planned by Rupantar. The aim would be to help Rupantar emerge as an independent country-based facilitation agency with academic and technical expertise being provided when required by CEMCA

3. If ‘refresher’ workshops or long-term support for the nodal agency is planned, then structures for regular information sharing between radio stations, nodal agency and CEMCA, rather than interim or end-use studies, should be put in place, such that the exact level of functioning and optimum local inputs needed by the beneficiaries may be periodically available, and programmes planned accordingly.
Annexures

- Annexure 1: First National workshop on Community Radio Awareness, held between 2nd and 4th March 2008 at Bangladesh Open University (BOU) campus
- Annexure 2: Content development workshop, Jan 2009, (a) and (b)
- Annexure 3: Content development workshop, June 2009
- Annexure 4: Content development workshop, December 2009
- Annexure 5: JU in situ workshop on managerial and technical aspects of running a CRS (study tour 1) sep 2010
- Annexure 6: Study tour feb-march 2011
- Annexure 7: Field trip
- Annexure 8: Questionnaire
- Annexure 9: Field interviews (a) to (e)
- Annexure 10: Community meetings (videos and transcriptions) and field photographs
- Annexure 11: Current status and Programme schedules (a) to (e)
Comprehensive Report on
The workshop on
Community Radio Operation in Bangladesh
March 02-04, 2008, at Bangladesh Open University

Jointly organised by
D.Net
(Development Research Network)
&
BNNRC
(Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication)

In Collaboration with
BOU
(Bangladesh Open University)
&
CEMCA
(Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia)
A. The List of participants

(In alphabetic order)

1. Abdullah Al Shakir, Associate Programme Officer, YPSA, Chittagong.
2. Ahmed Selim, Regional Director, Mymensing, Bangladesh Open University.
3. AKM Fakrul Islam, Programme Specialist, Bangladesh Open University.
6. Badrul Haider Chowdhury, Deputy Director, Information, Bangladesh Open University.
8. Debobroto Chakraborty, Programme Officer, YPSA, Chittagong.
9. Dr. Md. Kabirul Islam, Regional Director, Comilla, Bangladesh Open University.
11. Kamaruzzaman, Programme Coordinator, BNNRC, Dhaka.
12. KM Fakhrul Islam, Cameraman, Media Division, Bangladesh Open University.
13. KM Taz-Biul Hasan, Producer, Media Division, Bangladesh Open University.
15. Malik Md. Hasan Mamun, Coordinating Officer, Bangladesh Open University.
17. Md. Abul Kashem Shikdar, Joint Director, Information and PR, Bangladesh Open University.
19. Md. Fazlul Haq, Assistant Coordinator, COAST Trust, Bhoila.
22. Md. Safiullah Sabuz, Programme Officer, Speed Trust, Barisal.
23. Mohammad Harun, Programme Officer, YPSA, Sitakund, CHittagong.
25. MRM Abdullah, Regional Director, Faridpur, Bangladesh Open University.
27. Saraf Uddin Khan, Cameraman, Media Division, Bangladesh Open University.
28. Shah Md. Faroque, Assistant Director, Media, Bangladesh Open University.
29. Shahida Khan, Programme Officer, Radio Programme, Amader Union, RUPANTOR, Khulna.
30. Shamima Akhter, Executive Director, ASWO, Savar, Dhaka.
31. Sharif Md. Shahabuddin, Assistant Director, Media, Bangladesh Open University.
32. SM Iqbal Hossain, Assistant Coordinator, COAST Trust, Cox’s Bazar.
33. Sohail Ahmed, Video Specialist, Bangladesh Open University.
B. Objectives of the workshop

The objectives so far are as follows:

- To gear up the CR enthusiasts on the eve of the announcement of ‘Community Radio Installation, Broadcast and Operation Policy 2008’ by the government of Bangladesh;
- To create readiness for installation of at least 50 Community Radio soon after the announcement of the CR policy;
- Making difference between community radio and the commercial FM radio to the forthcoming CR initiators;
- Bringing together the commercial phone companies, NGOs and institute like Bangladesh Open Universities in promotion of the Community Radio;
- Experience sharing of CR from different countries like India;
- Facilitating techniques and management of CR in detail so that the participants could be able to install, broadcast and operate a community radio by themselves;
- To clarify the social, cultural and economic aspects of the community radio and its significance in the rural livelihood;
- To clarify the role of the CR in bridging the information divide between rural and urban area in the countries like Bangladesh;
C. Programme Schedule

March 02, 2008

Inaugural Session

Welcome Address by Ms. Rukmini Vemraju, Programme Officer, CEMCA.

Special Guest’s Address by Dr. Anayan Raihan, Secretary General, Bangladesh Tele-centre Network (BTN) and AHM Bazlur Rahman, CEO, BNNRC.

Address by the Chief Guest, Professor Dr. M Farid Ahmed, the Vice Chancellor, Bangladesh Open University.

Address by the Chairperson, AKM Rohul Amin Akanda, the Treasurer, Bangladesh Open University.

Vote of Thanks, Md. Monjur-E-Khoda Tarafdar, Registrar, Bangladesh Open University.

Session 1: Basics of Community Radio
Conducted by AHM Bazlur Rahman

- Social, Cultural, Ecological and Environmental Dimension of Community Radio
- Radio Broadcasting
- Radio Waves
- Linking the Technology to Production of Content

March 03, 2008

Session 2: Technology for Community Radio
Conducted by Mr. Monoranjan Das, Studio Consultant, Radio Today, and Mr. J Mawla Newaj, Former Additional Chief Engineer, Bangladesh Betar,

- Designing the Station and Studio Space
- The Broadcast Studio
- The Production Studio
- Field Work Equipment Operation
- Transmission Equipment

Session 3: Management of Community Radio Station
Conducted by Mr. Shams Suman, Executive, Radio Today

- Setting Rules and Regulations in the Studio
- Maintaining the Documentation
- Maintaining Equipments
- Experience Sharing (Success Stories)

March 04, 2008

Session 4: Content Production
Conducted by Mr. Amit Chakraborty, Programme Director (Consultant), World Space Radio.

- Planning a Programme
- General Content
- Interviewing
- Practical Content Development: Interview
- Local News
- Practical Content Development: Local News
- Presentation Skill

Certification Ceremony

Closing Ceremony
D. Detailed Minutes

Inaugural Session
March 02, 2008, 10.00 am
Media Centre Auditorium, BOU

The Course Coordinator
Mr. Firoj Ahmed, The Joint Director of Training and Research of Bangladesh Open University welcomed the participants and the guests presented in the inaugural.

Address of Special Guest

Dr. Ananya Raihan, Executive Director, D.Net
Community Radio is going to be opened up by the law in Bangladesh very shortly. Therefore, this particular workshop is very much convenient by the time. CR is very much capable of contributing in Distant Learning.

D.Net is introducing E-learning programme named ‘Baatighar’. D.Net is working in partnership with the institutions like Intel, Microsoft for the promotion of technology in the rural areas of Bangladesh.

D.Net wants to propose BOU through this workshop to assist D.Net in E-learning programme in the primary and secondary schools in Bangladesh as BOU have the infrastructure and resources.

AHM Bazlur Rahman, Chief Executive Officer, BNNRC
In Bangladesh there are a number of development initiators like Government, Political Parties, Civil Society Organisations, Universities, NGOs and other organisations and institutions but unfortunately they have a less coordination among them generally. Here, we are very happy to see that, it is a very good coordination in relation to the Community Radio. Here we have Donor organisations, University, NGOs, Government all together.

BOU have a positive history of contribution in alleviation of ‘knowledge divide’ and by promoting this workshop it would be strengthened. CEMCA and BOU deserve thanks for promoting Community Radio in the right moment.

We have to achieve PRSP and MDG having no excuse after 2015 and CR have a very important role in achieving such goals rapidly. People also have every right to have ‘Knowledge Divide’ abolished.

Address of Chief Guest

Professor Dr. M Farid Ahmed, Honourable Vice Chancellor, BOU
This particular workshop regarding community radio is going to contribute to the social economic development of Bangladesh.
Our day to day life is now influenced by the technology. Now we can share any particular book from any particular library of the world sitting anywhere in the world. In the Sweden University students are having any lectures on any topics from any professor due to the development in the use of technology.

BOU is using TV for the distant learning programme and 45 minutes of Air Time allocation for their programme. BOU have applied to the government for 4 hours to run their distant education programme. But it will take time as they also have to be prepared to run programmes for such a long time.

BOU is now working hard for a Virtual Interactive Classroom. BOU have 12 regional resource centres in Bangladesh equipped with Audio Visual equipments.

BOU needs collaboration with like minded social organisations in Bangladesh and friend organisation like CEMCA for more development in this process.

Address of Chairperson
Mr. AKM Ruhul Amin Akanda, Treasurer, Bangladesh Open University
The only thing I want to add is, the sun of the ICT is already in the middle of the sky. We want to make the participants of this workshop equipped so that they can bit the sunlight with their capacity.

Thank all for presenting the workshop.

Address of Ms Rukmini Vemraju, Programme Officer, CEMCA
Bangladesh Open University and Commonwealth of Learning (COL)/ CEMCA have a long history of successful partnership.

BOU is using ODL and this is a distant learning programme that converts print materials to e-learning. Some Caribbean and African countries are also using ODL.

This is a technical workshop. CEMCA is proud to be with the workshop. CEMCA is currently working with more than 30 radio stations in India.

Vote of Thanks
Ms. Rukmini Vemraju announces the vote of thanks for the workshop.
Session 1: Basics of Community Radio

Social, Cultural, Ecological and Environmental dimensions of Community Radio; Radio Broadcasting, Radio Waves, Linking the technology to Production of Content

Conducted by AHM Bazlur Rahman

Community Radio is a new concept in Bangladesh but already there are some initiatives like community radio i.e. cable-casting radio as the community radio operation yet to be approved by the government.

Community Radio is a radio that is run, owned and managed by the community people. Some countries in the East are contributing to help us to have electronic devices in cheap prices. Therefore, even the people of remote rural areas also have radio in their hands.

According to the government, 40% people are print disable in Bangladesh. Many of them are out the TV network due to no electricity and others. That’s why radio is so popular in Bangladesh, especially in the rural areas.

Bangladesh Betar, the national radio of Bangladesh broadcasts world class programmes of entertainment, but only due to the controlled news it has no credibility among the general people.

On the other hand, according to the rural livelihood, one who wants to purchase a computer needs to sell about 40 Mon (1 Mon equals to 40 kg) of rice or 3 of the goats. A modem was equivalent to a cow in costs. Thus, computers and ICT tools like that were far from the reach of the rural people. But radio, as an electronic device, is not so costly.

In Bangladesh, there is no obstacle in information broadcasting. May be it is for not having any particular law in the government or may be it is for private initiatives, whatever it is, it happened. Many FM radio have been established. A number of satellite TV channel have been started. Cable TV network have been extended through all over the country. So, there is no barrier in broadcasting.

But unfortunately, we still have not the community radio in Bangladesh. In India, there are more than 40 thousand community radios; Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka also have community radio. There are four categories of radio broadcasting systems in the world, generally. They are Short Waves or SW like VOA and BBC, Medium Waves or MW like Bangladesh Betar, Frequency Modulation or FM like Radio Today, Radio Foorti etc. and the Community Radio. Three of them i.e. SW, MW and FM are business for profit and only the rest, CR, is not.

Radio VOA and BBC are external service. People live in where these are broadcasted from cannot hear them.

The following questions are asked for clarify as the floor was opened for the questions.

Q1: How does community radio generate funds or how does it earn when it is a non-profit venture? What should be the earning source of a CR?

Q2: Community Radio is very useful. Then, why it is not still to be opened up in Bangladesh? Globalisation has both positive and negative aspects. Developing countries like Malaysia have taken the positives rapidly from it and that’s the key to their success. But unfortunately, we, countries like Bangladesh, could not. You know about the little magazine, these are sort of alternative media and had a significant role in the Anti British Movement in this sub continent. Community Radio is such an alternative media that can be the voice of poor against the negative aspects.

Q3: What is campus radio? Is there any campus radio in sub continent?
Campus Radio is also a sort of community radio. It is run by, generally, a university within the campus. They have transmitter according to the radius of the campus.

In India, the first campus radio was found in Bangalore. As using antenna was prohibited they had started their radio with cable hiding under the ground.

Q4: What should be the measures if any influential person uses a community radio for his/her personal interests, for political purpose or anything like smuggling?

Q5: Do community radio broadcasts only serious things? Can they transmit entertaining things like songs, jokes etc. beside it?

Q6: Everything is being modernised today. How a community radio can compete with a modernised, equipped and commercial FM Radio having low budget equipments?

A traditional drama form *Yatra* is about to closed down since just when investment and marketing entered into it. Investment and marketing introduced a commercial attitude removing the community involvement from these people oriented initiatives like *Yatra* Art.

Commercial Media never want to be pro-people. For instance, no media in Bangladesh disclosed the harmfulness to kidney of a beauty product named ‘Fair & Lovely’ because they get regular advertisement from the company.

Q7: What would be the expenses of an establishment of a community radio and how it is possible to maintain the regular running cost?

Q8: Is it possible to run a radio by 2-3 people? There are certain jobs like music, sound editing, recording, broadcasting, equipment maintenance, troubleshooting; is it possible for them to be engaged in so many works at a time?

A CR can rebroadcast the contents like news, announcements, even music and popular songs from the national or commercial FM radios. They can simply redirect the broadcasting contents sometimes.

**Ms. Rukmini Vemraju**

The objective of a community radio is not to rebroadcast contents of other radio. It is rather to generate contents from the locality.

They can regenerate the contents like songs, magazine programmes and dramas etc. ignoring copyright concerns.

Q9: Have we enough skilled and dedicated human resource to run community radio now? Especially in the villages how can we manage human resource?

**AHM Bazlur Rahman**

There are disparities regarding resources among the countries but the radio frequency resource in every country is all the same. Therefore, the capability and proficiency of any government is how strategically and skilfully they are using the spectrum. For example we need not to allocate different frequency for two radio, we also can allocate same frequency for two radio situated in different areas. If we want to promote Community Radio we must be use our spectrum more strategically as we have not much more frequencies after allocating for Defence and Commercial radio.

Q10: Is there any scope to use the community radio in propaganda of political manifestation? If anybody wants to use the media like community radio, what should be the measure to prevent them?
Actually, there is no way to allow a radio frequency for political activities. Community Radio and its allocated spectrum is completely free from the political activities.

Q11: Can we think the community radio commercially, especially to increase its income in the name of sustainability?

Yes. We can. But there is only one condition. The profit must not be distributed among some individuals like the directors at the end of a fiscal year. It only can be reinvested in the radio for further development or the salary of the radio workers or any social goods of the concerned community.

Session 2: Technology for Community Radio (Designing the Station and Studio Space; the Broadcasting Studio, the Production Studio; Field Work Equipment Operation; Transmission Equipment)

&

Management of Community Radio Station (Setting Rules and Regulations in the Studio; Maintaining the Documentation; Maintaining the Equipment; Experience Sharing i.e. Success Stories)

Jointly Conducted by Mr. Monoranjan Das, Consultant, Radio Today & Mr. J Mawla Newaj, Retd. Additional Chief Engineer, Bangladesh Betar

Mr. Monoranjan Das

There is a significant difference between the narrowcasting and broadcasting. Only two radio talk to each other by a wireless technology is narrowcasting. In this process only two stations can talk to each other. But Broadcasting is to sending messages from one station and being received by all whomever in the surrounding.

Radio was invented in 1890 where broadcasting had been started since 1920. In India government initiated radio had been started in 1935 through All India Radio. In Bangladesh, radio broadcasting has been started by government after liberation and private broadcasting came later on as it was considered as a development in aspect of information dissemination.

The basic theory of radio technology is as follows:

1. To transfer the sound into the electric energy;
2. Amplification of the electric energy;
3. Transform into radio frequency and sent to a transmitter;
4. Sending signals to Antenna;
5. To be received the wave signal by a receiver;
6. Transform the signal into sound back and send by a speaker as an output.

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Input

Microphone
Cassette/CD
Live tele

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Electric Energy</th>
<th>Transmitter</th>
<th>Antenna</th>
<th>Receiver with speaker</th>
</tr>
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- Input
- Cassette/CD
- Live tele
- Microphone
It may be needed a console to control many inputs at a time. Control means volume up down or timing of the play and pause.

**Energy conversion**

Sound is basically a sort of wave in the air. A microphone receives and transforms the sound wave into electric wave. This electric wave is being sent to the transmitter. The replica of an audio wave rides on the transmitter career and travel as a modulation. Then it creates audio signals to be received.

A receiver receives the audio signal from the career. The receiver convert back the electric wave into sound wave.

The process of sound conversion into energy and conversion back from energy to sound was analogue. Still the analogue system is being used in many radios. But recently many radios are using digital conversion systems. Digital system reduces noise. But one thing, the human body is analogue. We cannot receive and digital data. Therefore, when we talk and when we receive all are analogue. Only digital process remains in the middle for noise reduction.

There are two kinds of modulation i.e. AM and FM. AM is international property and it is controlled by ITU. We are going to use the FM one for the community radio. There are 3 kinds of AM i.e. Low Frequency or Long Wave, Medium Frequency of Medium Wave and High Frequency or Short Wave. We have no Long Wave radio in Bangladesh. From 87.5 to 108 MHz is the range of the FM is.

The advantage of the FM is less noise and the disadvantage of the AM is atmospheric noise like lightening, welding etc. On the other hand, the disadvantage of the FM is it should be in line of sight where AM can overcome line of sight bindings and it travels through the earth. Short Wave (SW) travels by reflecting of the ionosphere. The ionosphere reflects the SW radio signals like a mirror. Therefore, it need not be in the line of sight and that’s why it can travel extreme long distance, to every corner of the world.

According to the Community Radio legislation the height of the antenna should not be more than 30 metre with a transmitter of less than 100 Watt (in India 50 Watt is permitted). The line of sight area for a 30 metre antenna would be some 22-23 km of radius.

Q. BBC is being broadcasted from London to all over the world by Short Wave. How can we listen to the same programmes on the same time on BBC by FM in Dhaka?

BBC has an especial arrangement for the listeners of Dhaka for noise reduction. They send the radio signal to **Bangladesh Betar** satellite and the FM BBC rebroadcasts with the local antenna of **Bangladesh Betar** situated in Dhaka with a radius of more than 50 km.

A minimum 0.8 MHz difference should be in between two FM radio in the same community in order to avoid conflict.

**Ms. Rukmini Vemraju**

In India generally contents are produced by the community radios of their own. In an average 50% of the contents are made locally.

In Bangladesh the pilot basis regime of Community Radio allows one organisation to apply for one radio station. According to a legal application one organisation would have one license for 2 years. The government will run a quick evaluation after 2 years and a decision would be taken on the basis of the evaluation.

As a university and other background Bangladesh Open University is different from others. It would not be really a community radio but an educational broadcasting. They might have even up to 50 to 80 km radius of FM radio for their purpose.
In India we also have such educational radio and we call it Gyanmani Radio. They are not community Radio basically.

Mr. J Mawla Newaj

Studio Design

A radio studio is a separated and equipped room where generally audio contents are being recorded. A Radio studio, therefore, must be sound protected in order to avoid the unexpected sounds and noises for radio content recording.

The walls of a sound studio are generally wooden and thick. They are generally made of rough surfaced wooden boards full of small holes are stick on the wall so that the sounds cannot reflect. Regular smooth surfaced cement walls make noise by reflecting the sound. The studios have generally heavy two layered doors.

