

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The history of women's participation in print communication media is not less than 54 years old in Nepal. The very first publication of women in print communication media is the entrance of Sadhana Pradhan through "Mahila" publication of Nepal Mahila Sang is 2008. It could be get the pioneer ladies print communication media are Sadhana Pradhan, Kamaksha Devi. Shilbanti, Madhukari and Parmila. Participation women motivated by pure journalism is started form Rama Devi (Sacncharika Samuha, 2062). Different magazine edited by women shows the clearance in involvement of women in print communication media for e.g. Bhor, Ranga manch, Prabha Janasahitya, Gyan Bikash, Chetana, Swasnee Manchhe, Mahila Bolchhin, The Weekly mirror. Darpan, National Star, Daily mirror, Simrik (Sancharaka Samuha, 2062).

The communication media of journalism is the fourth organ of state. Communication media are four type called Audio, Video, Audio-Video and print. All four media are needed for state to develop all type of social programme. Now a days various process are develop in the communication media such as factual and contextual in Audio video, Audio-Video and print. Similarly three process are developing in factual called editorial, advertorial, and commercials.

Communication in the study of the ways by which mass effect each other and the inter action of their system of influence. Print communication media means news are published in paper. Print media are various types called daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly. In Nepal, however the very introduction e.g. printing press was also printing jobs

was a difficult venture to undertaken. Publishing materials considered harmful by the Rana Region would invite imprisonment and shift financials penalties (Nepal Press Institute 2000).

Development is stage of positive change. In other words development called change of humans situation accordingly economically, socially, educationally and environmentally as well as mentally. In print media male and female are participate. But any where women's participation number is less then mens'. Print media plays vital roles in main streaming gender and transforming patriarchal society (Press Council Nepal, 2060).

Envelopment participation of womens' in journalism women write are standing specific about women subject need are taken by men better then taken strong way by women (Nepal Patrakka Mahasang Kendriya karyalaya 2060).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Number of women participation in print communication media is comparatively less. Among the workers of this field the number women who gives continuity is very less. Women involvement in print communication media is numerically less through after 2046 B.S. It is necessary to find out actual causes of the instability of women in print communication media. The incapability of the regularity of papers edited by women and women involved in print communication media like problems are still there Comparatively women participation in print communication media is week than men's.

Because of comparatively lack of women social security the participation of women in print communication media is quite less. Some problems which provide for participation in print communication media

are called violence kidnap or arrested, vision of society. In our society, it is easily found that women who have involved in print communication media have various problems such as conflict, poverty, lack of women in power and decision making. (Sancharaka Samuha, 2062)

The physical differences between men and women has been accepted as a boom of nature since the very down of human civilization a reality that has been accepted by the modern as well. However, differences in terms of looking at men and women do exist in society. And the efforts are being made to ensure gender equality are a testimony to this.

Many organizations and individual, including United Nations Development Programme and other donor agencies, women's rights activities and governmental issues, have been making intensive efforts to rise awareness and sensitivity of policy makers, judges and lagers, and development and media professionals on gender issues. The findings of both the first and second phase monitoring exercise indicate that a such efforts are yielding results, through these may be inadequate, at least as for as the print media is concerned. The second phase of monitoring doesn't cover weeklies and fortnightlies and print media published form out side Kathmandu valley. Therefore it cannot be said with certainly, that the Nepalese print media is fully gender sensitive. At this point, the finding of this monitoring exercise, which indicate that the print media is gender sensitive should be taken with caution. (PCN, 2062)

The findings of the second phase e.g. monitoring exercise revels what there are Ups and downs in coverage of gender stories. Some of BPFAs criteria of concern such as violence against women were covered the most in the first phase. The reason for this could be that since these issues are visible the Nepali media gives importance to news regarding

violence and crime. However, the print media must be appreciated for giving high importance to one of the most serious problems prevailing in Nepali society, which has been an obstruction in achieving gender equality. The other most covered critical areas are women and health, and the girl child. women are environment and women and media continue to be given less priority, and trafficking also has been ignored this time. (PCN, 2062).

All individuals and organizations working to make the print media gender senility, need to accept that while many stories re presented in a positive way, some stories are presented negatively advertisements present women negatively, and this should be matter of serious concern. Print media professional and gender acetifies need to concentrate on filling up gaps , on the one hand , and in depth converge of gender stories in those areas have been relatively better covered, on the other. (PCN 2002)

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is that to find out the problem of women communication worker who involved in print communication media and to find out system how solved those problem.

1.3.2 Specific Objective of the Study

The specific objective of the study is analysis "position and problem of women participating in print communication media" they have been facing respectively.

- i. To find out the position and problem of women who are participating in print communication media

- ii. To determine the reason behind the unequal participation of male and female in print communication media.
- iii. To determine the future efforts to be undertaken to increase women's participation in print communication media.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was limited to journalist women who involved in print communication media focusing in some daily as well as some weekly fortnightly and monthly news paper or magazine which re published form Kathmandu valley in different size. This study were covered number of journalist women who are working at daily as well as weekly, fortnightly and monthly news paper or magazine in this study focusing in Kathmandu valley, Journalist women.

1.5 Significance of the Study

21st century is the century of information. All the countries in the world they are poor or rich small or big are following this rapid expansion of information. We can't imagine the single country without information of communication. Newspaper readers are increasing day per day as a result of huge number of men and women are involved in media for correct information. This study will undoubtedly help researcher policy makers and programmes planner. It is useful to organization media person, teachers, resource person and other who like to deep study in print communication media. It helps to observe and find out the problems of women involvement in print communication media.

1.6 Rational of the Study

The rational of the topics "position and problem of women's participating in print communication media" are following.

- i. Partial fulfillment of the requirements for master degree in Central Department of Population Studies.
- ii. And for deeply study in print communication media and about their problems selected to women.

1.7 Organiation of the Study

Whole study has been summarized into five chapter . Chapter one deals with the back round of the study, statement of the problem objective of the study, significance of the study, rational of the study, and organization of the study. Review of literature has been included on chapter two. Third chapter deals with methodology of the study. The chapter four deals position and problem of women participating in print communication media, future efforts to be under taken to increase women's participation in print communication media, And last the final chapter five has been used to state finding, conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER - TWO

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Review

History of Journalism in Nepal is very short. According to view of study development of journalism in Nepal is divided in four phase. Four phase are called 1994-1990, 1991-2004, 2007-2014 and from 2017 to now respectively. Motiram Bhata is the first person who started journalism in Nepali language. Suddha Sagar weekly news paper published in initial time of journalism 1940-1960 with the help of his. Various news paper published in the initial time of Nepali Journalism which are called Madhavi, Gorkhali, Chandrika, Janmabhumi and Rajbhakti. In this way print communication media started in that time. Simialrly in the time 1991-2007 the following news paper published in Nepali soceity which are called Sharadha, Udhyog Udhaya, Gaun Shudhar, Sarba hitaishi, Gharelu Ilam, Ugbani, Shahitya Shrorata, Aankha and Puru Shartha respectively (Sancharika Samuha, 2062).

After then print communication media take some progress in period 2007-2017. In that period various daily news paper as well as weekly and monthly paper published in Nepali print journalism. And very important works are done in Nepali journalism sector from 2017 to now. In that period various organization and committee are organized. They are called Rastriya Sambadh Samiti, Gorkha Patra Sasthan, Press Council Nepal and similarly other.

The development of journalism in Nepal has taken after the restoration of the multiparty democracy. Journalism also among those sectors that have clearly experience fundamental change after the success of the united people movement (NPI, 2000).

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990 has guaranteed the press as basic right. The continuation has enchaind there rights in Article 3 clause 11 to 23 all citizens have bee guaranteed freedom of thought and expression in Article 12 (2) of the constitution Article 13 guarantees that publication shall not be confiscated or closed and that the registration of news paper shall not be cancelled (Sancharika Samuha, 2062)

Encourage and recognized women's media network, including electronic networks and other new technologies of communications, as a means or the dissemination of information and the exchange of views, including at the international level, and support women's groups active in all media work and systems of communications to that end;

Encourage and provide the means or incentives for the creative use of programmes in the national media for the dissemination for information on various cultural forms of indigenous people and the development for social and educational issue in this regard within the framework of national law;

Guarantee the freedom of the media and its subsequent protection within the framework of national law and encourage, consistent with .freedom of expression, the positive involvement of the media in development and social issues.

Print media coverage on 12 critical area of concern identified by the Beijing plate from for Action (BPFA) are as women and media, women health, education and training of women, violence against women, women and armed conflict, women and economy/poverty, women in power and decision making, institutional mechanism of Advancement of women, Human right of women, women and environment, the girl child and last Trafficking (PCN, 2060).

During the past decade, advances in information technology have facilitated a global communications network that transcends national boundaries and has an impact on public, private attitudes and behavior, especially of children and young adults. Everywhere the potential exists for the media to make a far greater contribution to the advancement of women.

More women are involved in careers in the communication sector, but few have attained positions at the decision making level or serve on governing boards and bodies that influence media policy, the lack of gender sensitivity in the media is evidenced by the failure to eliminate the gender -based stereotyping that can be found the public and private local, national and international media organization.

The continued projection of negative and degrading images of women in media communications - electronic, print, and visual and audio- must be change. Print and electronic media in most countries do not provide a balanced picture of women's diverse lives and contributions to society in a changing world. In addition, violent and degrading or pornographic media products are also negatively affecting women and their participation in society. Programming that reinforces women's traditional roles can be equally limiting. The world wide trend towards consumerism has created a climate in which advertisements and commercial messages often portray women primarily as consumers and target girls and women of all ages inappropriately.

In Kathmandu valley following number of news paper are published on Nepali medium 16, 106, 7 and 37 respectively, daily, weekly, fortnightly and respectively. Similarly in English medium following number of news paper are published 3, 2, 0 and 1 respectively daily, weekly fortnightly, and monthly. (PCN, 2062)

In Nepal, however the very introduction of printing press was slow. Printing press was slow. Printing job was a difficult venture to undertake. Publishing materials considered harmful by the Rana region would invite imprisonment and shift financial penalties (NPI, 2000).

The development of journalism in Nepal has taken after the restoration of the multiparty democracy. Journalism also among those sectors that have clearly experience fundamental change after the success of the united people movement 1990 (NPI, 2000).

Women should be empowered by enhancing their skills, knowledge and access to information technology. This will strengthen their ability to combat negative portrayals of women internationally and to challenge instances of abuse of the power of an increasingly important industry.

Self- regulatory mechanisms for the media need to be created and strengthened and approaches developed to eliminate gender-biased programming. Most women, especially in developing countries, are not able to access effectively the expanding electronic information highways and therefore cannot establish networks that will provide them with alternative sources of information. Women therefore need to be involved in decision-making regarding the development of the new technologies in order to participate fully in their growth and impact.

In addressing the issue of the mobilization of the media, Governments and other actors should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in policies and programmes.

Support women's education, training and employment to promote and ensure women's equal access to all areas and levels of the media;

Support research into all aspects of women and the media so as to define areas needing attention and action and review existing media policies with a view to integrating a gender perspective;

Promote women's full and equal participation in the media, including management, programming, education, training and research;

Aim at gender balance in the appointment of women and men to all advisory, management, regulatory or monitoring bodies, including those connected to the private and State or public media;

Encourage, to the extent consistent with freedom of expression, these bodies to increase the number of programmes for and by women to see to it that women's needs and concerns are properly addressed.

Studies shows that there is very low participation of women in the media and that women participation in media is gradually increasing. It is only recently that concerns regarding danger sensitive media polices and women's participation in decision making position have started emerging

The DPA national Actins plan of HMGN have recommended that the media form etc balanced and stereotypes portrayal of women. The mass media and advertising organization have also been urged to develop professional guidelines codes of conduct and other forms of self regulation, but the Nepalese print media ignored these important issues during the monitoring period (PCN, 2062).

2.2 Print Media and Gender Issue

The physical differences between men and women have been accepted as a boon of nature since the very down of human civilization a reality that has been accepted by the modern age as well. However differences in terms of looking at men and women do exist in society. And the efforts being made to ensure gender equality are a testimony to this.

Print media plays vital roles in mainstreaming gender and transforming patriarchal society (PCN, 2062).

In the news paper of Nepal news etc almost all are coverage with women related subject sector (Adhikari, 2060). Even limit participation of women in journalism women write are standing specific about women subject news are taken by men better then taken strong way by women (NPM, 2060)

2.3 Women's Participation in Print Media

The number of women's participation in print media is smaller then men because of various problem and challenges. The following table shows that comparatively women's participation in print media selected some places.

Table
Women's Participation in Print Media

S.N.	Place	Female	Male	Total
1.	Morang	186	643	829
2.	Jhapa	22	98	120
3.	Sunsary	21	88	109
4.	Janakpur	18	147	165
5.	Dhankuta	16	64	80
6.	Saptari	14	83	97
7.	Udayapur	10	29	39
8.	Tehrathum	9	28	37
9.	Siraha	5	117	122
10.	Ham	5	20	25
11.	Panchthar	4	20	24
12.	Taplejung	4	16	20
13.	Sungkhushava	4	10	14
14.	Khotang	4	14	18
15.	Sindhuli	4	14	18
16.	Sa-lahi	0	14	14
17.	Dolakha	7	15	22
18.	Hetauda	15	36	51
19.	Ramedhha	0	21	21
20.	Birgunj	6	39	45

(NPM, 2060)

According to above table women's participation in print media comparatively less than male. In the above table two place of twenty where women's participation in print media are 0 therefore clearly understand that some problem and challenge for women's participation in print media.