We need not to have a professional studio for community radio as they are much expensive. As community radios have not much income we may make a studio by ourselves. The main objective of making an affordable CR studio is to protect somehow noise and unexpected sounds that can bother our recordings.

Even we can use heavy curtains or wall carpets to let the sound reflection from the wall to be reduced. Heavy curtain on the window is capable of protecting noise to pass through the window. It is not full proof but it works. In these cases we have to choose a place for the studio in the community where noises are less than other.

If we have glass partition between two studios there should be two layers of glasses and they must not be parallel to each other. The doors of the studio should be heavy and the frames of the doors should have covered with sound protecting materials such as rubber. It would be better to have looking glass on the door and they also should be two layered and not parallel to each other.

If we have AC in the studio it should be set such way so that its face is not towards the recording microphone. We might have to rearrange the microphone and the AC to avoid the noise.

A computer of general configuration is enough for our studio. There are a number of audio software for recording and editing the audio clips. But we need another computer with a larger Hard Disk Storage for archiving the broadcasted programmes. We need to have the archive as because the authority may ask our radio to submit the broadcasted programmes to check any time. We should be ready. Archives have many others uses and values.

If any CR wants to broadcast a live telephone conversation they need a device in the console named Hybrid. This device allows connecting any phone line to the live broadcast.

Expenditures of a studio

The rough estimates of the expenditure of the studio equipments are as follows.

Console: A 4 to 6 channel console would cost 25 to 30 thousand Taka. Console is basically a sound mixture which has a multi-channel input and every input have separate sound balance equalizer button and amplifier for controlling a particular audio track to play and pause or up and down of the volume level.

The multiple inputs would be one or more Microphone, CD, Cassette Player, Telephone and other sound sources.

We may use a computer with particular audio card and software in stead of the console. But it may be more costly though it is more sophisticated. For community radio purpose it is better to use manual console as it is cheaper.
Transmitter and Antenna

A 100 watt transmitter is allowed for the private uses like a community radio FM. If it is 6 db gains it would multiply the 100 watt 4 times. Therefore, a 100 watt transmitter is more than enough for us.

We may have our transmitter antenna by both purchasing or made by ourselves. If we go to make it by our own we have to know very well about the measurements and many other scientific relations for a good antenna. It may be traumatic sometimes. It is easier to purchase. The cost depends on the size and configurations.

There are two types of transmitter i.e. Mono and Stereo. The sound quality of the stereo one is better but the transmitting range of mono is wider. What we need is to reach to more people and our community radio listeners are very general people who have cheaper radios on their hand with mono sound receiver. Therefore, transmitting stereo sound is not necessary for us.

There are various types of antenna and our antenna would definitely depend on many things like the geographical shape of the community, location of the radio station in the community etc. The antenna could be Uni, Bi or Omni directional.

We have to set a lightening arrester with a grounding connection on the top of the antenna tower so that it would be protected from the lightening and thunder. We should also set a red aviation obstruction light on the top of the tower.

Microphones

For a general audio studio a dynamic microphone is most commonly used. There are various directional (uni, bi and omni) dynamic microphones are available in the market with various prices. Condenser microphones are better for song recording.

Power

General 220v is adequate for our studio works. We may have our own generator for emergency and IPS or UPS as a backup.

Solar energy is better for the small islands and remote areas. The advantage of the solar energy is it has no generation noise and the disadvantage is being worthless in cloudy weather.

Location

It would be the best if the studio and transmitter are located in the same place. The transmitter needs a open space for setting the tower with guy wear and having no high building adjacent to it. On the other hand, a studio need to be placed in the locality so that people can come often and then to the studio for participation. If the transmitter and the studio are adjacent to each other we may connect them with physical cable otherwise we have to use radio link for the connection.

We have to choose a location to install a studio so that we can avoid some uncontrollable noises like railway stations and bus stoppages. We need to avoid being nearer or under of a high voltage career electric line or any welding workshop. These create electric noise in the audio recordings.

Toolbox

We need some particular tools for a studio like Avo-mitre (multi-mitre), Volta mitre, shouldering iron, phase tester and other necessary generic tools. We may have a toolbox for the easygoing uses and safety of the tools.

Cleaning

The biggest enemies of the electronic equipments are dust and moisture. We need to be careful of these. We may use blower and vacuum cleaner in this purpose.
Man power

Manpower would depend on the income and density of programmes to broadcast. At least one person should be fully engaged for the whole management. Other manpower may managed by volunteering and or partial payment basis. Manpower should be collected from the community so that they feel the ownership and dedication.

Session 3: Management of Community Radio Station Setting Rules and Regulations in the Studio, Maintaining the Documentation, Maintaining Equipments, Experience Sharing (Success Stories)

Conducted by Mr. Shams Suman, Executive, Radio Today

Firstly, we need to realise for which type of community people we are going to broadcast i.e. what is their basic occupation, what is their understanding level, language (colloquial) etc. We may divide our whole day programme in 3 to 4 clusters according to the timeframe of the day. Then we have to decide which type of programme we need to broadcast in which cluster and who would be the target audience of the cluster. Sometimes they would be children, sometimes housewives, and sometimes the male members of the community.

We need to decide on what language the radio would talk if it is colloquial or standard or mixed. One important thing is to reach everyone and in this purpose we have to talk in local accent of the language. But, on the other hand, media has a role to educate people, educate them the standards of a language so that they can compete everywhere in the country as well as communicate with other communities.

This is not a bible to follow, it is just a debate on what should I choose.

A regular programme should be organised in a particular pattern. Firstly it should have a signature tune in the beginning so that the listeners can understand that their favourite programme is going to start soon and they can get prepared. The regular programme should have the same segments organised in a same order every time. For example, a programme may have a telephone or sms feedback after a certain interview or it may have a quiz for the next programme and an answer of the previous quiz at the end of the programme.

A community radio must have a regular community feedback. It may have an open meeting regularly or may have interactive tools in broadcasting. For example, live programme with phone or sms feedback of the audience.

It would be better to identify the principal audience of the radio. It would be helpful to define the programme patterns and educative objectives concerning the listeners. The base audience of a community radio may be the students of age group 6 to 16, for example, or it may be the fishermen who go to the deep sea for fishing.

Session 4, Day 3

Ms Rukmini Vemraju

Community Radio has been started in India since 2002. But it was not started immediately. A lot of awareness programmes were to be held before that.

In India a community radio need to have clearance from 5 ministries and it is not so easy. In our countries government is never happy to give up controls. But what could we do, it is fact of life.

Government of India now liberalises the process which allows NGOs also to have permission for 3 years. For popularising the community radio the most important is creating awareness in
both the government and the community where we want to install a community radio. The community need to have the demand for it, first of all.

Contents of CR should be local both in form and in presentation. For example, a balanced diet never means a combination of particular foods prescribed by a doctor; there are many instances of local balanced diet. We need not introduce a new balanced diet to a community who already have a different type of balanced diet.

The presence in this workshop is the first link in Bangladesh to establish Community Radio. Therefore, these particular participants have the greater responsibility in this regard.

Session 3: Content Production Planning a Programme, General Content, Interviewing, Practical Content Development: Interview, Local News, Practical Content Development: Local News, Presentation Skill

Conducted by Dr. Amit Chakrabarti Programme Director (Consultant), World Space Radio.

A little boy was asked, ‘what do you like, Radio or Television?’ He replied, ‘Radio, because its pictures are more beautiful.’

Radio helps to see by ears where Television makes people to hear by eyes. The TV channel is the best what can communicate even in mute. Radio is nostalgic. Radio still survives only for the music.

Now a day, the advertisers decide what is to be the content list in both radio and television. We dream for a radio where no advertisement plays. You may think that radio might not possible to run without advertisement. There are many examples. NBR collects financial contributions from door to door and they have over 300 stations and they broadcast from coast to coast. The World Space Radio through all over the Europe has no advertisement.

In our subcontinent, generally radio talks in those people’s language (bookish standards) who don’t listen to radio and people who listen to radio (poor people of the villages) can’t understand the language. In India, the All India Radio speaks in over 200 dialects in language.

Chaibasa, a very small community in India, could not believe in a radio was going to be started in their own oral language. They speak in Ho language. In their community they could hear two big and well established radio station of All India Radio from Jamshedpur and Ranchi who never spoke in Ho.

There is a ‘Fix Point Chart’ what was once invented by the British and still being followed by us is a chart that fixes the programmes to be broadcast. Media people think themselves the wisest in all subjects. They never are happy to learn and they always want to select the programme for the audience. For example, they might arrange a discussion programme about the stomach ache and in this case they might call such an expert whose speech could not communicate with the audience. And they don’t even bother with the problem.

In earlier times of radio all recordings were fully based on written script. Even a discussion also had a complete written script and the discussants were distributed evenly to read the script. Those were not alive.

Question: In a community of a rural area generally have no experts who can discuss on some technical subjects. Should not we hire or invite expert people from outside?

It would be the best to know completely nothing for an operator of community radio. He/she will be able to do everything in the nicest and the newest way. He would be able to introduce something new.
A radio should not be substituted by a classroom. It should be just a medium of experience sharing. The audience should have the chance to choose what should be broadcast and what should not. They should have the choice what they want to hear and when.

Time has been changed. Now it is the age of Podcast. News or other broadcasting materials are nothing but product, commodities. Podcast is a sort of receiver by which the audience is selecting his/her choices. They are deciding what news they want to receive now, what they want later, what they never want. The Broadcasters should remember that very carefully. They always have to have proper feedback of the audience time to time. Otherwise they, surely, would loose their market.

In 1995 the High Court of India Justify to free the Air Waves.

**AHM Bazlur Rahman**

There are some commons i.e. International commons, National commons and Local commons. As the inhabitant of the Earth we have right to the commons to have the benefits in favour of us. It is mandatory to allocate at least 10% of the benefits directly in favour of the under privileged peoples in the country.

**Dr. Amit Chakrabarti**

Every community have some stories, some pains of their own, something private. For example The Belgians have no language of their own, Brazilians also; Armenia was conquered by Turkey 3-4 hundred years ago. Big Medias don’t bother these pains or stories. They have their own business and people have a very little share in this business.

Access, therefore, is very important. Any people are allowed is the central meaning of access.

Community Radio is the part of the struggle fro freedom to communicate. Therefore, the content management is the key issue of a people’s media.

Feedback is the most important thing regarding community radio and two-way communication is very important in this purpose. Telephone especially mobile telephone can be the best medium in this relation. In our sub continent mobile telephone has been reached to the remotest areas. Not only the feedback, mobile phone could be used in many other ways for radio i.e. mobile phone can play radio, mobile phones are commonly used in interviewing and there are many other uses of mobile phone in relation to radio.

Radio programmes should be short and concise. For example, TV spots i.e. TV commercials are very short in length and concise and that’s they are very popular and attractive.

We have to know about the media characteristics. The conspicuous feature of the mainstream media is profit dominance. Profit dominates the contents. Community Radio is free from the characteristics because it never wants to hook up the audience all the time what commercial media generally does. Community Radio is free from the rating of consuming (TRP).

An advertiser wants to sponsor a particular programme as because his/her daughter likes to see it. This type of dominance hampers the public choice (interest) but big media don’t even try to understand the people’s interests.

Community Radio always tries to avoid jargons. Community Radio is responsible for the concerned community and alternatively community is responsible for their community Radio. Community is not necessarily live in a certain geographic location. It can be a Birds Lover community or members of Orkut (an online community) who are scattered in all over the world.

The acceptability of media is now largely depends on the individuality of people and their different choice. There can be thousands of channel but one may choose only one of them. One may choose only the India Vs Australia cricket game and one may have no interests in others.
Therefore, the different media has become specialised in different topics. For example, there are some channels only on cricket games, some are on history. Community Radio is narrowly interested in the community issues.

**Certification Ceremony**

Certificates are distributed among the participants who have taken part in the workshop for three days. The Vice Chancellor of Bangladesh Open University Professor Dr. M Farid Ahmed and the Treasurer Mr. AKM Ruhul Amin Akanda hand over the certificates. Programmes Officer of CEMCA Ms. Rukmini Vemraju was also present in the certificates giving ceremony.

**Closing Ceremony**

The workshop ends with a gala closing ceremony where The Vice Chancellor of Bangladesh Open University Professor Dr. M Farid Ahmed was present as the Chief Guest and Mr. AKM Ruhul Amin Akanda, the Treasurer of BOU had chaired the ceremony.

Some proposals to BOU and CEMCA were presented in the Closing Ceremony on behalf of the organisers i.e. BNNRC and D.Net. Mr. AHM Bazlur Rahman on behalf of the organisers presented the proposals those are as follows:

- BOU has 12 regional centres where they are expected to arrange at least 12 workshop on Community Radio Awareness. It will be very much helpful in CR promotion in Bangladesh.
- BOU has enough facilities and equipments to run an Education FM ranging all over the country. It is proposed to BOU to go for the permission and other proceedings for the proposed Education FM.
- BOU and CEMCA have a lot of educational contents for radio. If they agreed to share the contents with the upcoming Community Radios in Bangladesh it would be really resourceful for them.
- BOU can share their modern and resourceful equipments through training and technical assistance to the forthcoming Community Radio in Bangladesh.

**Feedback from the participants**

Two participants were invited to share the feedback in the closing ceremony. They thanked heartily to CEMCA and BOU for giving them the opportunity of participation. They mentioned that the women participation should be equal to the male participants.

The participants felt confident enough to run a community radio by themselves soon after the government approve the policy and open up the CR.
Training workshop on community radio production report

I had the honor to be a special guest in the training workshop on Community Radio Production on 19-22th January 2009. It was a great privilege to represent Jadavpur University’s radio station. There were many N.G.O representatives from different places of Bangladesh who had applied for CR license. There were many eminent personalities like Bazlur Rahman, Abu Nawsher, Saifuddin Sabuj, Sohel Awrangzeb who conducted training sessions on Community Radio. I had the privilege to train others in the 3rd, 5th and 9th sessions.

In the 3rd session I gave them some lessons on program content development. I put some light on radio script writing and concepts of programming. I also discussed how to involve local people in CR. In my 9th session I demonstrated different recording, editing and transmission software. I am giving a brief description about the training sessions conducted by me.

In the 3rd session of the workshop which was my first session, I shared my experience on developing content in CR stations with the participants. I informed them about the different genres of programming like the subject, prospect and technical formatting and also discussed the technique of script writing.

In my 5th session I discussed basic concepts of CR programming and production. We discussed different subjects like what people like to hear on radio and details of programme based on movies, music, drama and literature. I gave emphasis on the point how to go on air with the same program for 365 days a year with versatility. They learned the most important thing—how to have the community participation on a regular basis. Participants learned the nitty-gritty of pre-launch of CR. They also had a clear idea of involving the local people and build their interest in CR and in the long run how to make their community people feel free to have a direct access to the radio station on the mike as well as off the mike.

In my ninth session I demonstrated and trained them how to use editing software like sound forge and audacity for recording and editing I also demo state small remote recorder for outdoor recording. I gave them every minute acute detail and different aspect of sound recording and editing, mixing mastering, usage of music bed, sample, sound designing, planning a show from technical producers point.

Later I gave them a complete idea of scheduling a show in the transmit ion log using channel id, promos, commercials, show in cue, out cue, and live phone in format with songs scheduling, I gave them demos of different transmit ion software like Zara radio and windows media player.

We formatted three teams in the participants team a, team b and team c,

Team a – radio pratasa- produced a show on problems in adolescence period, where they recorded in schools and also did indoor studio host recording, they used songs, music, gave voiceover and also edited the show on their own.

Team b- shalal chaya- produced a show on price rise of vegetables. They planned and executed the show going outdoor for recording with interviewing vegetable seller, buyer, farmer and specialist. They used songs; music, gave voiceover and also edited the show on their own.

Team c - radio sabuj bangla produced a family and child related program .They interviewed a mother, they did a small drama and also they recorded a song.

CONCLUSION:

I have worked for commercial radio for many years. I have gathered one year experience in Community Radio. This is a total new kind of experience for me. I have shared my experience with the participants and discussed about the difference of Commercial and Community Radio with them. I have tried to explain the difference between Community Radio and Commercial Radio to them and how community radio can make a difference to everyday life.

I have also tried to simplify the different software used in recording the programmes. I have shared my varied experience with them and discussed about the possibilities of Community Radio.

This workshop has been a very fruitful experience for me. The workshop was successful and everybody including me learnt a lot about radio production I have learnt a lot from the participants as well as from other member present there. I would be glad if I can share my experience and is looking forward to attend more such workshops in future.

Abhishek Das
Programme Coordinator
Radioju
Training Workshop on Community Radio Programme Production Development

Date: January 19 - 22, 2009
Venue: Hotel Western INN Inc., Khulna, Bangladesh
Organized by: Rupantar, Khulna, Bangladesh
Supported by: CEMCA, India

Introduction

A training workshop was organized by Rupantar with support from CEMCA. The workshop was held from 19-22 January 2009 at Hotel Western Inn, Khulna. The workshop aimed at developing Community Radio Production for effective communication as part of Open Distance Learning.

The workshop was conducted with the facilitation of the following resource persons:

1. Rukmini Vemraju, Delhi
2. Abhishek Das, Kolkata
3. AHM Bazlur Rahman, Dhaka
4. Md. Abu Naeemier, Dhaka
5. Saifuddin Sabuj, Dhaka
6. Sumon Gomes, Dhaka
7. Sohel Awangzeb, Dhaka
8. Sumon Roy, Dhaka
9. Sumon Gomes, Dhaka
10. Asraf Abir, Dhaka

The following persons attended the training workshop as participants:

1. Md. Abdus Sobur, Nalta Hospital, Satkhira
2. Syed Hafizur Rahman, BARSA, Satkhira
3. Ashfa Salim, RDRS, Rangpur
4. Tahim Islam, NGOI, Naogaon
5. Shahida Skinder, DORP, Satkhira
6. A.K.M Khalil Alamin, SOUL, Dhaka
7. Md. Rajwanul Haque, Proyas, Chapai-Nawabganj
8. Palali Dey, CCDB, Rajshahi
9. Banani Das Gupta, Rupantar, Bagerhat
10. Kazi Nazrul Hasan, Shabolombi, Norail
11. Md. Ahsanul Alam, SETU, Kushtia
12. Nasirul Homan Shupoo, COAST, Barisal
13. Moimul Huda, STEPS, Maltebaria
14. Md. Abul Hossain, Rupantar, Bagerhat
15. Shirajum Salakin, Rupantar, Bagerhat
16. Shariful Bashar, Rupantar
17. Bikash Kundu, Rupantar

The program was coordinated by the following persons of Rupantar:

Mr. Swapan Guha, Chief Executive, Rupantar
Mr. Rafiqul Islam Khokan, Director, Rupantar
Mr. Kartick Roy, Program Officer, Rupantar

Rupantar has been involved for quite sometimes in “Open Distance Learning” Program initiated by Commonwealth of Learning (COL). It is proposed to develop Community Radio Program under this ODL Program at various parts of Bangladesh and Rupantar will work as Lead Organization.

The training workshop was inaugurated by Swapan Guha, Chief Executive of Rupantar welcoming all participants and resource persons and narrated the impact of community radio programming, especially highlighting the local issues. He emphasized that using the latest technology will not suffice but the program will call for effective use of such technologies with skill and merit and all need to be foresighted. He thanked CEMCA for assisting us in implementing community radio program in Bangladesh. He also requested the government and the local administration for necessary assistance towards establishing community radio in this country.