2.4 System of Women Participation in Media

Encourage and recognize women's media networks, including electronic networks and other new technologies of communication, as a means for the dissemination of information and the exchange of views, including at the international level, and support women's groups active in all media work and systems of communications to that end; (NPC, 2060)

Encourage and provide the means or incentives for the creative use of programmes in the national media for the dissemination of information on various cultural forms of indigenous people and the development of social and educational issues in this regard within the framework of national law;

Guarantee the freedom of the media and its subsequent protection within the framework of national law and encourage, consistent with freedom of expression, the positive involvement of the media in development and social issues.

CHAPTER–THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter analysis research method employed to collect qualitative and quantitative data needed for the present study. The chapter discussed the selection of the study area, the source of data, research design, methods of data collection, questionnaire and data management

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Actually in this study area are various paper publication office and public places where journals women participate for reporting the news and to collect the news as well as information respectively. Therefore both large and small size daily news paper, both booklet and large size weekly news paper, fortnightly as well as monthly magazines. where they participate in three district of Kathmandu valley. In this way the study area of some paper publication office and public pales of Kathmandu valley.

3.2 Source of Data

The source of data for this study was based on the primary data and this was obtained by using direct structural questionnaire. Some female journalist was meted for collect information. Some paper publication office and public places of Kathmandu valley.

3.3 Research Design

First of all sample size was taken and fulfilled the questionnaire. Each paper publication office taken female journalists for fulfill questioners schedule. Then after data coding, processing and data entry process are taken research analysis.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

In this research data collection techniques is mainly interview by questionnaire. First of all journalist women were meted and taken interview by questionnaire for collect data. This study was based in the primary data. Therefore the respondents were the main source of information for the study questionnaire was used to collect the information. The questionnaire were distributed the journalist women and after completion of filling the questionnaires, they were collected on the spot.

3.5 Distribution of Sample Form

S.N.	Name of Paper	Publication	Respondents
1	Kantipur	Kantipur Publication	7
2	The Kathmandu Post	Kantipur Publication	8
3	Gorkha Patra	Gorkha Patra Sansthan	4
4	The Rising Nepal	Gorkha Patra Sansthan	2
5	Anna Purna Post	News Media	12
6	The Himalayan	APCA House	14
7	Nepal Samachar Patra	Kamana Prakashan	7
8	Rajdhani	Rajdhani Prakashan	2
9	Kathmandu Today	Kathmandu Today Prakashan	2
10	Nepal	Kantipur Publication	1
11	Chhalphal	Chhalphal Prakashan	1
12	Ajenda	Nishan Media	1
13	Bimarsha	Bimarsha Prakashan	1
14	Budhabar	Budhabar Prakashan	1
15	Saptahik	Kantipur Publication	1
16	Ghatana Ra Bichar	Ghatana Ra Bichar Prakashan	2

17	Himal	Himal Media	1
18	Wave	Himal Media	6
19	Nepali Time	Himal Media	2
20	Voice of Women	VOW Publication	5
21	Boss	BOSS Publication	7
22	Nari	Kantipur Publication	5
23	Sancharika Related	Sancharika Samuha	5
24	Batabaran Related	Nepal Batabaran Patrakar Sang	3
25	Sandhya Kalin	Sandhya Kalin Prakashan	1
26	Kammandar	Kammandar Prakashan	1
27	Metro	Metro Prakashan	1
28	Khoj Talas	Khoj Talas Prakashan	1
29	Sanjha Ko Khabar	Sanjha Ko Khabar Prakashan	1
30	Saileshwori	Saileshwori Prakashan	1
Total			106

** Respondents were selected purposively.*

3.6 Data Analysis

At last according to reliability and validity data will be describing. mathematical and statistical tools were used in the process of tabulation diagrams and figures.

CHAPTER - FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The fourth chapter is analysis of position and problem of women participating in print communication media. This chapter is divided into three sections that are positions of women's participating in print communication media, Problems women's participating in print communication media and future efforts to be under taken to increase women's participating in print communication media. All three sections analyses with tabulation and figure in various model and size.

4.1 Position of Women Participating in Print Communication Media

In this section various nine position of journalist women are analyzed by primary data which are collected on the spot. These position are following

4.1.1. Post of Journalist Women in Print Communication Media

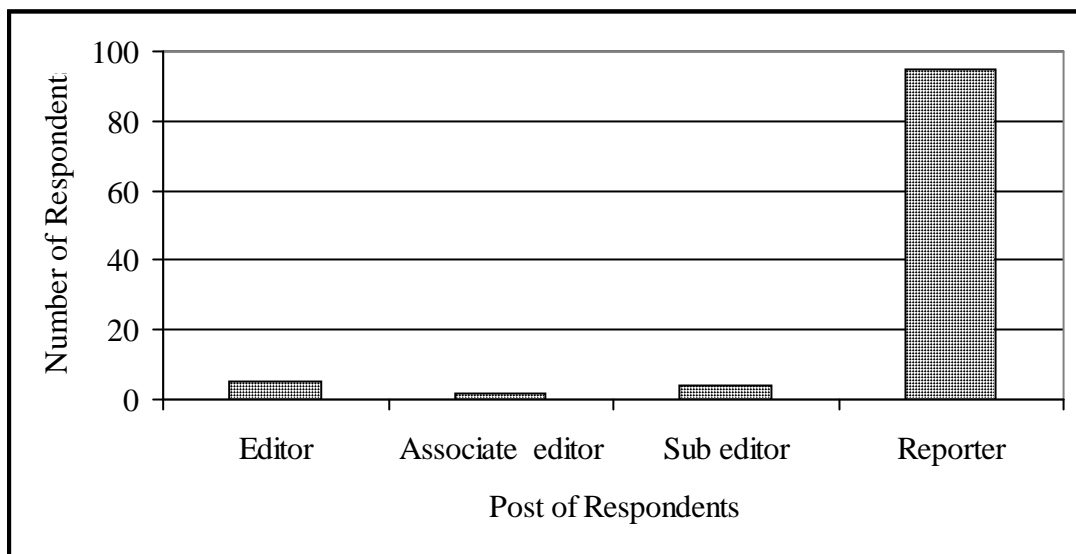
Post of journalist women's in print communication media are four types. These four types of journalist women's post are presented in following table.

Table 1: Post of Journalist Women in Print Communication Media

S.N.	Post	Large Size Daily News Paper	Small Size daily news paper	Weekly news paper	Monthly magazine	With Related Jourlisism Group	Total	Percent
1	Editor	0	0	1	4	0	5	4.71
2	Associate editor	0	0	1	1	0	2	1.88
3	Sub editor	2	0	1	1	0	4	3.77
4	Reporter	53	7	7	20	8	95	89.22
	Total	55	7	10	26	8	106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 1: Post of Journalist Women in Print Communication Media



According to table no.1 the highest number of respondent involved in large size daily news paper and smallest number of respondent involved in small size daily news paper. In the above table present that 55,7,10,26 and 8 respondent involved in large size daily news paper, small is daily news paper, weekly news paper, monthly magazine and related with journalism group respectively. And similarly figure one present hat 5 respondents are editor, 2 respondents are associate editor, 4 respondents are sub editor and 95 respondents are reporter post of journalist women in print communication media. It is calculated by the percentage 8.71 journalist women involved in editor post. Similarly 1.88%, 3.77%, and 89-62 percent journalist women involved in associate editor post, sub editor post and reporter respectively.