Dr. Rukmini Vemraju, Program Officer of CEMCA expressed her thanks to Rupantar for organizing the training workshop especially on behalf of the Director of CEMCA Dr. Sreedhar. She narrated the goal and objectives of CEMCA and the initiative of COL as steps for ODL. She expressed her firm determination that with the use of community radio Bangladesh will be benefited by disseminating information to all people at all communities and will lead to national development. She promised that the support from CEMCA on Community Radio Program in Bangladesh will be continuous. She also expressed her views that through this workshop a Master Trainers Team will be developed who will be engaged in offering training for the others in country and abroad.
CEO of BNNRC, Mr. Bazdur Rahman gave a presentation on the community radio program in Bangladesh. He narrated that upon request for application on Community Radio on 12th March 2008, a total of 400 applications were received by the then Caretaker Government. 180 scrutinized application are being sent to the ministry of information, out of which 116 are being selected primarily for permission. He also expressed that 12th of March should be observed as Community Radio Day.

Mr. Rafiqul Islam Khokan, Director of Rupantar discussed on the Community Radio program of Rupantar expressing his views that this will build a media of communication for expanding updated information for the community on various social issues like democracy and governance. He also narrated some strategic issues for developing community radio and setting up community radio stations in this country.

Working Sessions of Training workshop

The workshop was of continuous sessions for three days aiming at the main objectives of the program. The workshop was facilitated by Mr. Saifuddin Sabuj. The sessions were divided in different sessions as follows:

a) Community Radio in South Asia: The session was conducted by Mr. Bazdur Rahman of BNNRC who explained the different types of radio programs with showing difference between traditional radio and community radio. He emphasized that community radio is directed for the community by participation of community people. Community Radio is normally established to cover a distance of 17-19 kilometers.

b) Characteristics of Community radio: This session was facilitated by Mr. Swapan Guha, Chief executive of Rupantar who detailed the role of peoples participation in Community Radio Programming. He, however, narrated that the community radio should have some characteristics like – Educational, local, easy to carry, with tolerance limit and flexibility. He also expressed that each community radio program should have five objectives like- Observation, analysis, creative, exercise and presentation.

c) Questionnaire session: There was a questionnaire session related to community radio programming and some participants were satisfied by the facilitators with their questions.

d) Radio programming schedule session: The participants were divided in three groups and assigned the job of developing a program schedule for one day. The schedules developed by the groups were analysed and edited and the main editor being Mr. Abhishek Das, Program Coordinator of Jadavpur University Community Radio Station.

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- The audience should visualize the scenario as announce by the announcer
- The announcer should always use easy language avoiding meaningless words to make the audience understand clearly. The announcer should always respect the audience and not to try to avoid audience.
- The announcer should have every high level of quality

Community Radio Production Technique:

Mr. Abu Nowsher narrated the techniques for good Community Radio Programming. He expressed that the producer should think about good production keeping in mind that the listeners are our clients and so emphasize should be given at the time of the broadcasting program on the issues for the entertainment and information of the clients. The Producer should have the following characteristics:

1. He should be dramatic, 2) Be Smiling, 3) Keep Control on Flow of sound, 4) Do not be crazy, be willingness, 5) The broadcasting should be hymn and passionate for the clients, 6) Think about program, 7) Plan to fulfill the requirements of the clients, 8) Do not use unnecessary language, 9) Try to use chronological words, 10) Good practice, 11) Try to speak clear and correct words.

Equipment for Community Radio

Mr. Aurangzeb told about the use of equipment in Community Radio and the announcer should have in depth knowledge on all aspects of the community/society. The audio recorder is first necessity followed by analogue recorder and digital recorder. He also discussed in detail about the various equipments and processes of recording.

In this respect Mr. Ashraf Abir of D-net Dhaka expressed his experience in visiting Indian Community Radio Station. He explained that three factors are important to run a radio station viz. Technical, content and management.

Recording

Mr. Abhishek Das, Program Coordinator of Community Radio, Jadavpur University, Kolkata explained the rules for Community Radio recording. He discussed various aspects of recording system and equipment.

Group work and Group presentation

On the third day, the working session started with the presentation and discussion on the groups works that were completed by three groups formed on the previous day. Each of the groups had been exposed to different categories of people. The findings of the group works related to pre-production and script development, post production and editing and hearing and transmission as well as broadcasting were reviewed and corrected by all participants. The three groups presented their production of drama, songs and information on certain selected issues like population, environment, nutrition, early marriage and children’s schooling etc.

Closing Ceremony
The closing session was presided over by Mr. Swapan Guha, Chief Executive of Rupantar. Mr. Liaquat Ali, President of Khulna WASA was present as Chief Guest. Mr. A.K. Heru President of Khulna Press Club was also present as Special Guest. Mr. Saifuddin Sobuj facilitated the closing session.

Mr. Rafiqul Islam Khokan, Director of Rupantar told that this was the starting point towards a journey to develop and initiate Community Radio in Bangladesh. The presentations of three individual group work on the Community Radio provide us better prospect of Community Radio Programming in this country. He expressed his hopes that CEMCA would extend helpful hands to develop the Community Radio Program in Bangladesh. He, however, expressed through his observation that the participants of the workshop would continue their willingness and efforts in becoming master trainer in future with the utilization of their knowledge, expertise and skill. He thanked all with the expectation of successful outcome of the Community Radio in Bangladesh for well planned communication and information dissemination for the betterment of the community.

Ms. Rukmini Vemraju, Program Officer of CEMCA, expressed, while wishing her best wishes for all and specifically for the Community Radio in Bangladesh, the Community is the owner of this Community Radio and we all are the custodians. The programs should always be conducted through community participation and never by copying or cutting any other programs. She thanked all participants including Rupantar and assured full support and cooperation of CEMCA for the Community Radio Program in Bangladesh.

Mr. A. K. Heru, President of Khulna Press Club, told that it was good news for all of us that the Community Radio Program would be introduced in Bangladesh. He expressed his satisfaction in participating in this program. at the end of his speech he thanks to Rupantar and CEMCA for their willingness to start the program in Bangladesh.

Mr. Saifuddin Sobuj told that the Community Radio is not for a specific person it is for all in particular community. If we work together for Community Radio it would, no doubt, become national asset for the country.

Mr. Liaquat Ali President of WASA and Chief Guest of the ceremony expressed that the Community Radio is for all as because none but all are the owner of the Radio. The Community Radio broadcast the thinking of a community but the national radio is based on some people. He hoped that the Community Radio would focus the day-to-day life and livelihood of the common people and help establishing their rights and privileges. He assured his whole-hearted support and assistance towards this Community Radio Programming.

Mr. Swapan Guha, Chief Executive of Rupantar thanked all the participants who actively participated this training workshop for the last three days. He especially thanked Dr. Rukmini of CEMCA and Abhishek Day of Jadavpur University who came to this program and made it successful through their knowledge and expertise. Mr. Swapan Guha hoped that participants after going back to their work place would willingly perform their responsibility to make the Community Radio Program successful. He also told that through this media we could become more close to the general people. He also told that on the next 12th March, 2009 we are going to celebrate Community Radio Day in Bangladesh and he expected cooperation and participation from all concern on the day especially the participation of the Director of CEMCA, Mr. Sreedhar. He thanked to all the participants for their active participation in the Community Radio Program.
Training Workshop on Community Radio Program Production

Date: 19 to 22 January 2009
Venue: Hotel Western Inn, Khulna
Organized by: RUPANTAR

Supported by: Commonwealth Educational Media Center for Asia (CEMCA)

Introduction

A training workshop was organized by Rupantar with support from CEMCA. The workshop was held from 19-22 January 2009 at Hotel Western Inn, Khulna. The workshop aimed at developing Community Radio Production for effective communication as part of Open Distance Learning.

The workshop was conducted with the facilitation of the following resource persons:

1. Rukmini Vemraju, Delhi
2. Abhishek Das, Kolkata
3. AHM Bazlur Rahman, Dhaka
4. Md. Abu Nawsher, Dhaka
5. Saifuddin Sabuj, Dhaka
6. Sohel Awrangzeb, Dhaka
7. Suman Roy, Dhaka
8. Sumon Gomes, Dhaka
9. Asraf Abir, Dhaka

The following persons attended the training workshop as participants:

1. Md. Abdus Sobur, Nahta Hospital, Satkhira
2. Syed Hafizur Rahman, BARSA, Satkhira
3. Ashafa Salim, RDRS, Rangpur
4. Tahsin Islam, NHRDS, Naogaon
5. Shahida Sikder, DORP, Satkhira
6. A.K.M Khairul Alam, SOUL, Dhaka
7. Md. Rajwanul Haque, Poyas, Chapai-Nawabganj
8. Pallabi Dey, CCDB, Rajshahi
9. Banani Das Gupta, Rupantar, Bagerhat
10. Kazi Nazmul Hasan, Shabolombi, Norail
11. Md. Ashraful Alam, SETU, Kushtia
12. Nasirur Rahaman Shippu, COAST, Barisal
13. Moiunul Huda, STEPS, Mathebaria
14. Md Abul Hossain, Rupantar
15. Shirajum Salakin, Rupantar
16. Shariful Bashar, Rupantar
17. Bikash Kundu, Rupantar

The program was coordinated by the following persons of Rupantar:

- Mr. Swapan Guha, Chief Executive, Rupantar
- Mr. Rafiqu Islam Khokan, Director, Rupantar
- Mr. Kartick Roy, Program Officer, Rupantar

Rupantar has been involved for quite sometimes in “Open Distance Learning” Program initiated by Commonwealth of Learning (COL). It is proposed to develop Community Radio Program under this ODL Program at various parts of Bangladesh and Rupantar will work as Lead Organization. The training workshop was inaugurated by Swapan Guha, Chief Executive of Rupantar welcoming all participants and resource persons and narrated the impact of community radio programming, especially highlighting the local issues. He emphasized that using the latest technology will not suffice but the program will call for effective use of such technologies with skill and merit and all need to be foresighted. He thanked CEMCA for assisting us in implementing community radio program in Bangladesh. He also requested the government and the local administration for necessary assistance towards establishing community radio in this country.
Dr. Rumini Vimraj, Program Officer of CEMCA expressed her thanks to Rupantar for organizing the training workshop especially on behalf of the Director of CEMCA Dr. Sreedhar. She narrated the role and objectives of CEMCA and the initiative of COL as steps for ODL. She expressed her firm determination that with the use of community radio Bangladesh will be benefited by disseminating information to all people at all communities and will lead to national development. She promised that the support from CEMCA on Community Radio Program in Bangladesh will be continuous. She also expressed her views that through this workshop a Master Trainers Team will be developed who will be engaged in offering training for the others in country and abroad.

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Recording

Mr. Abhishek Das, Program Coordinator of Community Radio, Jadavpur University, Kolkata explained the rules for Community Radio recording. He discussed various aspects of recording system and equipment. Mr. Suman Roy, Creative Producer of Radio Dhaka, explained automation and editing software for Community Radio. He discussed various aspects of software and technical content.

Group work and Group presentation

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Training Workshop on Community radio programme content development & production

Date: December 7 - 10, 2009
Venue: Hotel Western INN Inc., Khulna, Bangladesh
Organized by: Rupantar, Khulna, Bangladesh
Supported by: CEMCA, India

Participant List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Md. Abu Aslam</td>
<td>Nalta Hospital</td>
<td>Satkhira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Md. Al-Amin</td>
<td>BRAC</td>
<td>Moulovibazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monir Hossain Kamal</td>
<td>Mass Line Media Centre-MMC</td>
<td>Borguna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A K M Mostafizur Rahman</td>
<td>CCD Bangladesh</td>
<td>Rajshahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Prof. Shadhan Ghosh</td>
<td>Shanto Mariam Foundation</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dipankar Sarkar</td>
<td>Paritran</td>
<td>Satkhira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Debabrata Kumar Bokshi</td>
<td>Solidarity</td>
<td>Kurigram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Parvin Nahar</td>
<td>SRIZONY Bangladesh</td>
<td>Jhenaidah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lutfun Nahar Bithae</td>
<td>Alliance For Cooperation And Legal Aid Bangladesh-ACLAB</td>
<td>Cox's Bazar</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mirza Shahidul Islam Khaled</td>
<td>Sangkalpa Trust</td>
<td>Borguna</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Nahid Parvin</td>
<td>Astha Social Development Organization</td>
<td>Dinajpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Debesh Chandra Sarker</td>
<td>SETU</td>
<td>Kushtia</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Md. Showkat Ali</td>
<td>Astha Social Development Organization</td>
<td>Dinajpur</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Rumon Reza</td>
<td>PROKIRTI</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Raihan Ahmed Talukder</td>
<td>TMSS</td>
<td>Bogra</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dr. Sirajus Sallkin</td>
<td>RUPANTAR</td>
<td>Khulna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Md. Khatul Alam</td>
<td>RUPANTAR</td>
<td>Khulna</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sabrina Sharmin</td>
<td>RDRS, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Rangpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pallabi Dey</td>
<td>CCD Bangladesh</td>
<td>Rajshahi</td>
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Facilitators List

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<tr>
<th>Sl</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rukmini Vemraju</td>
<td>CEMCA</td>
<td>Delhi, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abhishek Das, Kolkata</td>
<td>Radio JU, Jadavpur University</td>
<td>Kolkata, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Saifuddin Sabuj</td>
<td>Rupantar</td>
<td>Khulna</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sumon Gomes</td>
<td>Rupantar</td>
<td>Khulna</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anthony Gomes</td>
<td>Rupantar</td>
<td>Khulna</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S M A Halim</td>
<td>Rupantar</td>
<td>Khulna</td>
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Training Workshop on Community Radio Production

A REPORT

Training workshop on community radio production report

I had the honor to be a special guest in the training workshop on Community Radio Production on 8th to 12th June 2009. It was my great privilege to represent Jadavpur University’s community radio station. There were many N.G.O representatives from different places of Bangladesh who had applied for CR license. There were many eminent personalities like, Abu Nawsher, Saifuddin Sabuj, Abul Hussain and Abdus Sabur Khan Choudhuri, who conducted training sessions on Community Radio. I had the privilege to train others in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 11th sessions.

In my 1st, 2nd and 3rd sessions I discussed about content development, where I highlighted on how one can plan a show on a particular topic. I discussed different genres. I also focused on importance of human resource management. I emphasized on how to keep community people involved constantly with radio and also discussed how to become a part of community lives through programmes.

In my 5th and 6th sessions I explained about planning outdoor and indoor recording sessions and the merits and demerits like sound quality, recorded rush, interference of ambience sound, and to choose appropriate background score on a particular topic. I demonstrated different models of recorders and their specifications.

On the 3rd day of the workshop I started the session with technical training on the use of recording software, where I presented before the audience, simple ways of digital recording, starting from sound formats to sample rates, equalizing vocals, and giving effects like delay, reverb and others. I found everyone showing great interest and it was a very interactive and fruitful experience. At the end of the session, they had a clear conception of different modes of recording and using sound effects, music, live recording in one word creating a proper radio production.

In the 4th day of the workshop some participants from Bangladesh made their own programmes. They had made a script and implemented it successfully. It was a wonderful experience. Some of the participatory organizations are PRAYAS, STEPS, CCD, BRAC, RUPANTAR, R.D.R.S.

PRAYAS chose the topic “oppression against women”. They highlighted its preventive measures. They mainly focused on the cases like eve teasing, physical abuse etc.

CCD highlighted the most discussed issue of drug addiction. They arranged different quiz shows adding music etc to make the show more interesting.

RDRS reflected in their programme on climatic change. They highlighted the issues through music, drama etc which made the programme attractive to the listeners. The group was extremely passionate about programming.

Another issue, which was quite different from other, was on the lifestyle of tea laborers of Syllet, they presented it through a drama.

Rupantar made programme on the recent AILA disaster. Their content, music usage was appreciable.

Steps presented issue like child labor and its bad effects in society with a strong effect through a comic drama. The drama was very touching they used stories grounded in reality.

Nalta hospital made a programme based on a very sensitive issue. In Bangladesh every year 1500 people get physically handicapped in accidents, they survive with the help of artificial limbs. The message was not only to show sympathy to them but also help them return to normal life

CONCLUSION:

I have worked for commercial radio for many years. Now I have been working for Community Radio for more than a year. In this workshop, I have shared my experience of working closely with the community with the participants. I tried to give them hands-on training. This workshop was more practical training based as compared to the last one.

I have also tried to simplify the different software used in recording and transmission. I have shared my varied experience with them and discussed about the possibilities of Community Radio.

This workshop has been a fruitful experience for me. The workshop was a rewarding experience for me. I have learnt a lot from the participants as well as from other member present there. I would be glad if I can share my experience and is looking forward to attend more such workshops in future.

Abhishek Das
Programme Coordinator
RadioJU

+91-9831029196
ADVANCE TRAINING WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY RADIO PRODUCTION
Date: 8 – 11 June, 2009
Venue: Hotel Western Inn, Khulna
Organized by: Rupantar, Khulna, Bangladesh
Supported by: Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia-CEMCA

Workshop Schedule
Day 1:
8 June 2009, Monday

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.30 – 8.30 pm</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.30 pm</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
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Day 2:
9 June 2009, Tuesday

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>7.00 – 8.30</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.00 – 10.00</td>
<td>Inaugural Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.30</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.30</td>
<td>2nd Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30 – 12.30</td>
<td>3rd Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.30 – 2.00</td>
<td>Lunch and Rest</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.00 – 2.45</td>
<td>4th Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.45 – 3.30</td>
<td>5th Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
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**Inaugural Session**
* Welcoming Speech & Present Scenario of Community Radio in Bangladesh:
  - Swapan Guha, Chief Executive, Rupantar
* CEMCA’s Role in Community Radio and Goal & Objectives of the Workshop
  - Rukmini Vemraju, Programme Officer, CEMCA
* Rupantar & Community Radio
  - Rafiqu Islam Khokan, Director, Rupantar

**2nd Session**
Programme Content Development
- Participants

**3rd Session**
* Technique of Radio Script Writing
  - Basic Concept of CR Programme and Production
  - Participation of Local people in programme
  - Tips of taking interview from field
  - Sound Effect/Music
  - In studio & Outdoor (in the field)

**4th Session**
* Script Development

**5th Session**
* Preparation for Recording
### Day 3
#### 10 June, Wednesday

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
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| 8.30 – 9.30 | 8th Session  
* Techniques of Audio Editing, transmission etc.  
  - Editing Software  
  - Transmission Software  
  - Inserting Audio clips |
| 9.30 – 10.00 | Tea/Coffee  
* Production  
  - Final Edit  
  (At a Time 4 Units will produce programmes) |
| 10.00 | 9th Session  
* Production  
  - Final Edit  
  (At a Time 4 Units will produce programmes)  
Team 1, 2, 3 & 4  
10.00 – 12.00  
Team 5, 6, 7 & 8  
12.00 – 1.00 |
| 1.00 – 2.00 | Lunch  
2.00 | 10th Session  
* Production  
  - Final Edit  
  (At a Time 4 Units will produce programmes)  
Team 5, 6, 7 & 8  
2.00 – 3.00 |
| 3.00 – 3.30 | Tea/Coffee  
3.30 – 5.30 | 11th Session  
* Production  
  - Final Edit  
Team 9 & 10  
3.30 – 5.30 |
| 7.30 – 8.30 | Dinner |
| 9.00 | Free Time |

### Day 4
#### 11 June, Thursday

<table>
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| 9.00 – 10.00 | 12th Session  
* Airing of the Radio Programmes  
* Evaluation of the programmes  
Team 1 - 5 |
| 10.00 – 10.30 | Tea/Coffee  
10.30 – 11.30 | 13th Session  
* Airing of the Radio Programmes  
* Evaluation of the programmes  
Team 6 - 10 |
| 11.30 – 1.00 | Closing Session |

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**Practical Tasks**

- Field Recording

**7th Session**

script and practicing
* Overview of the Workshop
* Sharing / expressing feelings from the Participants
* Closing Speech: Swapan Guha, Rafiqul Islam Khokan
* Participation Certificate will be given

<table>
<thead>
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M. A. Halim, Coordinator, mobile- 01718 019286

Sumon Gomes, Course Coordinator, mobile- 01819 136547
Community radio programme content development & production report

I had the honor to be a special guest in the training workshop on Community Radio Production on 7-10th December 2009. It was a great privilege to represent Jadavpur University’s radio station. There were many N.G.O representatives from different places of Bangladesh who had applied for CR license and are in the second phase of getting license. Safakuddin Sabuj and me conducted training sessions on Community Radio. I had the privilege to train the participants in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th sessions.

On the first day, we had a introduction session, where we got to know the participants individually and understand the different needs and culture of their community and their planning for CR radio. Director of Rupantar, Rafikul Islam Khokon and Chief Guest Liaquat Ali shared the importance of community radio for the people of Bangladesh.

On my 1st session, I shared my experience on developing content in CR stations with the participants. I informed them about the different genres of programming like the subject, prospect and technical formatting and also discussed the technique of script writing. In the 2nd session, I gave them some lessons on programme content development. I gave an example and explained how a CR radio can get success by giving the community people a direct access in all the activities. I put some light on radio script writing and concepts of programming. I also discussed tracks and ways to involve local people in CR.

In my 3rd, 4th and 5th session, I discussed basic concepts of CR programming and production and we also discussed different subjects, like, what people like to hear on radio and details of programme based on movies, music, drama and literature. I gave emphasis on the point, as to how to go on air with the same program for 365 days a year with versatility. They learned the most important thing—how to have the community participation on a regular basis. Participants learned the nitty-gritty of pre-launch of CR. They also had a clear idea of involving the local people and build their interest in CR and in the long run how to make their community people feel free to have a direct access to the radio station on the mike as well as off the mike.

In my 6th session, I demonstrated and trained them to use editing software like sound forge and audacity for recording and editing. I also demonstrated the use of small remote recorder for outdoor recording by giving them every minute acute detail and different aspect of sound recording and editing, mixing mastering, usage of music bed, sample, sound designing, planning a show from technical producers point.

Later I gave them a complete idea of scheduling a show in the transmit ion log using channel id, promo commercials, show in cue, out cue, and live phone in format with songs scheduling. I gave them demos of different transmit ion software like Zara radio and windows media player.

We formed four teams - team A, team B, team C and team D. Each of them were asked to prepare and produce a 10 minute programme. The participants started writing the scripts with our inputs. Later we approved their scripts and they recorded their shows.

Team A - bonhi sikha: produced a show on problems that working women face, where they discussed many aspects of it. They used songs, music, gave voiceover and also interviewed specialist guest over the phone as well as out door. Finally, they edited the show on their own.

Team B - jago nari: produced a show on problems of child marriage. They planned and executed the show with drama songs and interviewed people who have faced these problems and also recorded some tips from specialist guest. They used songs, music, gave voiceover and also edited the show on their own.

Team C - shaymal chaya: produced a program based on handicapped people who lost there hands and legs on road accidents. They interviewed people who are suffering this, they gave information and focused on the treatments available in Bangladesh. A song recording was done, hence they tried to establish that one can lead a natural life even by using an artificial limb.

Team D - muktichai: produced a show on patriotism and freedom fight, where they discussed many aspects of it. They used songs, music, voiceover. Interview of freedom fighter was taken over the phone. They planned and acted a drama which reflected their production skills and finally, they edited the show on their own.

Sabuj, Rukmini, Halim of Rupantar and me, evaluated the programs. It was a group learning. Later Rukmini discussed and showed a special way of planning a programme including community. She also discussed how important it is, having diverse points of view and vision of people in scripts, she discussed ways to use all the voices in a creative way for a radio show.

CONCLUSION:

I have worked for commercial radio for many years. I have gathered one more year experience in Community Radio which is a total new kind of experience for me. I got to share my experiences with the participants and also discussed the difference of Commercial and Community Radio with them. Nevertheless, how community radio can make a difference to everyday life is what I tried to point out.

I have also tried to simplify the different software used in recording the programmes. I have shared my varied experience with them and discussed about the possibilities of Community Radio.

This workshop has been a very fruitful experience for me. The workshop was successful and everybody including me learnt a lot about radio production. I have learnt a lot from the participants as well as from other member present there. I would be glad if I can share my experience and is looking forward to attend more such workshops in future.

Abhishek Das
Programme Coordinator
Radioju
+91-9831029196
**Workshop Schedule**

**Day 1**
7 December 2009, Monday

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.30 – 8.30 pm</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Inaugural Session</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Welcoming Speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swapan Guha, Chief Executive, Rupantar</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Community Radio: Bangladesh</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rafiqul Islam Khokan, Director, Rupantar</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Guest:</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Liakot Ali, Editor &amp; Publisher, Daily Purbanchal</td>
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**Day 2**
8 December 2009, Tuesday

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<tr>
<th>Morning</th>
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<tr>
<td>7.30 – 8.30 am</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30 – 10.30 am</td>
<td><strong>2nd Session</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* CR Programme Content Development &amp; Format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.00 am</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 – 12.00 am</td>
<td><strong>3rd Session</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Technique of Radio Script Writing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Basic Concept of CR Programme and Production</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Participation of Local people in programme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Tips of taking interview from field</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- In studio &amp; Outdoor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* News for Community Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 1.00 pm</td>
<td><strong>4th Session</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>* Script Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.00 – 2.00 pm</td>
<td>Lunch and Rest</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.30 – 3.00 pm</td>
<td><strong>5th Session</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>* Preparation for Recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00 – 4.00 pm</td>
<td><strong>6th Session</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Techniques of Audio Editing, transmission etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Editing Software</td>
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<td>- Transmission Software</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Inserting Audio clips</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
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<td>4.30</td>
<td><strong>7th Session</strong></td>
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<td>Practical Task:</td>
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<td>- Field Recording</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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<td>8.30</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.00 - 10.30</td>
<td>8th Session</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Desk Work &amp; Digitizing of the raw materials (collected from Field)</td>
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<td>* Practicing</td>
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Day 3
9 December, Wednesday

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<td>Breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>9th Session</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Programme Production</td>
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<td>- Final Edit</td>
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<td>(At a Time 4 Units will produce programmes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00-10.30</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>10th Session</td>
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<tr>
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<td>* Programme Production</td>
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Afternoon

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<td>1.00 – 2.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>11th Session</td>
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<td></td>
<td>* Programme Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00 – 3.30</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>11th Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Practical Task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Technique of news collection, writing &amp; presentation</td>
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Evening

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<td>8.30</td>
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Day 4
10 December, Thursday

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<td>Breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.00 – 10.00</td>
<td>11th Session</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Airing of the Radio Programmes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>* Evaluation of the programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.30</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.30</td>
<td>* Airing of the Radio Programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>* Evaluation of the programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30 - 1.00</td>
<td>Closing Session</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Overview of the Workshop</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Sharing / expressing feelings from the Participants</td>
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<tr>
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<td>* Closing Speech: Swapan Guha/Rafiqul Islam Khokan</td>
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<td>* Participation Certificate will be given</td>
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1. Participants List

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<th>Mobile</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nalta Hospital</td>
<td>Abu Aslam</td>
<td>01730 328048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RDRS</td>
<td>Sabrina Sharmin</td>
<td>01718 199056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BRAC</td>
<td>Md. Al Amin</td>
<td>01716 327151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mass Line Media Centre-MMC</td>
<td>Monir Hosain Kamal</td>
<td>01717 014462</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>CCD Bangladesh</td>
<td>A K M Mostafizur Rahman</td>
<td>01717 014462</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Shanto Mariam Foundation</td>
<td>Prof. Shadhon Ghosh</td>
<td>01712 050648</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Panthran</td>
<td>Diponkar Sarkar</td>
<td>01918048158</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Solidarity</td>
<td>Debabrata Bokhia</td>
<td>01712 234536</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Solidarity</td>
<td>Parvin Nahar</td>
<td>01711 217324</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Alliance For Cooperation And Legal Aid Bangladesh-ACLAB</td>
<td>Luftun Nahar Bithee</td>
<td>01927 137267</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Sangikalpa Trust</td>
<td>Mirza S I Khaled</td>
<td>01712 941350</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Astha Social Development Organization</td>
<td>Nahid Parvin</td>
<td>01715 269722</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SETU</td>
<td>Debesh Chandra Sarkar</td>
<td>0192 050 7700</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Astha Social Development Organization</td>
<td>Shawkat Ali</td>
<td>01711 708942</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PROKIRTI</td>
<td>Rumon Reza</td>
<td>01819 207833</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>TMISS</td>
<td>Raihan Ahmed Talukder</td>
<td>01711 578199</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>RUPANTAR</td>
<td>Sirajus Salekin</td>
<td>01912 186584</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>RUPANTAR</td>
<td>Liliana Khatun</td>
<td>01712 413039</td>
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2. Resource Person

<table>
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<th>SL</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rukmini Vemraju</td>
<td>+911126537146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abhishek Das</td>
<td>+919831029196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Saifuddin Sabuj</td>
<td>01715 399850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sumon Gomes</td>
<td>01819 136851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anthony Gomes</td>
<td>01715 768206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S M A Hafiz</td>
<td>01718 019286</td>
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3. CEMCA Fellow

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pallabi Dey</td>
<td>01712 413039</td>
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### Training Workshop on ‘Running a Community Radio Station: Managerial and Operational Aspects’

**Venue:** Jadavpur University Community Radio, Kolkata, India  
**Date:** September 20-24, 2010  
**Jointly Organized by:** Rupantar, Khulna, Bangladesh & JUCR, Kolkata, India  
**Supported by:** Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia

### Final Participant Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Proposed CRS Location</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
<th>Contact No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RDRS Bangladesh</td>
<td>Ms. Sabrina Shamim</td>
<td>Programme Manager (Communications)</td>
<td>House 43, Road 10, Sector 6, Uttara, Dhaka 1230, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Chilmari, Kurigram</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sabrina@rdrsbangla.net">sabrina@rdrsbangla.net</a></td>
<td>01730 328048, Tel: 88 02 8554364-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Md. Nurunnabi</td>
<td>Education Coordinator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:nurunnabi@rdrsranpur.org">nurunnabi@rdrsranpur.org</a></td>
<td>01730 328012, Tel: 88 02 62588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Proyas Manobik Unnayan Society</td>
<td>Aila Ahsan Ferdous Jeebanu Begum</td>
<td>Executive Station Manager</td>
<td>Proyas Manobik Unnayan Society, Belepukur, Chapai Nawabganj-6300, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Sadar, Chapai Nawabganj</td>
<td><a href="mailto:proyasbd@gmail.com">proyasbd@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>01711 483731, Tel: 88 07-081-55075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Md Shah Aazed Iqbal</td>
<td>Coordinatior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:proyasbd@gmail.com">proyasbd@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>01713248666, Tel: 88 07-081-55075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CCD Bangladesh</td>
<td>G.M. Mofutsa</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Holding No. 418/A, Ward No. 25, Monafar Morh, Rajshahi-6204, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Rajshahi Sadar, Rajshahi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ccd@ccdbd.org">ccd@ccdbd.org</a></td>
<td>01715 137780, Tel: 0721-791001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>R. I. M. Golam Rabbani</td>
<td>Program Coordinator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:stshuvo77@yahoo.com">stshuvo77@yahoo.com</a>, <a href="mailto:rabbani.mc.ru@gmail.com">rabbani.mc.ru@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>01719 249443, Tel: 0721-751001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Agriculture Information Service (AIS), Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>Md. Nazrul Islam</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Khamartari, Farmgate, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Amtali, Borguna</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dirais@aais.gov.bd">dirais@aais.gov.bd</a>, <a href="mailto:subornom@gmail.com">subornom@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>01711 531-821, Tel: 88 02 9112260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Naogaon Human Rights Development Society</td>
<td>Romim Rayhan</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Ukipara, Naogaon, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Naogaon Sadar, Naogaon</td>
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INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

on

Managerial and Operational Aspects

of a Community Radio Station

SEPTEMBER 21-24, 2010

A REPORT

For the last one year Community RadioJU and CEMCA have been actively involved to turn the dream of Community Radio in Bangladesh into reality. To serve this end Community RadioJU and CEMCA organized an International Workshop at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India. It was a four day workshop, where the participants came from various parts of Bangladesh Most of whom represented organizations which have been granted the permission to begin a Community Radio. The workshop started on 21/09/2010 and ended on 24/09/2010. There were all total fourteen participants in this workshop.

On 21/09/2010, the very first day of the workshop began with a general introductory lecture by Professor Nilanjana Gupta, Convener, Community RadioJU. In her lecture Professor Gupta stressed on the significant role played by the community radio in the development of the concerned community. She also talked about the importance of the community radio in the lives of the common people of that particular community. A community radio is capable of building up connectivity among the community members. This connectivity helps them in turn to realize the self identity of the community.
She also spoke on the several activities of community radio. While talking about the activities of the community radio she drew the example of organizing Training Workshops. This discussion further led into the programme production of the community radio. She also talked about the broadcast time of a community radio. According to her the sustainability of a community radio station depends on mainly three factors: firstly a community radio station has to justify its existence. In other words it needs to clarify the needs behind its existence. Secondly, after coming into existence it has to concentrate on the programme production part. All the programmes of the community radio should involve the community in some way or the other. Its programmes should deal with the development issues of the community people. The third and the final factor is the financial one. Managing the finance and making the best possible use of the available resources play a vital role in the sustenance of a Community Radio. Thus she ended her thought provoking introductory lecture.

The first step towards establishing a Community Radio is to have a sound knowledge regarding the studio set up. Sri Abhishek Das, Programme Coordinator, Community RadioJU delivered his lecture on Knowledge about Studio. Sri Das started his lecture by introducing the participants to the purchase and the maintenance of the studio equipments. He also discussed the accessibility of these equipments in the market. In his lecture he asked the participants to ensure that the studio equipments be user friendly. He also stressed on the types of furniture one should use in the studio. The furniture should not hinder the traveling of the sound waves and also should not cause any problem while sound recording. This further led to the discussion on the proper acoustic treatment of the studio.

While talking about these technical aspects of a studio set up, one of the most important points which he highlighted was the selection of a proper location for the studio. A proper studio location brings clarity in the programme transmission. Other than location, there are other studio equipments which play an important role in the proper programme transmission. Tower is one such an important instrument. To make the discussion fruitful and to give the participants practical experience he took them to the studio of Community RadioJU. There they were taken to the rooftop to see the tower used by Community RadioJU. Sri Das explained the function of the tower to all the participants. He also discussed the importance of the lightning arrester for a Community Radio Station. Inside the studio he explained the usage different kinds of Microphones and the Jacks. Other than these he also made them acquainted with equipments like compressor, audio mixer, console, studio phone. He discussed the various functions of these instruments. While talking about recording he spoke on the various recording software available in the market and their price range. He also spoke on the difference between a recorded and a live programme. In this portion of his lecture he mainly highlighted on the technical functioning of the Community Radio Station.

The other half of his lecture was basically about the non technical aspects which also help in the smooth running of a Community Radio Station. A thorough programme planning for a whole year is the first step towards it. Similarly to assess the expenditure over different levels is also equally vital. The success of any Community Radio Station depends on its involvement with the concerned community. The quality of its programme must be involving as well as appealing to that particular community. In other words the programmes should have high programme quality and should maintain their fidelity. To maintain the high quality of broadcasting the station must have a calendar database and have some back up arrangement to tackle all sorts of technical failures or disorders. Just producing good programmes might not be sufficient for the sustenance of the Community Radio. Its publicity is also important. Certain marketing stunts were also discussed by Sri Das in his lecture. He stressed on the marketing strategies and the protocol of the Community Radio Station. He also shared certain instances of how with minimum input a Community Radio Station can manage to get a bigger and profitable output. In other words how to make the best possible use of the resources available to us at hand. Last but not the least he raised a vital point regarding the behavior of the Community Radio Station Staff. This aspect is very important for an interactive radio station like Community Radio. With this we came to the end of our pre lunch session of the very first day of this workshop.

In the post lunch session Sri Bidhayak Banerjee from WEBEL addressed the participants. He delivered lectures on the ‘Knowledge about Equipment: Recording and Broadcasting’ and on ‘Designing the Studio: Database Management’. In his lectures he discussed the types of audio mixing console, bass speaker, microphones, their functions, recording software, studio set up and the equipments used in more details. He also talked about the use of a suitable and professional headphone.

He also spoke on other important technical aspects of the studio such as Stereo Distributing Amplifier, Active Monitoring System, clear AC Power, PC with UPS, Antenna and its placing and structure, its weight and its coverage area etc. While talking about FM Bandwidth he drew a radio frequency chart so that the participants could get a clear picture of it. He explained that transmitter is a vital equipment of a Radio station. Three things which have to be checked in a transmitter are: first its forward power, secondly, its reference power and third, the Voltage Standing Waves Ratio (VSWR). He then discussed the studio set-up and the acoustic treatment of the studio. While talking on the studio set up he emphasized the proper placing of the equipments inside and outside the studio. Thus, he highlighted the importance of space management. He said that it is essential to maintain a proper pressure level in the studio and discussed that too in details. He also discussed the recording aspects inside the studio. He spoke on the aspects which are necessary to consider while recording. With this technical information as packed lecture by Sri Banerjee we came to the end of the first day of the workshop.

On 22/09/2010, the second day of our workshop began with a marathon session on ‘Sound Forge, Zara Radio, Window Media Player, Free Source Software’ by Sri Abhishek Das. In his lecture he introduced the participants with these softwares. These can be helpful for a Community Radio Station. All these softwares are used mainly for recording and editing of any programme. Other than these they have various other functions to perform such as adding sound effects, changing the voices completely for a dramatic effect etc. Thus, we ended the pre-lunch session of the second day of the workshop.
During the post-lunch session, Dr. Manas Pratim Das from All India Radio (AIR), lectured the participants on 'Pre and Post Production'. He started his lecture with the early FM Broadcast and also talked about Local Radio Station (LRS). Dr. Das said that around from 1995 "freedom from formality" regarding the use of language in a radio broadcast started arriving. The language became more and more casual. It became very much like the language we generally use during our day to day conversation. By 2003-2004 this casual language took over the radio broadcasts completely. In the year 2004 Radio Mirchi started broadcasting from Indore with this casual approach in language. This in turn led to the changing of the target group. FM radio selected the age group of 12-25 as their target audience, an audience, which mixes up various languages in their day to day conversations. This target audience is also commercially profitable, because they frequently change their brands and habits. In other words this new target audience is brand conscious.

Dr. Das now highlighted a major problem of language regarding community radio. He said that we are all surrounded with numerous commercial FM channels. Thus, we continuously hear the kind of language they use. As a result, when we think of community radio, we tend to think in the language used by the commercial FM stations. One of the basic differences between the commercial and the community radio station is that their target audiences are completely different. That is why it is quite obvious that there will be some differences in their use of language too. Generally we tend to cater to capitalism and commercialism. In case of community radio, one needs to very careful about this tendency while designing a programme for community radio station.