4.1.2 Age Distribution of Journalist Women in Print Communication Media

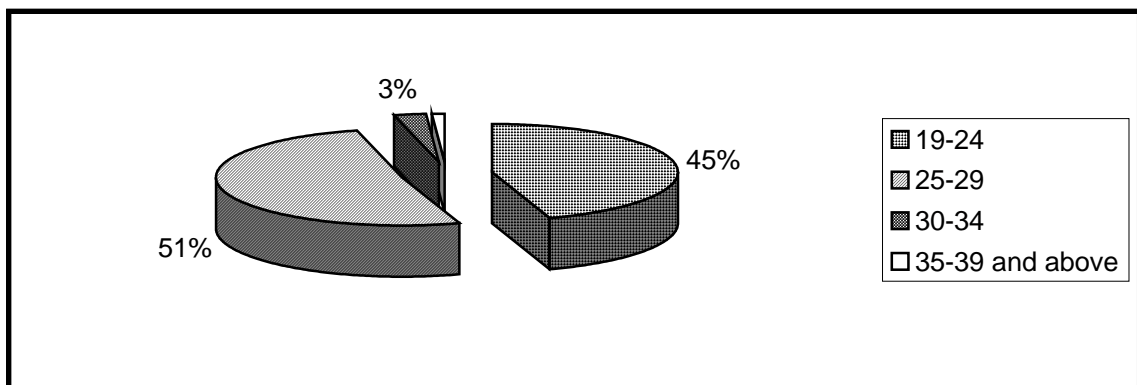
In every sociological research age of respondents is quite important. In case of this study also age of journalist women is quite important that their participating age in print communication media. Following is finding.

**Table 2: Age Distribution of Journalist Women in Print
Communication**

S.N.	Age Group	Number of respondent	Percent
1	19-24	48	45
2	25-29	54	51
3	30-34	3	3
4	35-39 and above	1	1
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

**Figure 2: Age Distribution of Journalist Women in Print
Communication**



In the table no. 2 presents that the highest number of respondent and the lowest number of respondent involved from age group 25-29 and 34-39 respectively. In total 106 respondent 48 come from age group 19-24, 54 come from age group 25-29, 3 come from age group 30-34 and similarly 1 come from age group 34-39. It means 51% respondent involved in age group 25-29, 45% respondents involved in age group 19-24, 3%, respondent involved in age group 30-34 and 1% respondent involved in age group 34-39 in journalism profession. The reason behind smallest number or one person respondent involved from 34-39 age group is not giving continuity in journalism profession.

4.1.3 Marital Status of Journalist Women in Print Communication Media

In this sub topic two types of marital status are finding in research that are present marital status and marital status of respondent while join in jocularism profession. Following results are finding.

4.1.3.1 Present Martial Status of Journalist Women

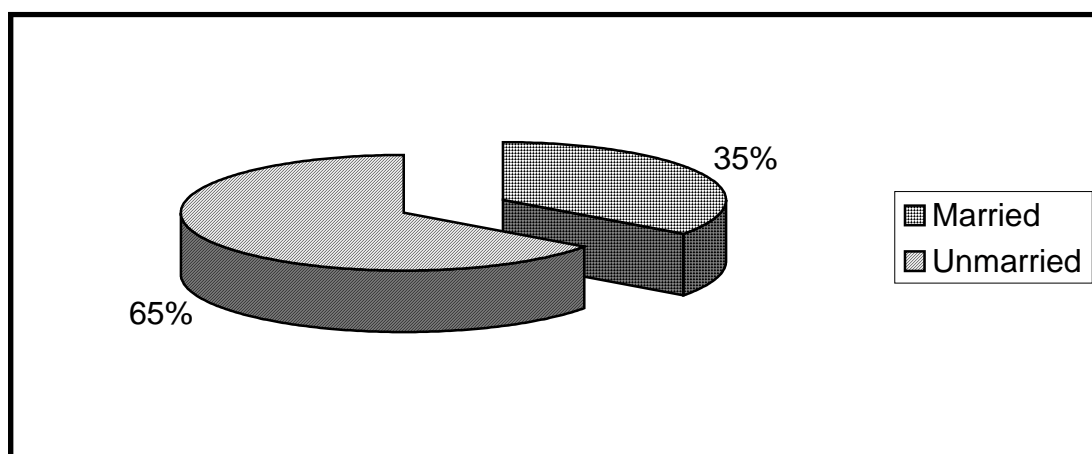
Marriage is a social culture in society. Which is needed for male and female. In this research marital status of journalist women plays the important role that they given continuity or not in journalism profession. Following is finding.

Table 3: Present marital Status of Journalist Women

S.N.	Marital Status	Number of Respondent	Percent
1	Married	37	35
2	Unmarried	69	65
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 3: Present Marital Status of Journalist Women



The table no. 3 shows that 37 respondents are married and 69 respondents are unmarried journalist women in present condition. The large difference between married journalist women and unmarried

journalists women. Sixty five and thirty five percent unmarried married and journalist women involved in journalism profession respectively. It means unmarried women are selected and married women are not selected in equally. Have other means journalist women aren't giving continuity after their marriage because of their various problems.

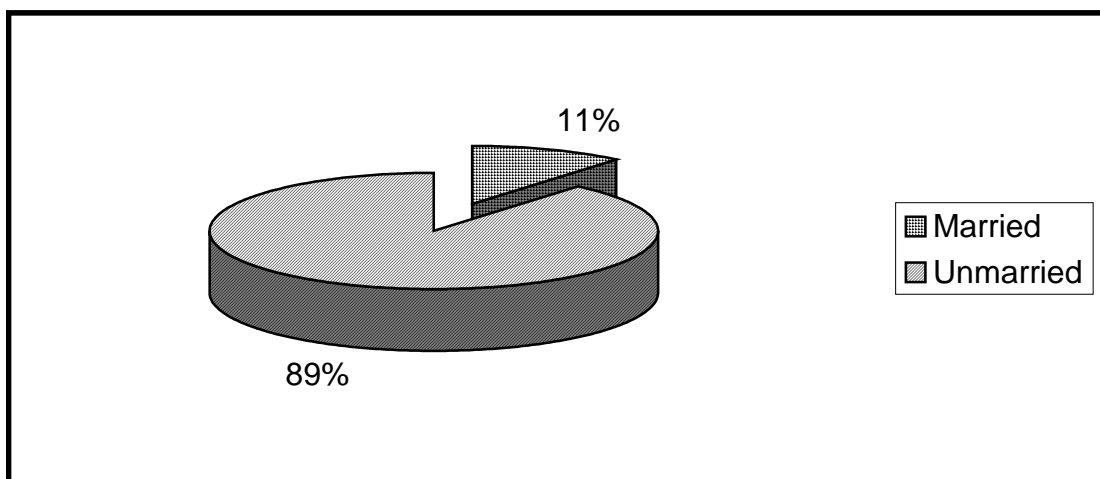
4.1.3.2 Marital Status of Journalist Women while They Join in Journalism Profession

Table 4: Marital Status of Journalist Women while They Join in Journalism Profession in Journalism

S.N.	Marital Status	Number of Respondent	Percent
1	Married	12	11
2	Unmarried	94	89
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 4: Marital Status of Journalist Women while They Join in Journalism Profession



The above table no. 4 shows that 12 journalist women were married when they join in Journalism profession and 94 journalist women were unmarried. According to figure number four 89 percent and 11

percent respondent were unmarried and married respectively when they started journalism profession.