Dr. Das also stressed on certain requirements which are to be fulfilled before starting a community radio station. According to him a Recce is a must. Then he discussed the funding agencies, such as big business houses which mainly serve as the funding body of the commercial FM stations in the current times. He then spoke on the resources which can be made use of. While taking about the kind of programmes of community radio station he stressed on proper research for a good programme. He encouraged the use of internet as an effective source of research. He explained how the selection of a good music and background music is important. He also spoke on how a community radio station has to maintain a balance between the interest of the state and of the public, since both might be different on certain issues. Finally he stated that community radio programmes are also supposed to give its audience a sense of joy. The participants had a very rich interaction with Dr. Das at the end of his lecture.

The second and final lecture of the last session of the day was delivered by Sri Kaushik Sen from All India Radio on "Use of Console". Sri Sen discussed the functions of the console and its handling in detail with the participants. Similarly, he demonstrated them several uses of the microphone and also shared his certain experiences regarding this aspect. With these we came to the end of the second day of this workshop.

On 23/09/2010, the third day of the workshop began early in the morning with a field visit to Shantiniketan, Bolpur. At Shantiniketan the participants visited the local AIR studio. The officials there took keen interest to explain the studio set up and other functions to all the participants. They also showed the participants various types of studios used for various functions. They shared some of their experiences regarding the programme production and also about the local artists and the common people who are actively involved with their productions. The AIR officials also answered various questions asked out of curiosity by the participants. During this visit all the participants had the chance to have a hand on experience. They also discussed the functioning of the radio station with the officials of AIR.
After the lunch the participants were taken to the Visva Bharati University, Bolpur. With the help of a hired guide the participants came to know the various facts of this university. They also took a look at the several artifacts within the university campus. At the end of this visit the participants were taken to Rabindrabhanan. It is a museum dedicated to Rabindranath Tagore. Here the participants had a chance to know Rabindranath closely.

On 24/09/2010, the final day of the workshop began with the lecture delivered by Dr. Mans Pratim Das from All India Radio on “Survey, FPC”. In his lecture he explained to the participants the difference between a Fixed Point Chart (FPC) and Daily Programme Chart in details. He stressed that the performance of a radio station depends greatly on its FPC. This chart is made just for once. The advertisements are not placed in this chart but in the other one, that is, Daily Programme Chart. While talking about advertisements and their slots, Dr. Das explained that the placing of advertisements depends on various other external factors too. These factors he stressed should be kept in mind while taking the advertisements. With Dr. Das’s permission Smt Rukmini Vemraju shared her work experiences with the various community radio stations in India and abroad. This richly enlightened the participants. To give the participants a better idea regarding the FPC, Dr. Das drew it on the board. There he also explained the various factors like the time zone, the season which are to be kept in mind. He stressed on the creation of a programme file. The next aspect which Dr. Das discussed is the aspect of monitoring. According to him a radio station must have a ‘duty officer’ to fulfill the responsibility of monitoring the radio station. He also described the kind of responsibilities a ‘duty officer’ has to fulfill. In the next part of his lecture Dr. Das spoke on the survey. He gave a lot of importance to audience survey and he also discussed various methods of doing audience survey. He ended his lecture discussing extrapolation.

Next Smt Rukmini Vemraju from CEMCA gave a presentation on “Community Radio Infrastructure”. She also discussed the project survey and its several aspects. Her presentation gave the idea of the fund circulation from the Government to the Community Radio Station to all our participants. She also suggested the formation of forum for a proper and regular interaction among the several community radio stations. She also emphasized on the pre-broadcast survey because it is important to understand the audience and to promote the radio station accordingly. She also shared the information regarding different experiments conducted in this field. Her presentation ended with the discussion of the aspect of using music and songs and finally copywriting.

In the post lunch session Professor Nilanjana Gupta, Convener, Community Radio JU spoke on “Content Creation”. She discussed various types of programmes, their production and their impacts. Through out this workshop the participants were given hands on experience to operate a community radio station. All the sessions previously mentioned were all very interactive. All the participants had shown very keen interest on various aspects of the lectures. This communication between the speakers and the participants made each and every session rich with experience. The workshop ended with a valedictory session where the participants received their certificates.
Report

Workshop on Setting up Internet Radio and Technical Study Tour on Community Radio Station

23 February – 2 March, 2011
New Delhi, India

Co-organized

Commonwealth of Educational Media Centre for Asia, Delhi, India
Rupantar, Bangladesh
A workshop on Setting up Internet Radio during and Technical Study Tour on Community Radio Station was held from 23 February – 2 March, 2011 at Lalitpur, UP, Chanderi, MP, Gurgaon, Hariana and New Delhi in India. 6 representatives from 5 organizations (Rupantar, RDRS Bangladesh, Ministry of Agriculture, Proyas Manobik Unnayan Society and CCD Bangladesh) of Bangladesh attended the Workshop. The tour was organized by Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia-CEMCA.

Arrival in Delhi

23 June 2011

Four Bangladeshi representatives from Rupantar, Proyas Manobik Unnayan Society and CCD Bangladesh arrived at Delhi on 23 February, 2011. However, representatives of RDRS Bangladesh and Agriculture Information Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh reached Delhi on 24 and 25 February, 2011 due to visa dilemma.

1. Internet Radio Workshop
24 – 25 February, 2011, Delhi

A two-day workshop on Setting up Internet Radio at Reliance Web World Centre, South Extension, Delhi, was organized by CEMCA on 24 – 25 February, 2011. Pema Eden Sandup from CEMCA coordinated the workshop along with two facilitators (experts) Kalinga Athulathmudali from Srilanka and Khor Kok Yeow, Senior Instructor, IT department of Wawasan Open University, Indonesia. Community Radio Representatives from different states of India also joined the workshop.

The sessions delivered practical knowledge of streaming audio/video through internet. Such as, the compressed format like MP3 is the most popular, besides any kind of files can be delivered through a website or an FTP site. Audio/Video files flow from the internet directly to the user’s sound card. Streaming makes it possible to deliver a continuous broadcast over the internet.

Facilitators discussed that being interactive, web radio allows listener’s to control and choose the content being played & Interaction is carried through text messages, e-mail, forums and chat. Internet radio websites offer live and on demand audio programs. It offers a great variety of music and clarity of signal is also far better than the terrestrial radio. In addition to that, it has the advantage of measuring the audience, directly setup by broadcasters.

Technical requirements for Internet Radio are:
- A well configured computer
- 512 mb internet connection
- Server of High bandwidth
- Software from Open source. Such as: Winamp with Shoutcast Plugin: MAC OS – Butt, Shoutcast: Windows/MAC/Linux and Audacity.

The workshop provided hands on training using http://techkatha.com and http://www.archive.org to air programmes.

Learning

The workshop is very helpful for Rupantar, as we are going to start Internet Radio very soon. We would utilize our workshop knowledge to set up an internet version of the same.

2. BES EXPO 2011

On 24 Feb evening we visited BES EXPO 2011 on Terrestrial & Satellite Broadcasting (India’s biggest broadcast technology show) at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

BES EXPO exhibited products, equipment, systems & services related to terrestrial & satellite broadcasting for Radio, TV, studio & post-production by manufacturers, dealers, distributors and suppliers. Equipment and technology displayed in the expo were Cable, Video, Audio, Multimedia, Broadband, Networking, Automation, Video Streaming, Graphics & Animation, Production & Post Production, Archiving.
3. Chanderi Ke Awaj 90.4 Mhz
25 – 26 February, 2011

We started our journey by train to Lalitpur of Northern Pradesh to visit community radio station Chanderi Ke Awaj 90.4 Mhz at night and reached there by the next early morning. Satish Nagaraji and Tej Prokahs Jadav joined us for this visit.

After getting fresh at Hotel Tana Bana run by Madhya Pradesh Tourism, we visited the Chanderi Ki Awaaz Community Radio Station, located at Bunkar Vikas Sanstha Pancham Nagar Colony, Raighat Road, Ashok Nagar, Chanderi. Inhabitants of the Chanderi live on weaving. The community youth team of Bunkar Vikas Sanstha (a tiny weaver’s co-operative) runs the station. The team was formed in a community radio training by One World South Asia, in 2008.

Around fifty young members of this community were trained in basic radio production. Five production teams were formed; who have produced more than 100 radio programmes on social and relevant issues like livelihood, health, education, gender, environment, traditional arts and ecotourism (promotional activity).

Raaj, Sabana, Shima, Nazir Akhtar, Puja and Yasmeen work (write script, record, edit and produce programmes) in this station along with many other volunteers from the community.

The CR station Chanderi Ki Awaaz is unique as the materials used to build the studio are egg trays, foam sheets, paper & table cloths. Waste tubes of old cycles were utilized to make the studio soundproof. This low cost studio is an example of a team work of volunteers from the community. Very soon the modern and well-equipped studio will be inaugurated (contributed by the community), informed the community people with happiness.

At the end of day, visiting of historical places of Chanderi was exciting. Legend of Indian music Boiju Bawa was born here. Moreover, we paved our foot on the Chanderi Fort, which was conquest by Mughal Emperor Babur by overnight battle. The myth says, Babur’s soldier made a road through the mount and conquered.

4. Lalit Lok-Wani Community Radio Station 90.4 Mhz
26 - 27 February, 2011

On 26 February afternoon, we started towards Lalit Lok-Wani Community Radio Station, situated at Lalitpur. Sai Joyti, a local NGO supervises this station with the support from UNICEF. Lalit Lok-Wani Community Radio Station started broadcasting on 3 September, 2010.

Mr. Ajoy Srivastava, Station Manager introduced his 15 staffs of Lok-wani. Later on, there was a discussion about program content and collecting interview from different villages. Station Manager informed that the programme on Stop Child Marriage had a remarkable effect in the society.

We started for Delhi by overnight train with some hazards. The tickets were cancelled for not confirmed by us. In this circumstance, we had to come by another train and reached Delhi in the following morning.

5. Demonstration at CEMCA, Delhi
28 February, 2011

On 28 February, Mr. Zahir Koradia from Gram Vaani conducted a demonstration about transmission software (Grins Automation Software). Later, we had a discussion with Dr. R. Sreedher, Head of CEMCA and Rukmini Vemraju, Programme Officer about the visit at Chanderi & Lalitpur and made some remarks about establishing Community Radio Station at Bangladesh.

In the afternoon, we went to One World South Asia accompanied by Rukmini Vemraju and Monica Sharma of CEMCA. One World South Asia has audio content exchange bank for community radio named Ek Duniya Anek Awaaz (One World Many Voices).

6. Gurgaon Ki Awaaz Community Radio Station FM 107.8
1 March, 2011
The next visit to Gurgaon Ki Awaaz Community Radio Station located at Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon was made on 1 March, 2011. Rukmini Vemraju and Monica Sharma accompanied the team. TRF, a local NGO run this station. Gurgaon Ki Awaaz broadcast programmes in three languages (Haritani, Hindi and Vojpuri). Station manager Ms. Arti explained the activities of the station and CR production team.

Later, Nurunobi Shanto and Pabel Rahman from Bangladesh recited poem in Bengali with Hindi narration to be broadcast from Gurgaon Ki Awaaz.

7. Visit of Qutub Minar

A visit to Qutub Minar, famous historic site was made in the late afternoon. The construction of Qutub Minar was commenced by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who won Delhi from the Prithviraj.

8. Departure for Dhaka

The team returned to Dhaka on 2 March, 2011 after having a successful tour safely.
Learning

1. Community Radio is in fact the Voice of Voiceless for marginalized people;
2. Community involvement is the prime requirement for a CR to be successful;
3. Community participation and use of Local knowledge and materials can help reducing cost of Programme Production and Studio decoration as well;
4. Strong network with service providers should be built;
5. We can create CR programme bank like One World South Asia to be exchanged and shared amongst us;
6. Programme based fund mobilization (e.g. fund for Community Learning Programmes) will be contributing to run CR;

Observation

1. Community Radio should not broadcast those entertainment programmes like film songs or nationwide popular songs which are available in the other entertainment media;
2. Community people are very much eager to sustain the CR station and its activities;

Special Thanks

We express our cordial gratitude to CEMCA, and all Community Radio Stations for giving the opportunity to visit their Community Radio initiatives.

This study tour helped us to build the capacity of community radio stations for developing technical know-how on community radio in Bangladesh. In addition to that, practical knowledge about CRS Technical site, transmission equipment and transmitter management software would guide us to set up standard Community Radio Stations in Bangladesh.

Reported by

M A Halim
Anthony Gomes

March, 2011

Team Members

Mr. M A Halim, Programme Officer, Rupantar, Bangladesh
Mr. Anthony Gomes, Technical Expert, Rupantar Radio Programme, Bangladesh
Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam Sikder, Station Manager, Agriculture Information Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh
Mr. Nurunnabi Shanto, Education Coordinator, RDRS, Bangladesh
Mr. Md. Hasib Hossain, Executive Director, Proyas Manobik Unnayan Society
Mr. Rafiqul Alam, Broadcast Manager, CCD Bangladesh
FIELD REPORT
JUNE 10 TO JUNE 14, 2011.

Objectives
The questionnaire has been designed to understand:

1. The organisations’ approach to the concept of community radio as a tool for development
2. The organisations’ perception of the functioning of this concept in the context of the ground realities of the community within which it is located

Collation and analysis of responses from the participants in the workshops and training programmes, as well as their reports, will enable us to understand their own perceptions regarding

a. The concept of community radio and its operation, as disseminated through the facilitation programmes undertaken by CEMCA
b. Their own identification of their own area of operations within the context of this training.

A field trip will further round out these inputs by providing a direct window to the practical implementation informed by the conceptual orientation including content production and operational details. Acquaintance with the actual functioning of the station will provide an insight into community-radio relations and the extent of community participation.

An assessment of the interview data and the field trip will provide insight into the extent of CEMCA’s impact in creating agencies equipped to establish and carry forward the community radio movement in Bangladesh.

Plan
Direct contact with license holders who participated in the CEMCA-Rupantar programs

1. Meeting with at least one functioning radio station staff and audience community. Ideally two.
2. Meeting with entire Rupantar team involved in community radio activities.

Filed programme
- Arrival at Dhaka: 10th June, 2011 - morning/afternoon
- Meeting with Rupantar CR Team
- Meeting with RDRS
- Start for Chapai-Nawabgonj: 11th June, 2011 morning
- Meeting with CCD CR Team & community (Rajshahi)
- 12 June, 2011: Meeting with Proyas CR Team
- Meeting with participants of community learning programme at Proyas 13 June, 2011
- Meeting with three communities served by Radio Mahananda (Proyas) at Chapai, Nawabganj and Gomastapur.
- Telephonic interview with Srizony on 14th June, 2011 – Dhaka.
- Meeting with Mass-line Media Centre
- Meeting with Agriculture Information Services

Findings
The Bangladesh government has extended the earlier deadline of April 21 deadline for license holders to go on air to October 21, 2011, due to certain procedural bottlenecks regarding BTRS allocation and import license sanction from its own end.

Current position
- Massline Media Centre has begun test transmission at Bagura since May 27, 2011.
- The duration is two hours daily from 5pm to 6pm, with pre-recorded programmes and development news. (Programme schedule and CD to be sent)
- CCD has equipment ready, space for installation and studio structure are almost ready.
- Programme stock of 2months recorded (sample available; projected schedule subject to community feedback: outline available)
- Promotional material being finalized
- Community feedback meeting planned for end of June.
- Date of transmission: July 15th
- Srizony has purchased equipment; tower construction and studio preparation are in the pre-final stages.
- Date of transmission commencement: August 2011.
- Proyas received the final clearance of frequency bandwidth on June 12.
- Studio preparation, furnishing and tower construction are on.
- Community meetings were held while I was present. Community learning programmes are underway (photographs available; FPC and schedule planned for 6 months and community feedback questionnaire available)
- Date of transmission commencement: mid August 2011.
- RDRS is building studio and tower, and plans to go on air in mid August
- AIS has prepared programme schedule and work on studio and tower are nearing completion (photographs available)
- Plan to go on air from mid July, 2011.
QUESTIONNAIRE I: FACILITATION

Name of Organisation: Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh (ACLAB)

Purpose: To help improve the state of the country’s underdeveloped areas in terms of education, health, economy, self dependence and skill. Bring these people in the main stream of development and make them self sufficient. Also be a part of the plans of the democratic government of Bangladesh to eradicate poverty. We dream of a poverty free world where men, women and children work toward the common goal of general development and in the process earn equal rights and play a part in the development.

i. What role does facilitation of Community Radio play in the overall purpose of your organization?

ACLAB is a governmental community radio establishment under the Broadcasting regulations 2008. Its purpose is local and national development by way of communications between the local, especially the marginal areas in terms of a mass medium so that they may participate in the socio-economic development. The Community Radio of ACLAB called Radio NAF is being used in turn help bring in focus the local people’s language, culture and economy. Keeping development in mind, the use of local resources for programming and promotion is being done. ACLAB here acts as the facilitator.

ii. What is your view of ‘Facilitation’? (eg. training for content, for technical expertise, for sensitization etc.)

ACLAB sees facilitation as the creation of programmes on development and to provide all sorts of support to achieve this. The creation of socially relevant programmes and the promotion of them through the Community Radio are facilitated in the following ways:

- The eradication of poverty of focused communities by the creation of appropriate work orders and also helps in the organisation.
- Ensuring education for all; thus creating able work force.
- Helping to provide the focused community with healthcare, safe drinking water etc. Thus, bringing tangible change in their lives.
- Help regarding birth control and motherhood related issues.
- Help develop the state of women and children.
- Help develop skill.

iii. Do different user agencies demand and require different types of facilitation? (Two or three instances of different needs and your response will help us understand your approach)

Different communities require different types of facilitations according to the issues in focus there. For example, the formation of a community club for children, managing that and creating radio programmes for them requires different types of facilitations, similarly, ones for safe motherhood or about newlyweds require their own unique facilitations. On the other hand, disaster, wildlife preservation requires that there be much facilitation with the establishment authorities.

iv. What forms of facilitation have you been able to organize thus far?

- It has been used to direct the Community Radio, create the local committee, and also to help keep their work going smooth.
- Establish a community club for children; manage that and produce programmes on them/with them.
- For the guidelines for the community club for children, facilitation is needed.
- Daily market news, transport news, agriculture programmes have been made under facilitation.
- It has been used in basic information gathering and making of reports.
- Facilitation has been used for local recruitments.

v. What USEABLE inputs have you received from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) for this purpose?

- Help regarding the workings of a Community Radio, the training of work force has been received from the agency.
- Training has been received regarding programme materials and production techniques.
- Community Radio related various print matters have been availed.

vi. What direction would you want your future plans of facilitation to take (continue in the same way’ expand area by adding special skill etc.)

Besides continuing with what has already been initiated, ACLAB hopes to keep focus on the community’s real time needs and based on that direct itself.

vii. How can this be achieved? (If this has not been planned as yet, please state so)

- Creation of community listening clubs and planning based on facilitation requirements.
- Creation of local bodies to ensure the continuance of the Community Radio.

viii. What inputs do you require from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) to fulfil this expanded role?

- We expect assistance regarding programming, production and other technical matters until a certain period of time.
- To ensure the continuance of the station, we expect help regarding the establishment of a ‘radio management fund’ and communications with advertisers both national and international.
QUESTIONNAIRE I: FACILITATION

Name of Organisation: Agriculture Information Service, Agriculture Ministry, Bangladesh
Agriculture Information Service, Khamarpara, Farmgate, Dhaka: 1215

Purpose: To bring modern agricultural information from various sources and make provisions to present them in a simple and easily understandable manner to agricultural communities. Use print and electronic media to spread the information and help facilitate agricultural and general development of the communities.

i. What role does facilitation of Community Radio play in the overall purpose of your organization?