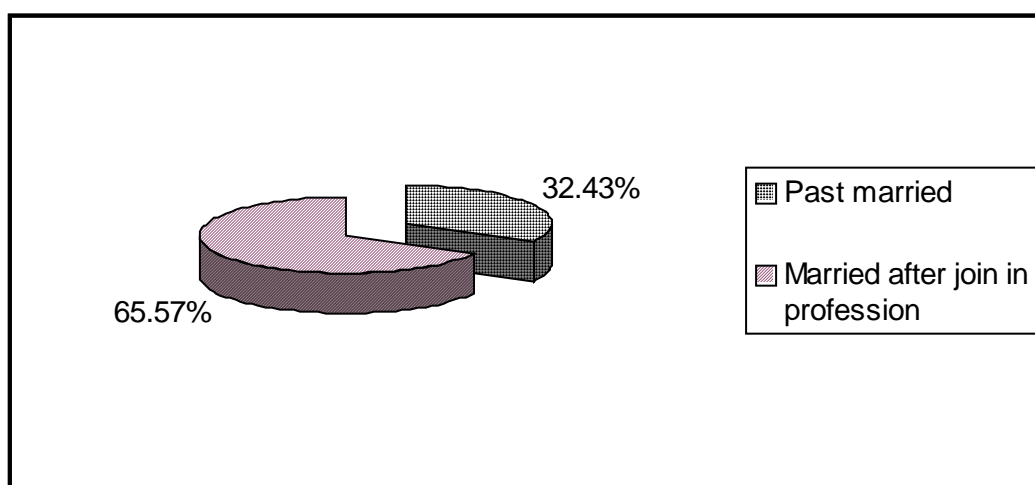
According to two table no. 3 and 4 only 25 or 24% respondents are married after starg jounalism profession. Here easily can compare above two table. Which present on following table

Table 5: Married Number of Journalist Women after Start Journalism Profession in Print Communication Media

S.No.	Time	Respondents	Percent
1	Past married	12	32.43
2	Married after join in profession	25	65.57
Total		37	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 5: Married Number of Journalist Women after Start Journalism in Print Communication Media



The table no. 5 shows that 37 respondents are married in present condition, 12 respondents were married when they start journalist profession. And similarly 25 respondents are married after join in Jocularism profession. Out of 94 unmarried respondents only 25 respondents are married means 69 respondents are unmarried in this time yet because married journalist women have too much obstacles for giving

continuity in journalism profession. even though unmarried journalist women have also obstacles in this profession for continuity.

4.1.4 Academic Qualification of Journalist Women in Print

Communication Media

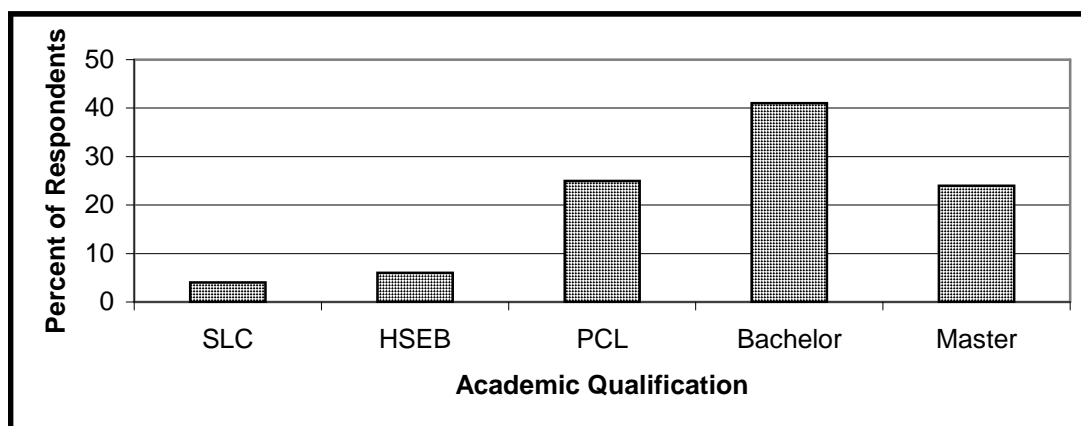
Academic qualification is most important for any academic sector. Journalism profession is also one of the most important sector for status or any society of the world where easily to meet human society of the world. Therefore this research also goes to finding what types of academic qualification in journalist women Following is finding.

**Table 6: Academic Qualification of Journalist Women in Print
Communication Media**

S.N.	Academic Qualification	Respondents	Percent
1	School Leaving Certificate	4	4
2	Higher Secondary Education Board	6	6
3	Proficiency Certificate Level	26	25
4	Bachelor	43	41
5	Master	27	24
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

**Figure 6: Academic Qualification of Journalist Women in Print
Communication Media**



The table no 6 shows that the highest and smallest number of respondents involved in print communication media from bachelor level and School Leaving Certificate Level respectively. According tabulated data the highest and lowest number of respondents are 43 and 4 respectively. And other respondents number 6, 26 and 27 respectively higher secondary education, personal certificate level, and master.

4.1.5 Birth Place of Journalist Women in Print Communication

Media

In their research, respondents or journalist women are divided into two groups according to their birth place. Among them one group is who born in valley and other is out from valley. Following is finding.