Community Radio is something which voices our voice. ‘My radio my voice...Voice of the voiceless people...’ is the new theme of Community Bangladesh. In the meantime the government has allowed the establishment of quite a few Community Radios. The governmental Community Radios are to be taken care of by us. Agriculture based Community Radio would help raise the condition of the farmer and the farming simultaneously. Moreover, it will also help get information regarding governmental development and benefit plans across to the people. Emphasis is given on food crop, fish and animal resource development, while also focusing on mother-child development, employment, public information, disaster management and future security of the community.

ii. What is your view of ‘Facilitation’? (eg. training for content, for technical expertise, for sensitization etc.)

By facilitation, we understand, programme planning, editing, in depth understanding of voice modulation, spread of policies regarding education and technical skill of the community, etc.

iii. Do different user agencies demand and require different types of facilitation? (Two or three instances of different needs and your response will help us understand your approach)

Yes. The Community Radio is situated in the sub-district Borguna of the district Amtoli. It is a disaster prone area where survival and preservation information becomes crucial. We intend to focus on the marginal communities and their wants to help them develop.

iv. What forms of facilitation have you been able to organize thus far?

We have been able to organise national and international seminars, workshops and discussions on this. Through these we have been able to create awareness regarding the Community radio and a Local Resource Centre which is to be established.

v. What USEABLE inputs have you received from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) for this purpose?

From CEMCA and Rupantar we have already received technical training on radio programming, programme development, managerial aspects of community radio.

vi. What direction would you want your future plans of facilitation to take (continue in the same way’ expand area by adding special skill etc.)

Help the community explore the avenues of e-Learning and Community Radio.

vii. How can this be achieved? (If this has not been planned as yet, please state so)

We hope to achieve this by attending various national and international trainings and workshops.

viii. What inputs do you require from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) to fulfill this expanded role?

It would be helpful if CEMCA organises for local trainings to create support.
QUESTIONNAIRE I: FACILITATION

Name of Organisation: Proyas Manobik Unnoyan Society

Purpose: The aim of Proyas is to create such a society which is economically productive – meaning – socially correct, socially environment friendly, incorporating human rights and democratic in the true sense of the term.

ix. What role does facilitation of Community Radio play in the overall purpose of your organization?

Proyas Manobik Unnoyan Society, to achieve its goals has done many developmental works over time. We have seen that Community Radio has more effective than general association, one to one sessions, group discussions, posters etc. Community Radio helps in creating awareness more efficiently.

x. What is your view of ‘Facilitation’? (eg. training for content, for technical expertise, for sensitization etc.)

We understand that facilitation is the creation of awareness in the community via group sessions, discussions, cultural programmes or any other means of communication for that matter.

xi. Do different user agencies demand and require different types of facilitation? (Two or three instances of different needs and your response will help us understand your approach)

Different communities need different types of facilitations:
1. To create awareness about HIV/AIDS a specific type of facilitation is required.
2. To improve the socio-economic situation of the indigenous communities a separate facilitation is needed. It has to be in accordance with their language, society, tradition and culture.
3. For the development of the people of the delta areas, a different facilitation is required which will be absolutely different from ‘mainland’ facilitation.
4. These are the ways in which facilitation must be different for different strata of people.

xii. What forms of facilitation have you been able to organize thus far?

In the delta areas promotion of development and education on disaster management is done via group sessions, general associations, workshops, celebration of events, cultural events etc. Awareness on HIV/AIDS is done through group sessions, one to one sessions, counselling, cable television, peer education etc. On the issue of poverty eradication facilitation is done through community training, issue based discussions etc. Issues of safe drinking water and health related issues are tackled via awareness sessions, training, gathering etc.

xiii. What USEABLE inputs have you received from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) for this purpose?

With the aim of establishing and running a Community Radio station 3 high ranking officials have participated more than once in conference/meeting/study visit to India. 4 officials have participated in the Community Learning Programme organised by Rupantar in Khulna.

xiv. What direction would you want your future plans of facilitation to take (continue in the same way’ expand area by adding special skill etc.)

The various officials/workers/volunteers who can play an important part in Community Radio to be gathered for specialised training and exchange programmes. Give training to all that are involved with the Community Radio. If specialists from governmental or non-governmental organisations and institutions to get associated and ensure the right usage of Community Radio.

It would be fruitful to involve different people from the grass root strata with different occupations, so that they can provide their knowledge in order to make the community more aware.

xv. How can this be achieved? (If this has not been planned as yet, please state so)

We have not yet planned on this as yet but we expect Rupantar’s assistance regarding this.

xvi. What inputs do you require from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) to fulfil this expanded role?

We expect that as a working requirement, it will be important to train all involved in the workings of the Community Radio. Study visits are required. Assistance on technical matters required. We also expect assistance on programme material and also the agency to act as a bridge between other organisations and us.
Name of Organisation: RDRS Bangladesh

Purpose

How does community radio relate to your purpose?

1. It is our aim to help people who are below the poverty line, from the distant areas, so that they are able to curb their poverty. In the methods that we use to do this, information distribution is a key and ultimate tool. The Community Radio in this sense would act as a tool for distribution.

2. In the natural disaster prone areas, it would serve as a warning system which can help save property, in turn help sustain and elevate living standards. This happens to be the ultimate aim of this organisation. Community Radio in this scenario emerges as an appropriate medium.

   a. While working to raise the living conditions of people residing on the Cor (delta) area and also while working on disaster control we have felt the need for a Community Radio.
   
   b. With the Community Radio, the areas of work which will be benefited are:
      
      i. Creating awareness about the different aspects of development.
      ii. Create an efficient ‘disaster warning system’.
      iii. To be able to perform post-disaster control via the dissemination of information.
   
   c. The Community radio will easily be able to spread news about our functioning.

Planning

a. How did you realize the importance of community radio to your purpose? (eg, through survey, discussions with community, attending sensitization workshop on CR, other)

   We have come to realise the importance from many places:
   
   i. Through survey
   ii. Discussions with the community
   iii. Attending sensitization workshop on CR, others.

b. Give details of the above.

   In the discussion with the community the need for a Community Radio has been pronounced. When we have taken up the question of establishing an efficient way of mutual communication between us and them, the idea of a Community Radio came up from the audience. They want us to establish a medium through which the availability of able workers and the distance involved can be easily overcome.

   c. How did you identify which issues should be addressed?

   When it came to the issues to be taken up by the Community Radio then we have given prime importance to the wants of the community.

   d. Why did you think these issues should be addressed by CR?

   These issues were chosen as they and things related are easily addressed via the Community Radio.

Implementation Plan

a. Programme hours. state why this is the optimum broadcast time in your considered opinion

   At the initial stage it would be 2 hours daily. From 0700hrs to 0800hrs in the morning and from 1800hrs to 1900hrs in the evening.

b. Structure of programme (general structure, or any other outline that will give an idea of the different formats you want to use).

   ...

c. Are there any programme formats that you think will NOT be effective in your area? If so, why?

   No. We find all the formats of our programmes to be effective.

d. Content planned for broadcast: general themes/genres; no specifics need to be given at this stage.

   Planned subjects for broadcast:
   
   i. Entertaining awareness programmes
   ii. Factual programmes
   iii. Educational programmes
   iv. Health related programmes
   v. Family planning programmes

   e. Station management: Who will keep the station functional? What level of community participation will you plan for?

   The management will be run by the participants from various strata of the community who will form the organisational committee.

   f. Are there any plans for increased community involvement through training workshops within the community?

   There are plans to conduct workshops with the community which will help increase the unity of the community.
Structure of plan

It has been planned that with the audience an audience forum will be made. Through this the scope of the Community Radio would increase.

Purpose

xvii. What role does facilitation of Community Radio play in the overall purpose of your organization?

It is the cumulative aim of our organisation that organisational facilitation be treated as a key tool.

xviii. What is your view of 'Facilitation'? (eg. training for content, for technical expertise, for sensitization etc.)

We feel that for efficient organisation facilitation is a key tool.

xix. Do different user agencies demand and require different types of facilitation? (Two or three instances of different needs and your response will help us understand your approach)

By facilitation we understand the subjects, factual and the technical training aspects or of training styles. We all require different facilitations according to our needs.

xx. What forms of facilitation have you been able to organize thus far?

We are in communication with the facilitating agency. We have learnt a lot from them.

xli. What USEABLE inputs have you received from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) for this purpose?

With their help we have visited a few of the community radio stations in India where we learnt about establishing our own station, management and preservation.

xxii. What direction would you want your future plans of facilitation to take (continue in the same way, expand area by adding special skill etc.)

...

xxiii. How can this be achieved? (If this has not been planned as yet, please state so)

...

xxiv. What inputs do you require from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) to fulfil this expanded role?

To keep functionality we expect them to provide us with periodic assistance regarding technical skills and also other aspects.
QUESTIONNAIRE I: FACILITATION

Name of Organisation: Rupantar, 14/1, Forajipara Lane, Khulna: 9100, Bangladesh.

Purpose: Rupantar intends to help create a rightful, culturally sound, democratic society. Where hunger and injustice would not exist and for lasting development impoverished men and women would strive tirelessly.

xxv. What role does facilitation of Community Radio play in the overall purpose of your organization?

xxvi. What is your view of ‘Facilitation’? (eg. training for content, for technical expertise, for sensitization etc.)

We do not consider educational assistance the only way to facilitation. We consider the assistance provided for any form of self-improvement to be facilitation. From the beginning and management of a training or workshop to the successful ending of a gathering facilitation is required.

xxvii. Do different user agencies demand and require different types of facilitation? (Two or three instances of different needs and your response will help us understand your approach)

If the scope of this answer is to be taken to include all the work that Rupantar does, then it would take up quite a bit of space. Thus, we limit ourselves to Community Radio only.

Yes, under Rupantar Bangladesh the organisations that are working toward Community Radio require many types of facilitations; which is on with the assistance of COL and CEMCA. These organisations obviously require different facilitations according to the needs of their communities.

This is because Community radio is still a new concept in Bangladesh. The people involved in the establishment of the various Community Radios, they are new to it.

To run a Community Radio, it is necessary to have certain knowledge and experiences. Like knowledge on production (studio, studio equipment, etc), technical knowledge (recording, editing etc), general knowledge (writing scripts, maintaining episodes of programmes, interaction techniques, etc).

xxviii. What forms of facilitation have you been able to organize thus far?

Rupantar, COL and CEMCA till now have been able to perform quite a many facilitations. To be brief –

- Organising study tours to many Community Radio stations in India to help the organisers get a practical view of things.
- Multiple workshops/trainings on programming aspects of Community Radio.
- Training on the basic understanding of Community Radio for the volunteers who are going to run it.
- Training on the managerial aspects of Community radio for the organisers.
- Workshop on Community Learning (for the volunteers, organisers and the community)

xxix. What USEABLE inputs have you received from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) for this purpose?

In every training, workshop and educational initiative, CEMCA has been the key facilitator, providing financial, technical, and skill related assistance.

xxx. What direction would you want your future plans of facilitation to take (continue in the same way’ expand area by adding special skill etc.)

Rupantar has always been on the forefront of the struggle to establish Community Radio in Bangladesh, to the extent that Rupantar has sometimes had to take the podium to lead. Not to mention that Rupantar is ready to go at any length to establish Community Radio in Bangladesh. Rupantar, in the meantime, extends facilitation to all the organisations in Bangladesh who have started on Community Radio and have acquired licenses for that and also the ones who are in the queue.

We hope to keep things going as they are regarding facilitation and in the near future set up a training centre on Community Radio as Rupantar’s facilitating team is ready.

xxxi. How can this be achieved? (If this has not been planned as yet, please state so)

Regarding this we have not yet finished preparing paper work but we have started the pre-preparatory procedures.

xxxii. What inputs do you require from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) to fulfill this expanded role?

For materialisation of future plans and the realisation of the Community radio training centre we expect CEMCA to provide us financial, technical and advisory assistance.
Name of organization: Srizony Bangladesh

Purpose

Our focus is to uplift the poor especially women and children.

xxxiii. What role does facilitation of Community Radio play in the overall purpose of your organization?

Our focus is the uplift of the lives of the poor. The issues that inevitably come into the aforementioned broader category are those of economic, social and cultural development. For any person's/community's general development it is required that there be economic, social and cultural development. For example, for economic development employment is required, similarly for social development it is an imperative that a person's/community's identity, rights and situation is ascertained in the family, society, state and nation. And cultural development is development of the individual, family, society and the state which is acceptable to all and is worth following. While in this context, Srizony Bangladesh organises events which are conducive to their focus. For these events, active participation is indispensable and to achieve that (i.e., to invigorate people) the Community Radio can play an important role.

Regarding the increase of earning via employment knowledge of different farm productions, cottage industries and small loans for small or medium sized businesses can be disseminated through the Community Radio. Along with this, modern business facts and techniques can be spread too. Health and education related awareness programmes can be made which may affect the lives of the community members for the better.

With the celebration of national and international events, religious events on the radio there can be an impetus given to communal awareness.

Adding to the above, there are important announcements and weather forecasts that can help minimise the effect of natural disasters. The Community Radio stands as a very powerful and important tool in the above.

xxxiv. What is your view of ‘Facilitation’? (eg. training for content, for technical expertise, for sensitization etc.)

By Facilitation, Srizony Bangladesh understands the following works:

- Focus on the awareness of poor people and conducting social or personal issue based meetings.
- In an effort to curb poverty and for the stricken people - creating employment, increase revenues by granting small loans and their fair use by way of creating awareness.
- Self-dependency by inculcating a conservative mindset.
- To help people improve at their jobs by giving them technical training.
- Creating awareness in the community regarding nutrition, basic health, HIV/AIDS and other venereal diseases through conducting workshops or organise a village centric ‘sabha’.
- To create awareness regarding sanitation and arsenic poisoning.
- To create awareness regarding human rights and voting rights.
- Provide training to farmers on advanced farming techniques.
- To provide primary education to underprivileged children and also adult education.
- To promote solar power and give training on solar powered equipment.
- To create environmental awareness and promote the use of modern furnaces which use lesser resources.

xxv. Do different user agencies demand and require different types of facilitation? (Two or three instances of different needs and your response will help us understand your approach)

For each programme there are different facilitations needed and a relevant community is focused. Usually, what is required is identified and acted upon specifically.

1. The ‘Gramin’ small loan programme:
   - Focused community: villagers whose total farmable is 50% or less and their total property is, according to local rates, less than 1 acre of farmable land.
   - Facilitation: the release of small loans and the fair usage of it ensured by professional training and awareness created via developmental training along with literacy.

2. Nutrition and basic health programme:
   - Focused community: all impoverished strata of the community
   - Facilitation: awareness created about basic health routines and infectious diseases. Free distribution of knowledge and medicines.

3. New power programme:
   - Focused community: relatively affluent communities who are capable of implementing solar sets, biogas plants or modern furnaces by onetime payment or instalments.
   - Facilitation: intense propaganda (by various means) on energy conservation, need for electricity and fuel efficiency. Also, providing package deals.

xxxvi. What forms of facilitation have you been able to organize thus far?

The above mentioned forms of facilitation are being implemented in accordance with the organisation's capacity.

xxvii. What USEABLE inputs have you received from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) for this purpose?

Till now our organisation has received 2 trainings regarding Community Radio:

- Community Radio : Managerial and Operational Aspects of a Community Radio Station( Kollkata-India) (21st-24th September, 2010) (organised CEMCA and Rupantar, Khulna)
- Community Radio Programme Content Development and Production. 7th-10th December, 2009 (organized by CEMCA and Rupantar, Khulna)

What we have come to know form the CEMCA organised workshops:

- The aim of Community Radio and about it.
- The knowledge of managing a station.
- About programming
- The financial aspects of station management.
- Introduction to studio equipment and their efficient usage.
Low cost studio set up.
How the different equipments in a studio work in tandem and introduction to the panel.
The precautions involved in the handling of various studio equipments.
Production of programmes
Programme producer’s qualities
The role of Community Radio in fair governance and development.
The ways of envisioning different programmes.
The advantages of internet broadcasting.
The establishment of an audio library.
The use of the microphone.
Hands on approach to audio programme production.

In the future, with the use of skilled man power we hope to spread good word about the following programmes:

- Be of use to the community by providing development in the economic, social and cultural areas.
- Give focus to the language of the people.
- Through various programmes, collecting vital information of differing communities and using that to help.
- Take necessary steps to help eliminate hunger and poverty.
- Create awareness about fatal diseases like HIV/AIDS, Malaria etc.
- Create awareness about certain issues (like child marriage, polygamy, superstitions etc).
- To bring the news of the world.
- Create awareness programmes on health, nutrition, education, farming, human rights and law.
- Promote various employment opportunities.
- Produce entertainment programmes for the leisure of the audiences.
- Take up deep seated problems and try to examine them thoroughly, so that one can come to an unanimous conclusion. To understand the underlying basic problem and solve it.
- To create opposition to exploitative and unfair practices of society.

Since we intend to implement facilitation via the Community Radio, the following are some ways by which it can be achieved:

- Theatre
- Music
- Story
- Children’s programmes
- Sports
- Letter interaction programmes
- Agriculture centric programmes
- Mother-child centric programmes
- Environmental programmes
- Employment news
- Economic programmes
- Issue based programmes
- Governmental policies based programmes
- Small businesses
- Programmes on successful people from different spheres
- Community news
- On various national and international subjects
- Facts about the market
- Transport related programme
- Healthcare
- Everyday science
- School based learning

What inputs do you require from your facilitating agency (in this case CEMCA) to fulfil this expanded role?

What we can expect from CEMCA is:
1. Technical training for better production
2. Funds for running the station
3. Visits to various other stations for experience
4. Organising scholarships
5. Assistance in the technical aspects of the station

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বেলশপুর, চট্টগ্রাম নবগঞ্জ।
রেডিও মহানন্দা
এগ্রিক ৯৭-৮

বিষয়: কমিউনিটি রেডিও বিষয়ক প্রশ্ন।

১. আপনার পরিবার লিন। যেমন: আপনার নাম, পদবী বা কি কি কাজের সাথে জড়িত, অফিস বা ঞ্চিবাটি।

২. চট্টগ্রাম নবগঞ্জের পীড়নে একটি এফএম প্রচার কমিউনিটি রেডিও চালু হতে হবে, যা চট্টগ্রাম
মানবিক উন্নয়ন সৌসাইটির অন্তর্গত করবে। যার নাম রাখা হবে চট্টগ্রাম নবগঞ্জের নূতন চালানো
একটি দণ্ডী রেডিও - "রেডিও মহানন্দা"। এই রেডিওর সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিজ্ঞতা কি?

৩. হৃদয়/কমিউনিটির উদ্দেশ্যে এই রেডিও কিভাবে ভূমিকা রাখবে পাপার বলে আপনি জানেন কি?

৪. "রেডিও মহানন্দা" কে জনসাধারণ ও কার্যকরী করে তুলবে কি ধরনের অনুসরণ সম্পর্কে তা প্রয়োজন
বলে আপনি জানেন কি?

৫. কমিউনিটি রেডিওর সাইজের হৃদয়ের সকল জনসাধারণের। অতএব এই রেডিওকে কিভাবে কমিউনিটির সাহায্যে আমাদের সকল অপরাধ করে না করবে?