Table 7: Birth place of Journalist Women in Print Communication

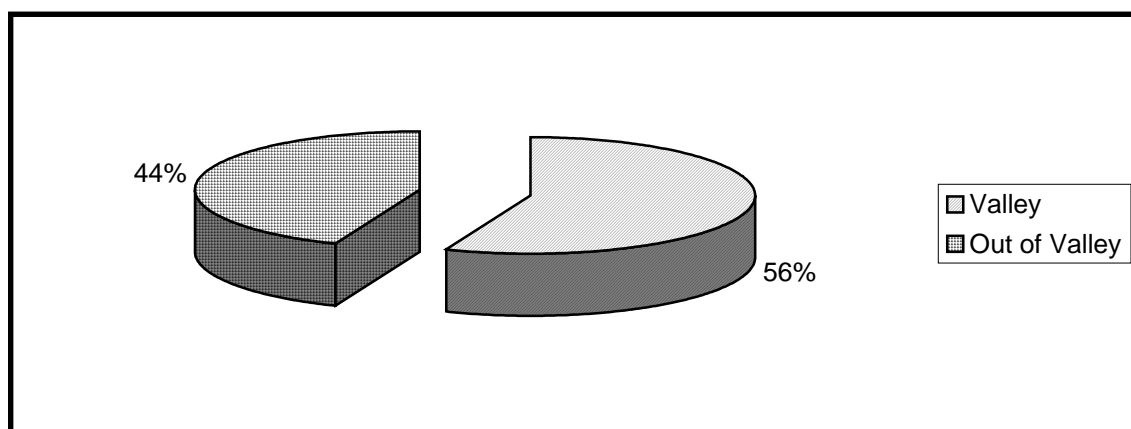
Media

S.N.	Birth Place	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Valley	59	56
2	Out of Valley	47	44
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure. 7: Birth Place of Journalist Women in Print Communication

Media



The table no. 7 shows that 59 and 47 respondents or journalist women were born in valley and out form valley respectively. Similarly figure number seven shows that 56% and 47% respondent or journalist were born in valley and out form valley.

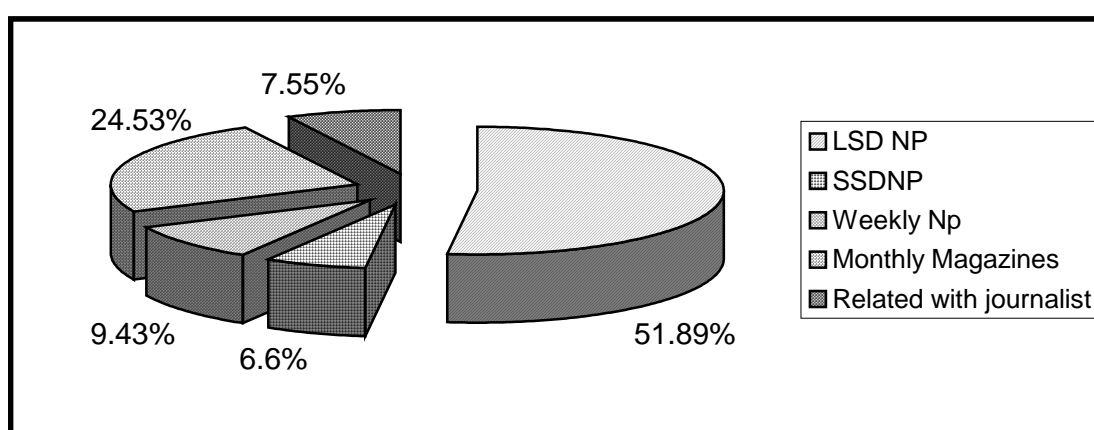
5.1.6 Journalist Women in Print Communication Media

Table 8: Number of Journalists Women in Print Communication Media

S.N.	Types of Paper	No. of Paper	Respondents	%
1	Large Size Daily News Paper	9	57	51.89
2	Small Size Daily News Paper	6	7	6.60
3	Weekly News Paper	8	10	9.43
4	Monthly Magazines	6	26	24.53
5	Related with journalism	2	8	7.55
Total		31	106	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 8: Number of Journalists Women in Print Communication Media



The table no. 8 shows that the highest number of respondent involved in large size daily newspaper and smallest number of respondents involved in small size daily news paper. According to table 8

shows 55, 7, 10, 26 and 8 respondents involved in large size daily news paper, small size daily news paper, weekly news paper, news paper monthly magazine and related with journal group respectively. Table eight also shows that out of 31 papers 9, 6, 8, 6 and 2 number of paper are large size daily news paper, small size daily news paper, weekly news paper, monthly magazine and related with journalissm group respectively.

4.1.7 Family Main Source of Income of Journalist Women in Print Communicaiton Media

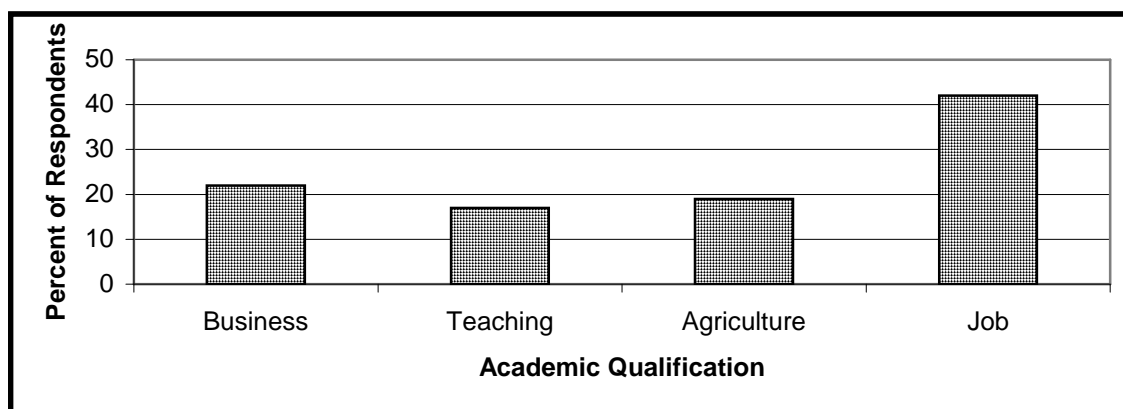
Family source of income play the most important role n any social sector for choose about profession or occupation in their life. Similarly in this research, journalist women come from various family background. Family main source of income of journalist women in print communication media. Following is finding in this research.

Table:9 Source of Income of Journalist Women's Family

S.N.	Source of Income	Respondents	Percent
1	Business	23	22
2	Teaching	18	17
3	Agriculture	20	19
4	Job	45	42
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 9: Source of Income of Journalist Women's Family



The table no. 9 shows that the main source of income of respondents family are mainly four types. The four types of source of income of family are business, teaching, agricultures and job. Figure 9 shows that 42 and 17 percent of journalist women's' family involved in jobs and teaching, agriculture and job. Figure 9 shows that 42 and 17 percent of journalist women's family involved in jobs and teaching respectively. According to figure 9, source of income of respondents family is 22%, 17% 19% and 42% in business teaching, agriculture and other jobs respectively.

4.1.8 Trained and Untrained Journalist Women in Print Communication Media

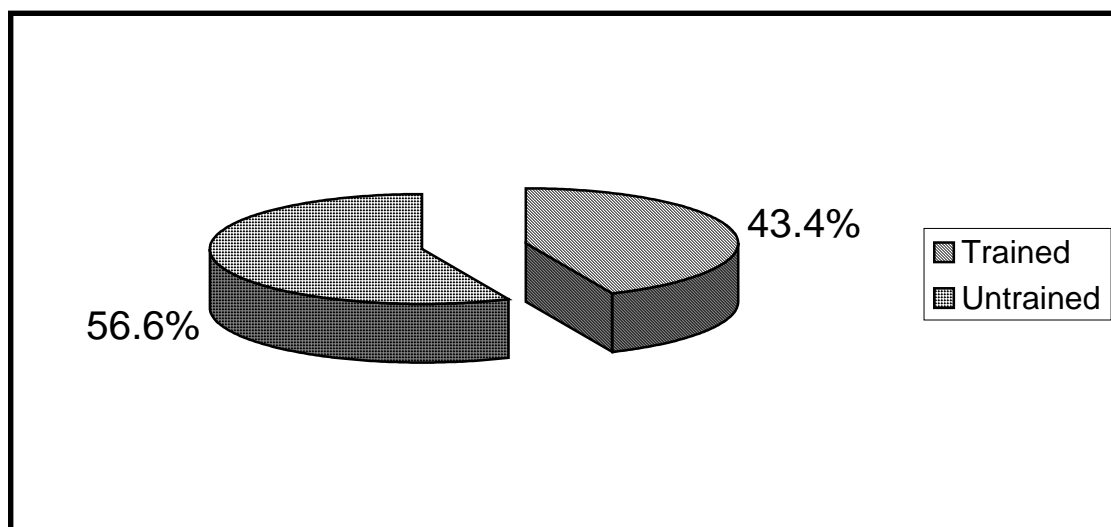
In this position and problem of women participating in print communication media the following number of respondents are trained and untrained . Following result is finding.

Table 10: Different of Trained and Untrained Journalist Women in Print Communication Media

S.N.	Types	Respondents	Percent
1	Trained	46	43.40
2	Untrained	60	56.60
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey 2006.

**Figure 10: Trained and Untrained Journalist in Print
Communication Media**



The table no. 10 shows that forty six and sixty respondents are trained and untrained on print communication media respectively. It means the number of untrained journalist women is more than the number of trained journalist women.

4.1.9 Level and Duration of Training Which Journalist Women have Taken in Print Communication Media

Out of one hundred six respondents 46 or 43% are trained. There fore out 46 respondents the following level and duration of training they have.

4.1.9.1 Level of Training of Trained

Level of training of trained journalist women. Out of 46 trained journalist women the following level of training they have taken following result is finding in this research

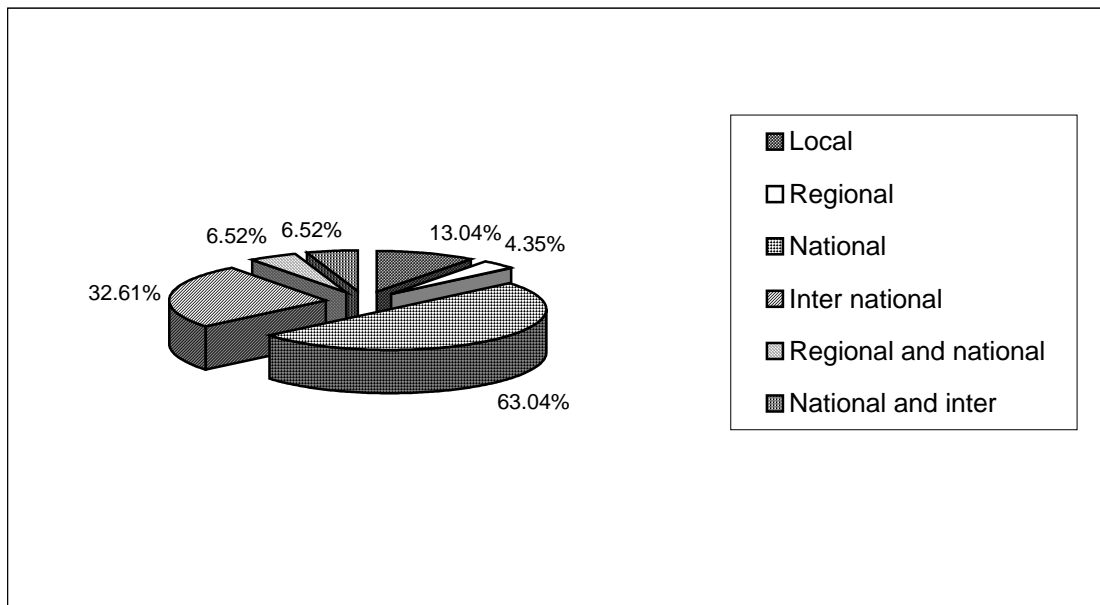
Table : 11 Distribution level of training of trained Journalist

S.N.	Types of training level	Respondents	Percent
1	Local	6	13.04
2	Regional	2	4.35
3	National	29	63.04
4	Inter national	15	32.61
5	Both regional and national	3	6.52
6	Both national and inter	3	6.52
Total		46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

* Some respondents gave multiple answer in uestionnaire schedule

Figure 11: Distribution Level of Training of Trained Journalist



The table no. 11 shows that 29 respondents have national level training Similarly 6, 2 and 15 respondents have local level, regional level, and international level training respectively

4.1.9.2 Duration of Training of Trained Journalist Women

Out of 46 trained journalist women the following duration of training they have got. Following result is finding in this research

Table 12: Distribution of Duration of Training

S.N.	Types of trianed duration	Respondents	Percent
1	1 to 6 day	4	8.70
2	1 week to 4 week	2	4.35
3	1 month to 11month	22	47.83
4	1 year and above	18	39.13
Total		46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The table no. 12 shows that out of 46 trained journalist women 4, 2, 22, and 18 have 1 to 6 day, 1 week to 4 week, 1 month to 11 months and 1 year or above duration respectively. According to figure number 12 highest percent of respondents' have 1 month to 11 months training duration and lowest percent of respondents have one week to four week.

4.2 Problem of Women Participating in Print Communication Media

In this section various fifteen topic of problem of journalist women are analyzed by primary data. These are collected on the spot. These problems of journalist women are following.

4.2.1 Problem of Married Journalist Women

Marriage is necessary for man and woman but some time it is obstacles, for occupation and profession to giving continuity and progress. In this research also problem of married journalist women are follows:

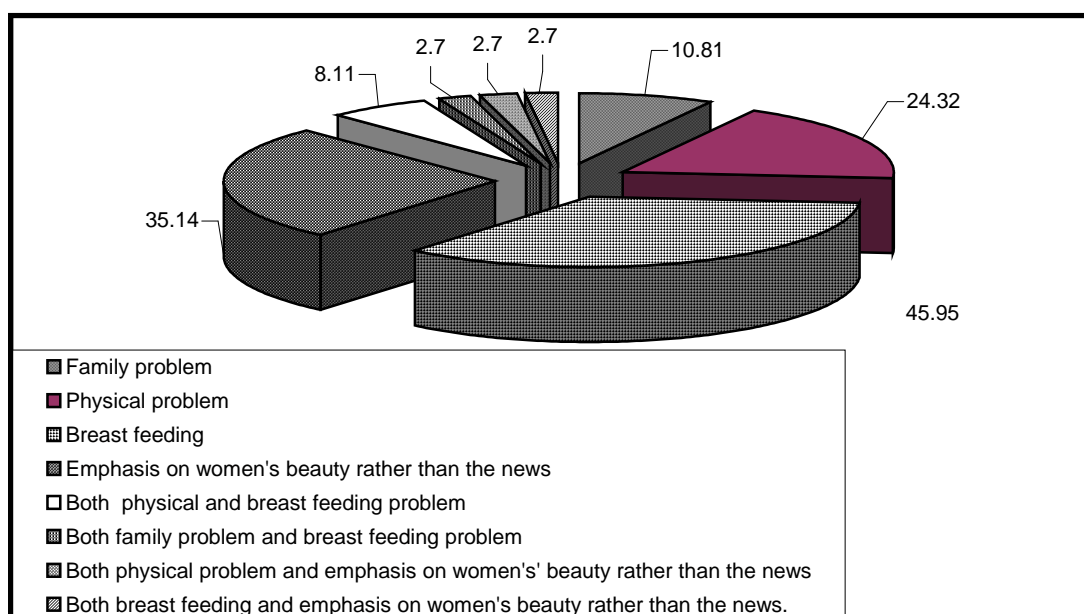
Table 13: Problem of Married Journalist Women