৬. কমিউনিটি রেডিও কে সম্পর্কে আপনার জনসাধারণের সম্পর্কে ধারণা - এটা আমার আপন কল, আপনি
আপনাদের কমিউনিটির একজন অনুশীলন করার প্রচেষ্টা। জনসাধারণের সম্পর্কে এই কথাটির পোস্টারে
এটি সম্পর্কে আপনি কিভাবে মনে করেন, এগুলিতে আপনার সম্পর্কে কী করবে?

৭. "রেডিও মহানন্দা" থেকে ১৭ কিলোমিটার (আকাশপথে) প্রায় ৫টি জেলার (টাইগারবাগ, রাজশাহী ও নগরী) ৭ টি উপজেলায় (চট্টগ্রাম নবগঞ্জ সদর, শিবপুর, মালালী, পোস্টপুর,
গোলপাড়া, তনয়াও ও দামদামপুর) এর প্রায় ৪০ টি ইউনিয়নের ১৮ থেকে ২৮ লক্ষ জনাধিকারীর কাছে
রেডিও অনুপ্রাণিত করবে। হৃদয়ের অভিজ্ঞতা ও "রেডিও মহানন্দা" কে অজ্ঞাতে জানাতে পারেন,
এগুলোর অপরাধ সম্পর্কে কী করবে?

৮. "রেডিও মহানন্দা" আপনি নিজের নিজেদের/ঘরের - অনুকূলে তাদের আহ্বান করবেন।

৯. উপরের প্রশ্ন না আঘাতনার উদ্দেশ্যে - আপনার কেন চালানো জানাতে পারেন।
RUPANTAR DHAKA JUNE 10, 2011.

Participants
Saifuddin Sabuj
Mizanur Rahman Panna
Suman Gomes

The discussion focused on

1. Updates regarding community radio licensees’ current status. The licensees directly benefiting from Rupantar-CEMCA initiatives are BRAC, RDRS, Proyas Manobik Unnayan Samiti, Massline Media Centre, AIS, CCD and Srizony. The current position of each was discussed.

2. The role of Rupantar in facilitation: Rupantar has been holding training workshops with CEMCA and independently. They were slated to hold a Production and Content training workshop for on-line radio with Proyas manobik Unnayan Samiti at Chapai-Nawabganj from June 11 to 14, 2011, with volunteers as part of a Community Learning Programme.

3. Besides they have also made training programmes for 4 radio stations, providing input for 13 programmes on specific issues.

4. The present status of government – licensee liaison reported: the delay in bandwidth allocation and no objection certificates for equipment were mentioned. But also the government’s commitment to community radio networks and support from government for this work was indicated.

5. Exposure of Bangladesh CR licensees to situations elsewhere through study and field tours of working stations facilitated by Rupantar has enabled the CR licensees to plan and operationalise in a more enabling environment. The participants especially mentioned the visit to small radio stations in India like Chanderi ki awaz, where the local personnel had used many innovative means for technical purposes, which gave the visitors from Bangladesh the idea that one could proceed even without too large a sum of money and make the radio station sustainable with innovations at the local level.

6. Rupantar has also gained the expertise to function as an effective trainer and facilitator at the ground level, with the support and expertise of CEMMA. Thus for sustainability, this support should be available in future and formalised through some mechanism that can keep the CEMCA_Rupantar programmes functioning smoothly.
Annexure – 9 ©

RADIO PADMA
CENTRE FOR COMMUNICATION AND DEVELOPMENT, BANGLADESH (CCD BANGLADESH), RAJSHAHI

The visit included a survey of the current status of the studio set-up on the first floor of the building (photographs attached). The transmission equipment funded by UNESCO had arrived and was awaiting installation when the field visit was undertaken.

The discussion focused on the station’s preparedness for transmission, both technically and content-wise.

MEETING HELD IN CCD OFFICE, RAJSHAHI, JUNE 11 2011

PRESENT
Ghoulam Mourtaza (Director, CCD)
Rafiqul Alam (CCD)
R.I.M Golam Rabbani (CCD)
Suman Gomes (Rupantar)
Mizanur Rahman Panna (Rupantar)

1. The Centre has been running a radio journalism training programme for local people, and has already trained four groups, as indicated in the questionnaire response (see Annexure 8). The focus is on participation of women and adivasi communities in management and operation of community radio.

2. The projected broadcast date for testing the transmission is July 15, 2011. To this end, 99% of the programming has been prepared, a preliminary community survey has been completed and the FPA for four hours of transmission, from 7pm to 11pm has been prepared (See Annexure 11).

3. The technical training provided by CEMCA and undertaken by all the three members of CCD present at the meeting has benefited them from different perspectives. The different models of community radio sustainability and station functioning have become clear from the field visits; for example, the donor–driven model (Lalit Lokvani) is different from the community-sustained model (Chanderi ki Awaz). This has helped them to clarify their own model given the state of their available funds, personnel and community support.

4. Regarding the content production, managerial training and support provided by CEMCA-Rupantar, the personnel of this station felt that the advanced level training that has been provided over the last 4 years has benefitted them immensely. Their own model of sustainability has been worked out on the basis of this training, which includes the ability to provide infotainment, targeting the local community that includes students (Rajshahi university is very close to the station) and the local people many of whom are adivasis. The promotional material made for the radio included all the diversity of the area, and is attached to this report (Annexure 11).

5. Four months of programming stock is ready. The immediate concern is to manage the existing personnel who will operate the station and continue community feedback sessions in order to involve the community in day to day operation.

6. The need for follow-up or ‘refresher’ training was strongly felt – since the CEMCA-Rupantar initiatives have been ongoing for the last three years, those benefitting from them would need to keep up a continuous relationship with the facilitators and trainers for immediate needs. But the initiatives have also taught the beneficiaries to understand the ethos of the community radio and to deal with pressing local concerns innovatively. The filed visits and study tours organised by CEMCA have therefore had a very positive impact upon the long process of preparation for actual transmission.
RADIO MAHANANDA

PROYAS MANOBIK UNNAYAN SAMITI, CHAPAI NAWABGANJ

The BRTS clearance for bandwidth arrived while the field investigator was in Chapai Nawabganj.

A community learning workshop facilitated by Rupantar and COL was underway during the visit.

Three community meetings were also held where the field investigator was present. The first community meeting was held with members of the Ho community from two villages, Delbari and Ganshapara in the Chapai area. In the second, held in Bargharia the participants were mainly women. The final one was held in a club in Nawabganj, where the participants were members and local inhabitants, mostly men. (For transcripts, video tapes and pictures of the meetings see Annexure 10)

MEETING WITH RADIO PERSONNEL

CHAPAI NAWABGANJ OFFICE, JUNE 13, 2011

PRESENT

Mhd. Hasib Hossain (Executive Director, Proyas)
Aliyia Ferdous Jeb Banu Begum (Station Manager, Radio Mahananda)
Md. Shah Azad Iqbal (Proyas)
Ashiq Mahmud (Proyas)
Suman Gomes (Rupantar)
Mizanur Rahman Panna (Rupantar)

The discussion focused on the station’s preparedness for transmission.

1. The community here is of a diverse nature: there is an agricultural sector, a ‘char’ area. i.e. The banks of the Mahananda River that is susceptible to flooding and a ‘barendrabhumi’ with a low water table. These are unique geographical features which entail special problems of livelihood and require specific inputs for coping with climate change and natural calamities. A balance of interest thus is to be created for production of programmes, such that all sections of the community are included in the purview of the transmission and participation and the feeling of ownership is spread amongst all sections.

2. Community learning programmes are of special importance and CEMCA as well as COL, locally supported by Rupantar, can make a great difference in this regard. The need for some form of continuity in community learning training was felt, and it was felt that CEMCA-Rupantar as facilitator in this regard would help in making the effort of the local personnel fruitful and sustainable. A suggestion for Rupantar’s permanent role in this regard through some institutional mechanism like a bureau for Community Radio initiatives was sought by the members of Proyas. One resource person connected to this bureau may hold the brief of skill transfer to personnel from each radio station, which could be then adapted to local conditions and disseminated locally, such that upgradation of skills may continue.

3. A plan for financial sustainability was offered, which included the involvement of all wings of the mother institution, Proyas Manobik Unnayan Samity, which could draw people from various pursuits to the radio. Finance could be managed through multi-tasking – the creation of interest, awareness and understanding about the ethos of community radio was the first priority.

4. For this to be achieved, it was necessary that the community learning programme be continued and sustained. Field training to volunteers as well as managerial and operational training provided by CEMCA-Rupantar has been very effective. The training design must now be suited to the stage of development of the recipients – the station personnel who had all participated in different CEMCA-Rupantar training programmes felt the need for continued connection with the facilitators, and expressed their ability to adapt the training to local situations after the initial training was provided.

5. On the technical side, an apprehension regarding operations with imported equipment was expressed, since the repair and maintenance of the equipment would be difficult to do locally. It was felt that advocacy with the government must be part of the future agenda of the facilitators and trainers, such that this anticipated problem of operational sustainability be addressed at an early stage. It was felt that this was an important area that has emerged once the actual installation and operation of equipment is underway.

6. A forum for community radio organisations and a web portal for content sharing was also suggested.

7. The personnel of this station felt that the initiatives of the last three odd years undertaken by CEMCA-Rupantar have given them the confidence to go on air.
Lokobetar

Massline Media Centre (MMC)
Meeting held at MMC Office, DHAKA, June 14, 2011

Present
Tareq Mahamud (MMC)
Kamrul Hassan Monju (MMC)
Mizanur Rahman Panna (Rupantar)

The station, LOKOBETAR had begun test runs from May 27, 2011 and the station was on air when the field visit was being conducted.

The meeting focused on the experience of preliminary transmissions

1. The test runs were being held between 6 and 7pm. Awareness messages and musical programmes were being aired.

2. The involvement of local people was necessary as MMC itself operates from Dhaka, while the radio station is in Barguna. Currently the station manager is local, and the support of the community was the first priority.

3. Community interest had been generated through earlier advertisement in local language. Hence local people had begun to take an interest and enquired when there was no transmission due to power failures. The station personnel felt that the priority was to make sure that the station could remain on air for the announced period as it had already generated much interest among local people. The setting up of a solar panel for smooth power flow was decided upon and at the time of the interview, this was being operationalised.

4. The need for mobile, low cost equipment for transmission, which would be conducive to the storm-prone climate of the area in which this radio station functioned, as well as the maintenance of equipment locally, for smooth operation of the station. The idea is that the community itself should be able to repair and maintain the equipment.

5. Plans for locally generated low cost studio operations were being explored, for which exposure and training provided by the facilitators would be beneficial.

6. The quality of support and training provided by CEMCA-Rupantar has been of a very high order. The immediate need is now to have hands-on training for one or two personnel who will be able to operate the studio to the optimum and do the required technical work, like editing, mixing etc. The application of training was now the priority, and the continuing support of the facilitators in this regard was sought.
COMMUNITY RURAL RADIO

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SERVICE (AIS)

MEETING HELD AT OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION CENTRE, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, DHAKA ON JUNE 14 2011

Present

Dr. Zahangir Alam (AIS)
Mizanur Rahman Panna (Rupantar)

This is the single station that is attached to a government department, with a specific brief for disseminating agricultural information in the southern part of the country.

The station was preparing to go on air from mid July. The discussion focused mainly on the preparatory steps taken thus far.

1. A primary level survey to assess the demand was made, based on which a programme schedule has been prepared (See Annexure 11).
2. Volunteer groups for each area covered by the station have been formed. The main focus of these groups is culture, environment and health. Formation of 10 such groups is the target. Support from FAO is being utilised for these initiatives.
3. The CEMCA-Rupantar programmes have been extremely beneficial in content production. The personnel who have attended these workshops have utilised their expertise in crafting the schedule, and created a ‘radio song’ in the method taught at the CEMCA-Rupantar workshop.
4. The continued involvement of CEMCA_Rupantar along with the other support agencies in Bangladesh will benefit the community radio stations in spreading the movement further and helping it to take deep roots in the life of the country.
In radio, whatever is said, the subjects are the woes of the common man, health related, law related, information on what to do in case of an emergency – where to go etc. this is the work of the radio. We, CEMICA India, help these [Community Radio organisations] with technical support and advice. So we want to know your reaction on what we are doing, what you would want. This Radio is yours and you are going to speak your mind out with it. The name of this radio is Community Radio. The work related to this in this area is being done by Proyas.

We want to know that whether you have at all heard of this Community Radio or not...Whether this is something that interests you or not. Dr. Chanda here would clear all your queries if you have them. We are here to hear you just as we do with another community in Khulna for their Radio. Do you know of Khulna? (Response: Yes)

**Audience woman expresses her hesitance to say something because it might turn out to be inappropriate or wrong.**

**Dr. Chanda:** so please tell us what you want to hear. Please feel free to say whatever you feel like.

You have no fear of getting things wrong. You just need to say what you feel about this.

**Question 1:** would we get broadcasts from all over Bangladesh or is it otherwise?

Before I answer that I would like to know, what do you want to hear? Whatever you want to hear, I would like to deliver that.

**Response:** I would like to hear news from all over Bangladesh wherever there is a broadcast happening.

Don't you want to hear your own news?

**Response:** yes; if it is required and available. We would like to know that when there is a meeting, say, like this, whether the decisions taken there get implemented or not...

That’s fine. But, it would like to mention that more that talking about us we would like to talk about you (via the Radio). We would like to do it the way you want us to. Again, it must be kept in mind that what we are saying here would not be broadcasted word for word over the radio. It is not required and all of it is not worth it. It would be seen that we are able to use a portion of it. Some of it would have to be left out.

Now if we have to tell the story of Rahima here because she belongs here. It would make little sense for you listen to the story of a Rahima in Khulna. Don’t you think it would be difficult for you identify her? The point is to listen and talk of our stories. The Community Radio of Khulna would have their stories to say.

Proyas take care of the technical part of this radio. This radio is not focused on what Proyas does or not but rather on you. Proyas is to run the station with the technical support. The content of what is going to be aired is to come from all of you.

**Question 2:** if we do not get a chance to participate in this will our children get to in due course?

Yes most certainly! If you do not then exercise you right… (General laugh) wouldn’t you find Nasir?

**Response:** Nasir is the manager but he is quite close to us. He’s a friend. We can go up to him for anything.

**Dr. Chanda:** Now do you have any specific instruction for them [organisers]?

**Response:** we want them to make good programmes...

**Dr. Chanda:** You need to tell us what you mean by a good programme. Otherwise it would not be possible for them to realise this.

Would you listen to ‘geet’?

**Response:** I have mentioned that earlier...

The songs that were sung during the marriage ceremony are not sung anymore. (Audience agrees) would you not like to hear them on the radio?

**Response:** yes. But they are old. (Another woman) we have seen such things in our childhood. It used to be quite fun. These things are not existent now...

Yes. These are things that we want to hold on to lest they get lost. We want to do this via the Community Radio. Right now you cannot hear ‘geet’ but through the radio at least you would be able to hear it. Moreover, we would like to get the singers to talk about their form.

**Response:** why don’t we just sing those songs and they can be aired...

That needs to be recorded and planning is required before that. There may also be live broadcasts but there too planning and practise is required. So the process is that preparation is required. Say you have rehearsed and you record it over here. That does not mean that it gets aired instantly. For that you have to plan things and go to the station. But you cannot be whimsical and hope of immediate transmission.

**Audience woman:** it is my desire to come to the radio station and sing...that other people can hear that song...

These need to be promoted. If you have a radio then I cannot stop you from listening and understanding.

**Dr. Chanda:** What else besides songs/singing? We see that you want songs and news. But this is common to all radio channels. Why would your radio be different?

**Response:** There are many things like information about laws and agriculture...special songs...

Don’t you want to listen about your own lives and lifestyle?

**Response:** Yes there are programmes on the radio about us, our development, benefits etc. But there is little representation of stories of our lives per se.

Could you please tell what are these ‘stories’ of your lives?

**Response:** as one ages from being a child many stories are produced of one’s life...

What are the things a child does?

**Response:** go to school and play...

So do you think that you should have programmes on education on the Radio?

**Response:** Yes

Do you want that?
Response: Yes, certainly.

Do you want to give or take ‘joutouk’ (dowry)?

Response: No. We neither want to take or give...

So you have to say that over the radio...

What about the rest of you? Why don’t you speak up? There’s only one person talking for all!

Can anyone speak up from the back regarding what we have been talking about?

[No response]

Have you all come from one village? Haven’t you come from different places?

So tell me something, are there hospitals in all those places?

Response: Yes. In all those places there are.

Please reply for your place and not for all.

Response: There is but the hospital is not as good as it was now...

Do you get the doctor at all when you go there?

Response: Yes but he is not there to the extent he is supposed to be or he is required to be.

So do why don’t you talk about this on the radio? Don’t you think that it is an issue worth discussing on the radio?

Audience response cannot be heard distinctly

You shouldn’t talk like that. Being a parent, you should take care that your child gets the proper education but also not ending up constrained between solid walls. The child should be let out to play and explore too. There should be understanding from the parent’s end about what a child wants and what s/he can turn out to be.

Please speak up...especially the people at the back...

Dr. Chanda: Did that person say something?

Would somebody please say something?

[Question 3 inaudible]

Please calm down, one of you has raised the question that before today there has been a number of talks regarding this radio, so when are things going to move? It is truly a difficult question, as we have been at it for more than a year now. We have gone to places for help in this time and got rejected as well as get accepted. We are in the final phase of things as we have been able to pull in enough resources to finally make the radio happen. We are deep in paperwork. There is the requirement of a radio frequency which needs to be registered as the channel’s frequency. There are public departments from where we have to get permissions to start broadcasting. This running around from one office to another to get things flowing has slowed us down a bit. We are hopeful now that we will get the channel’s registered frequency number around next week. If we can get it then we can focus on buying the equipment and setting up of the station. To do this we need another one and a half or two months. To be safe we are requesting you to give us three to three and a half months of time. Have I been able to make it clear to you? [Response: Yes] if it is 3 or 3½ months that means that by August end or September we will be able to finish. There’s a bit of time wastage because of the official paperwork and the running around that ensues.

Anything else anyone might want to ask?

Do you want to say something? Please do...

Question 4: Would able to listen to the Radio say, when I am coming back from my office which is still further from where I live?

Yes, why not? All you need is an FM Radio set.

Man with question 4: why not watch T.V. which is more communicative?

Well the limitation with television is that you can’t carry it. It is good to watch television but the radio is also productive in that manner. You can’t watch television when you are trying to sew. But you can’t listen to the radio. In the factory you can use the radio to keep you going with the work. There’s something that I saw 3 days ago...there was a group of workers who were building and there I could hear music. After a while I realised that it was coming from a worker’s cell phone which was hung from a tree! The flexibility of the radio is quite amazing that way!

So can we end today’s discussion?

We thank you for coming here and participating with us.
It feels good that all of us have been able to come together as here we get the opportunity to talk. We are Proyas Manabik Unnayan society. We have never had the opportunity to talk in this manner so I am stating certain things on the fore. We are an organisation from Chapai Nawabgonj. That is where we come from and represent. Many of you know and are aware that there is a community radio being set up in Chapai Nawabgonj with a FM band. This CR is to be used to put on air broadcasts made by the people of Chapai Nawabgonj. In this, with the participation of the people of Chapai Nawabgonj, a wide variety of shows are going to be put on air from the CR station. What I mean by that is the running of the CR station and also the production processes are all going to be tackled by the people of Chapai Nawabgonj. There are 14 such radio stations all across Bangladesh; Chapai Nawabgonj’s being the best. We are hopeful – we have received the sanction for this station 1 year and 2 months back. We are hopeful that in another 3 months we would be able to bring full functionality to the station: which means that you would be able to hear this radio channel on your radio set, cell phone set, computer, etc in another 3 months.

To achieve this we have had to do quite a bit of work and not to mention the invaluable cooperation from the Zila Parishad and the Shatniyo Shoshadshaya. The space for cooperation extends only to one key aspect, that being established in Chapai Nawabgonj, it is important to note that it is completely for the people in Chapai Nawabgonj.

While doing this work we have met many organisations in Bangladesh, one of them being Rupantar who are based in Khulna. Also there is an Indian organisation called CEMCA whose work is regarding Community Radio and who are in turn collaborated with COL – Commonwealth of Learning which is based in Canada. Are we familiar with the word ‘Commonwealth’? With this collaboration we the people of Chapai Nawabgonj are getting to make a mark on the world stage in various ways. So to assess as to what kind of work we are doing, what are people’s reactions – both who knew of this earlier and the ones who know it now, we have with us from West Bengal, India, Dr. Ipsitra Chanda, who is a professor at Jadavpur University, Kolkata. Others with us, who are from Rupantar in Khulna, are, Mr. Niwanur Rahman Panna, Ms. Barnali Basanti and Mr. Suman Gomet. The other two gentlemen there are also with Rupantar and the rest are with the CR programme. So to get back to the point, we are all here for this reason and we are interested to know of your feelings and ideas regarding the aforementioned. We invite you to keep an open mind and ask if there is anything that needs to be clarified to you. (4:48)

So I would like to ask Mr. Panna to give an introduction along with Dr. Chanda and also help you understand our work while answering to your queries regarding this. But before we get there I would like to mention that my name is Hasib, which I forgot to mention earlier! I am with Proyas since its beginnings. I used to work for the Shah College but in my registration in 2008 and devoted my entire time for Poyas in Chapai Nawabgonj. I am a son of Chapai Nawabgonj and you are so too. Poyas is an organisation from Chapai Nawabgonj. I appeal to you that this club would stay, so would the school and other institutions. It is up to us to keep them alive to give them some sort of immortality. Poyas was born in Chapai Nawabgonj; just like you are proud if your son does well, you should also feel proud for Poyas. The organisations like Rupantar ans CEMCA are coming from other places but we are from Chapai Nawabgonj. We hold up the name of Chapai Nawabgonj wherever we [Poyas] go. We are concerned with the well being of the people of Chapai Nawabgonj but it must be kept alive. Saying this, I now transfer the charge to Mr. Panna who will speak further.

N.R. Panna: Greetings, I am Niwanur Rahman Panna from Rupantar in Khulna. In relation to Mr. Hasib was saying – my point now is that whether you are aware of something called Community Radio or not.

Response: we know something about radio but CR is not something we know of. Community Radio means a radio channel where your words, the community’s words are going to be aired. The problems that you have whether they are local or governmental can be aired from here. This, in a nutshell is CR.

Now, Poyas has taken the initiative along with CEMCA who will give us the technical assistance. Dr. Chanda is here to gather your response to this and to share he experiences. We come from Rupantar and are associated with Poyas from prior to this. We mainly take care of the technical/production aspects of CR – training for this is on at Poyas. I am thankful to you for coming here after your day’s work and giving us your precious time. If we are able to make you understand things about the CR then one can look at it better...communication is not the only thing but rather participation is more desirable. Ascertaining whether the CR is of any use to you or not. Poyas has come to you with something – whether that is relevant for you or not is important for Poyas. It can be used to voice words/messages of ‘here’. Many a times it remains hidden inside us and the CR is going to be used as an outlet for that. There might be something said, a public service which has not been served but the servant concerned is not aware of that – the CR can be used to get the message across to the relevant person(s).

Question 1: Are you going to come and collect information regarding our issues and problems? Are you going to design your programmes on them?

Mr. Panna: are you a resident of this area? Are you a member of this club? (Answer: yes for both) Ok. Since you are a member of this club then your thought is important for the club’s course. You can be happy playing carom in the club, use the club to spread the words about Namaz and Roza and be happy. You can also help a destitute family and be of use. There are other things also. You can boycott something like child marriage and be of use to the society. Now why should one discourage child marriage is something that needs to be known. What are the effects of such a practice needs to be known and understood. Also consider that you have here a health centre here which is not functioning properly or a school with insufficient capacity. These are some examples of problems and issues that you might have which can be put on air. Other issues like, the rise of mal-restaurant are also with us. The ones who know it now, we have with us from West Bengal, India, Dr. Ipsitra Chanda, who is a professor at Jadavpur University, Kolkata. Others with us, who are from Rupantar in Khulna, are, Mr. Niwanur Rahman Panna, Ms. Barnali Basanti and Mr. Suman Gomet. The other two gentlemen there are also with Rupantar and the rest are with the CR programme. So to get back to the point, we are all here for this reason and we are interested to know of your feelings and ideas regarding the aforementioned. We invite you to keep an open mind and ask if there is anything that needs to be clarified to you. (4:48)

Response: Yes, it’s ok. When someone actually goes, we will know the exact extent of it. Yes, certainly! Once the ‘to & fro’ movement starts, through that you will get to know of our decisions and workings. Similarly, the issues and problems that need to be put up can be communicated to us. It is important that you come up with your issues because then it will reach the authorities. When the legislative body hears these issues being broadcasted time and again, they will realise that they will lose their votes from that area. To avoid that; they would get to solve those issues. Or, that a certain area(s) is showing its discontent with the present office. Or, on a more positive note, get to know of a good thing and try to implement it at other places. Such are the things that are to happen. Have I been able to make you understand?

Response: Yes.

Please ask more such questions regarding the CR. Are there any more?

Question 2: What are the costs involved? Do I have to pay to participate?

Answer (Mr. Panna): No
Person 3: there’s a point to be noted here that all facts are appropriate for broadcast. Facts are context specific.

Now the question of appropriateness is quite clear here. What can be put will be put up but if something needs further consideration then it can be postponed via announcements. It is not so that something said is immediately put on air. There are practical considerations and limitations lie editing, planning, that gives a delay to the process. The point is that it is a process. But of course if something totally inappropriate presented then I would have to say ‘sorry...We can't put it through.’ The message that you send must be related to the community. The message has to be beyond personal interest. We must avoid overtly political issues.

Question 3: Where is your office?

Answer: Our office is in Belepukur. And our radio station will be mainly Chapai nawabgonj. You can contact us here as well as there. Plus, our volunteers will be there with you. For example, today who have worked for this bridging? They are the people from here. They might not be here but someone(s) among you all will stand up to the need. For this, your participation is quintessential. As far as we are concerned, our door is always open.

Is there anyone with a question? Please ask if so.

Question 4: I would like to say a few words. In our place, when I was young I started practicing theatre. Since then I have performed a lot over this space. The culture that is being lost is a focus. (Loses track of the question and fails to frame it.)

You work toward putting up an event for the community may it be a theatre or a puja. For this work you do not get paid. At most appreciation is received. Similarly, we are trying to put up the CR. But there is a certain difference. The membership of the club is open to all (opposition from the audience -- the club is not open to all...We have rules too you know?)

Yes, certainly, but it is nevertheless open to the community. The radio is so too but to participate in the workings of it specialisation is required. All can come and participate but all cannot produce a programme. We invite good students from here to volunteer and learn. Another difference with the club would be that one needs to pay something to be or as a member of the club. Here you do not need to pay at all.

Another thing to be clarified is that we will show the technical aspects of voice modulation etc, but finally it will be your voice and not any other’s that will be aired. It will be your voice that the world would listen at a particular time and channel.

Question 5: Will the radio be heard only within a certain area?

Answer: According to Government regulations this happens to be the limit. But, if we release it over the internet then the whole world would listen.

Question 6: if we make a video and give it to you to be aired?

Answer: It is aural transmission, not audio-visual. If it is worth it then we can use the sound track of the video. That can most certainly be done.

Now you are a young man and can run about but what about the elders? In them by now a question may have arisen – what is our use in this?

The use is that if I have to look back 30-40 years, it will have to be from the accounts of these people. To give the account in their own voice – which can be recorded here or they can go to the station. So the ‘two way’ process happens here.

You see for the participation of people, it costs money. It costs money to run the station. The initial costs are being borne by Proyas. As I have said before, this belongs to you and with your participation you have to keep it alive. If in the future, under unfortunate circumstances Proyas is not able to give the financial aid that it can give now, we expect that you will come and take charge. Even if one pays 10 Rupiya, then we have the power to accumulate 500. That way the individual is not burdened as much. When you spend money for something you have a greater sense of ownership rather than I come and give telling you that it’s yours. That is the way I think.

So what exactly do you intend to do with the radio. We have come here and talking about us from the beginning. Statements like ‘the radio is yours...you have to think about it’ are being made but what are you going to put up on the radio? What are you thinking? Do you intend to do something or not?

What you need to ask is whether this radio is going to come of any use or not. You don't need to give some extra time for it as it can be listened to while travelling, working etc.

Response: If you can help us to uphold our tradition...

Please tell us what sort of tradition you want to be upheld.

Response: there are aspects of our lives that need to be brought forth for people. Like the handloom work of this community which is a tradition.

You mean to say uphold information about them – how they work, they make and live etc.

Response: these traditions are getting lost now.

To do a good thing it required to know that how one has to go about it. Through the Community radio it can be done. Internet learning can also be done via aural learning.

There is also the matter of sanitation and education. How a child can improve, what needs to be done in order for improvement. You have to send messages for the community. For example, family planning, it should be shown to the community what happens when there are many children. These issues must be taken up.

It is a two way partnership that we expect. We are keeping two people to guide you already. The ideas that you have must be sent to us. If you can’t come to us, we will come, but at the same time we expect you to come to us.

The azan is on now; I think we have to end our session here.

Thank you.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>CR Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Date of Final On-air</th>
<th>Current Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Radio Chilmari</td>
<td>RDRS Bangladesh, Chilmari, Kurigram</td>
<td>September 2011</td>
<td>Building completed (Photographs provided, Annexure 11(a)) Acoustic work for Studio is going on. Installation of Transmitter, Antenna, and tower will be completed by September 2011. Programme schedule available (Annexure 11(a))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Radio Mohananda</td>
<td>Proyas Manobik Unnayan Society, Chapai-nawabgonj</td>
<td>First week of October 2011</td>
<td>FPC and schedule planned for 6 months. and community feedback questionnaire available Programme schedule available (See Annexure 11(b))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Radio Padma</td>
<td>CCD Bangladesh, Rajshahi</td>
<td>On test transmission now. Final on-air: Last week of August 2001</td>
<td>Programme sample available Projected schedule subject to community feedback : outline available [Annexure 11(c)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Krishi Radio</td>
<td>Agriculture Information Service, Ministry of Agriculture Bangladesh, Amtoli, Barguna</td>
<td>Last week of September 2011</td>
<td>Studio, Building, Antenna tower is ready. Awaiting transmitting equipment. Programme schedule available (Annexure 11(d))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Radio Palli</td>
<td>BRAC, Moulovibazar</td>
<td>29 August, 2011</td>
<td>Awaiting ministry permission for transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Radio Jhenuk</td>
<td>Srizony Bangladesh, Jhenaidah</td>
<td>September 2011</td>
<td>Acoustic work of studio is going on. Transmitting equipment will come by the end of August 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Loko Betar,</td>
<td>MMC, Barguna</td>
<td>On test transmission since May. Final on air: first week of September 2011.</td>
<td>Programme schedule available [Annexure 11(e)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Community Radio Chilmari

**Chilmari, Kurigram, Rangpur Division**

## Programme Schedule: Fixed point chart

**Period:** One (1) Week

### Evening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>5.01 - 5.05 pm</th>
<th>5.05 - 5.20 pm</th>
<th>5.21 - 5.40 pm</th>
<th>5.41 - 5.43 pm</th>
<th>5.44 - 6.05 pm</th>
<th>6.06 - 6.15 pm</th>
<th>6.16 - 6.30 pm</th>
<th>6.31 - 6.35 pm</th>
<th>6.36 - 6.56 pm</th>
<th>6.56 - 7.00 pm</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Lalan Geeti</td>
<td>Krishi O Jibon</td>
<td>Alo Amar Alo (Educational Programme)</td>
<td>Life Sketch (Story of great Lives)</td>
<td>Sustha Deho Sustha Mon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Palli Geeti</td>
<td>Anjali (Women Based)</td>
<td>Char Livelihood based programme</td>
<td>Life Sketch (Story of great Lives)</td>
<td>Krishi O Jibon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Bhaswita</td>
<td>Disaster &amp; Environment</td>
<td>Shafiko Gatha (Success Story)</td>
<td>Binodon mukht Ouusha (Local song, folk story etc.) performed by RDRS Cultural Team</td>
<td>Sustha Deho Sustha Mon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Station ID/Call Sign</td>
<td>Nalandin Shangeet</td>
<td>Adavasi</td>
<td>Ajker Projikti (Science based programme)</td>
<td>Life Sketch (Story of great Lives)</td>
<td>Local &amp; National Development Information &amp; News</td>
<td>Closing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Nazul Geeti</td>
<td>Youth Based</td>
<td>Promo / Advertisement</td>
<td>Life Sketch (Story of great Lives)</td>
<td>Sustha Deho Sustha Mon</td>
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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Rokali</td>
<td>Income Generating Programme</td>
<td>Legal Aid</td>
<td>Sustha Deho Sustha Mon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Cinemar Gan</td>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>Promo / Advertisement</td>
<td>Life Sketch (Story of great Lives)</td>
<td>Sustha Deho Sustha Mon</td>
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### Morning (Repeated)

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<tr>
<th>6.29 - 6.30 am</th>
<th>6.31 - 6.35 am</th>
<th>6.36 - 6.40 am</th>
<th>6.41 - 7.00 am</th>
<th>7.01 - 7.10 am</th>
<th>7.11 - 7.13 am</th>
<th>7.14 - 7.35 am</th>
<th>7.36 - 7.45 am</th>
<th>7.46 - 8.00 am</th>
<th>8.01 - 8.05 am</th>
<th>8.06 - 8.25 am</th>
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<td>Youth Based</td>
<td>Spec Talk Show (Advocacy Issue)</td>
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N.B. Mass Awareness promo will be aired as Filler Special programme on Special Days will be aired.
### Radio Mahanonda

**FM 98.8**

Organize & Supported By: Proyas Manobik Unnayan Society

**Bolpur, Chinpai Nawabgonj**

**Annexure – 11 (b)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday</strong></td>
<td>6.30 - 6.45 am</td>
<td>Shaktiman &amp; Gopita</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.45 - 7.00 am</td>
<td>Opening Announcement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7.00 - 7.10 am</td>
<td>Susha Das &amp; Susha Mom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7.10 - 7.20 am</td>
<td>Relay News of Bangladesh Betar</td>
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<td>7.20 - 7.30 am</td>
<td>Local Development News</td>
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<td>7.30 - 7.40 am</td>
<td>Shuvra Aka</td>
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<td>Anuradha Sengupta</td>
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<td>Aparajita Ghosh</td>
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<td>Arnab, Pralay, &amp; Sachin, Sramik</td>
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<td>Arnab, Pralay, &amp; Sachin, Sramik</td>
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</table>

**Notes:**
- Most Awareness programs will be aired on Filer.
- Special program on Special Days will be aired.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:30 - 5:45 am</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Opening</td>
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<td>Special Event</td>
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<td>Special Event</td>
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<td>5:45 - 6:45 am</td>
<td>Announcement</td>
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<td>6:45 - 7:00 am</td>
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Notes:
- Special programmes on special days will be added.
- Special programmes on special days will be announced.
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<th>বিবরণ</th>
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<tr>
<td>00.00</td>
<td>সূচনা সমূহ ও টেলিফন নম্বর</td>
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<td>01.00</td>
<td>উপহাসের মূলনোত্তর ও অস্ত্রধর্মী পরিচিতি</td>
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<td>02.00</td>
<td>বিজ্ঞাপনবার্তা</td>
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<tr>
<td>03.00</td>
<td>মহিলা সাহায্য</td>
<td>মহিলা সাহায্য ব্যবস্থা প্রশাসন</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.00</td>
<td>পরিদশে সম্পর্কিত স্টাটাস</td>
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<tr>
<td>05.00</td>
<td>মৃত্যুর গবেষণা ব্যাখ্যার ওপর মাত্র গবেষণাপত্র</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>উক্তিবিহীন বিষয়ক পত্র।/বিবিধনোত্তর</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>বাংলা বাক্যায়নের বিষয়ক গবেষণাপত্রের অধ্যায়-আলাপ</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>নির্দিষ্টতাপ্রদ স্টাটাস</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>কার্যালয়ের বীজ সংবেদনের তালিকা-ফুলকের সংবাদপত্র</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
<td>নিয়ম সম্পর্কিত স্টাটাস</td>
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<td>24.00</td>
<td>বিষয়বিধানিতা প্ল্যাটফর্ম বর্ধন</td>
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<td>25.00</td>
<td>প্লাজমা সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন</td>
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<td>30.00</td>
<td>উক্তিবিহীন সংবেদনের সূচনা। টেলিফন নম্বর ও সূচনা সমূহ</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা সহকারি সোসাইটিকের এপার উক্তিবিহীন</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>অধিবেশন দর্শন বিষয়ক মানচিত্র</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>প্রস্তাবিত স্টাটাস ও সংবেদন বিষয়ক সংবাদপত্র</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>কর্মচারী পত্র</td>
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<td>35.00</td>
<td>প্রকাশনা বিভাগ</td>
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<td>36.00</td>
<td>বিজ্ঞাপন ও সংবেদনায় সংবাদপত্র</td>
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<td>37.00</td>
<td>সরকারী মাধ্যমিক জনবিভাগ</td>
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<tr>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>সমাজী ব্যবস্থা</td>
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<td>সময়</td>
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<td>০০:০০</td>
<td>সূচনা সালিক ও সৌজন্য কল</td>
<td>ইয়েলটিনী খেলা ও অন্যান্য পরিচিতি</td>
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<td>১১:০০</td>
<td>জাচেমেন্ট সালিক ও মায় বিশ্বাস</td>
<td>মায়ীকাসায়া কবর্ত্তি / সমালোচনা সাধনবিষয়</td>
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<td>১২:০০</td>
<td>অনুমোদন গৃহ সমূহ</td>
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</table>
Programme Schedule : Fixed point chart
Period: One (1) Week

### Evening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>4.31 - 4.35 pm</th>
<th>4.36 - 4.50 pm</th>
<th>4.51 - 5.00 pm</th>
<th>5.01 - 5.03 pm</th>
<th>5.04 - 5.20 pm</th>
<th>5.21 - 5.23 pm</th>
<th>5.24 - 5.28 pm</th>
<th>5.29 - 5.30 pm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Educational programme (who work and study) for Children</td>
<td>Health Programme</td>
<td>Life Sketch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Documentary on community issue</td>
<td>Health Programme</td>
<td>Life Sketch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Educational programme (who work and study) for Children</td>
<td>Health Programme</td>
<td>Life Sketch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Documentary on community issue</td>
<td>Health Programme</td>
<td>Life Sketch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Educational programme (who work and study) for Children</td>
<td>Health Programme</td>
<td>Life Sketch</td>
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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Documentary on community issue</td>
<td>Health Programme</td>
<td>Life Sketch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Social Awareness programme</td>
<td>Health Programme</td>
<td>Life Sketch</td>
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