S.N.	Tyeps of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Family problem	4	10.81
2	Physical problem	9	24.32
3	Breast feeding	17	45.95
4	Emphasis on women's beauty rather than the news	13	35.14
5	Both physical and breast feeding problem	3	8.11
6	Both family problem and breast feeding problem	1	2.70
7	Both physical problem and emphasis on women's' beauty rather than the news	1	2.70
8	Both breast feeding and emphasis on women's beauty rather than the news.	1	2.70
Total		37	100.0

Source: Field Surdy, 2006.

* Some respondents gave multiple answer in uestionnaire schedule

Figure 12: Problem of Married Journalist Women



The table no. 13 shows that out of 37 married journalist women 4, 9, 17, and 13 have family problem physical problems, breast feeding

problem, and emphasis on women's' beauty rather than the news respectively. Some respondent gave more than one answer. Three respondent gave answer both physical and breast feeding problem one residents gave answer both family problem and breast feeding problem. Similarly one respondent gave answer both physical and emphasis on women's' beauty rather than the news. And last one respondent gave answer both breast feeding and emphasis on women beauty rather than the news.

4.2.2 Problem of Unmarried Journalist Women

Various problem for unmarried in society. Because of social, physical, and family problem women can not reached in decision level same problem have in print communication media for unmarried women. Following problem are finding on this research.

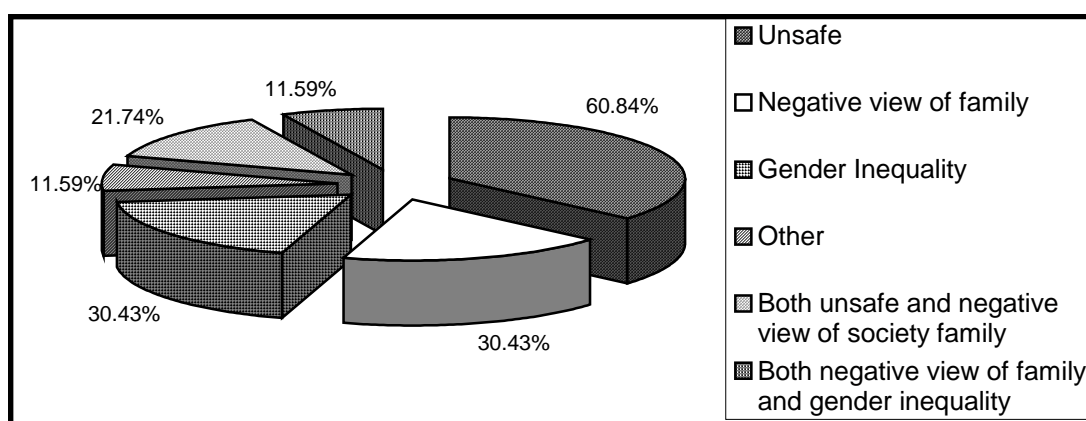
Table 14: Problem of Unmarried Journalist Women

S.N.	Typesof problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Unsafe	42	60.84
2	Negative view of family	21	30.43
3	Gender Inequality	21	30.43
4	Other	8	11.59
5	Both unsafe and negative view of society family	15	21.74
6	Both negative view of family and gender inequality	8	11.59
Total		69	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

** Some respondents gave multiple answer in uestionnaire schedule*

Figure 13: Problem of Unmarried Journalist Women



The table no. 14 shows that 61% unmarried journalist women's problem is unsafe in print communication media. Similarly table 14 shows that 12% unmarried journalists women's problem is other. According to respondents' other problem means is that some time they feel difficult to manage time for do work. Time is not fixed in this profession.

Similarly table 14 responds 30%, 30% respondents problem are negative view of family and gender inequality respectively. 22% respondents problem are both that unsafe and negative view of family, 12% respondents problem are both that negative view of family and gender inequality.

4.2.3 The Reason behind Discontinuity in the Journalism Profession by all Women

Married and unmarried all women who involved in print communication media can not give continuity because they have various problem. The reason behind discontinuity in the journalism profession by all women are present on following table. These are finding in the research.

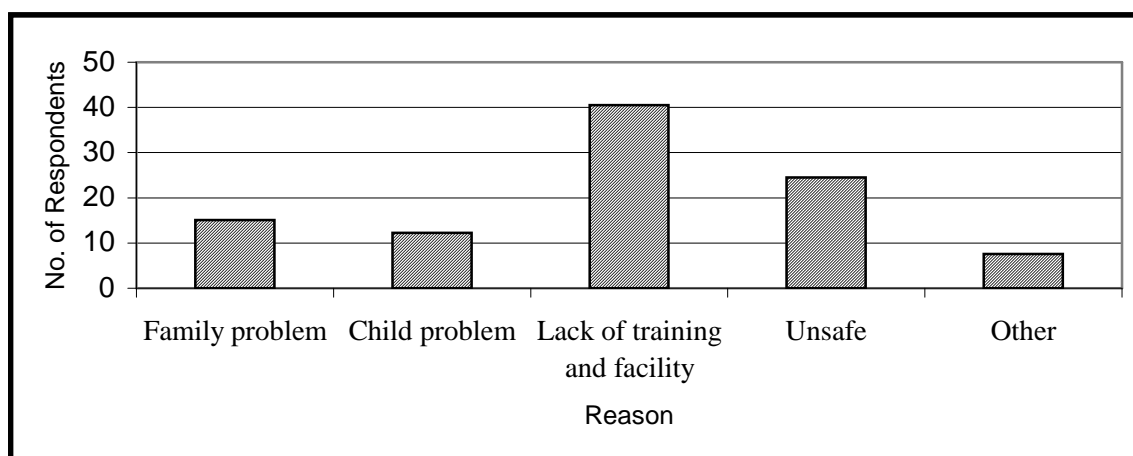
Table 15: The Reason Behind Discontinuity in the Journalism Profession by all Women

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Family problem	16	15.09
2	Child problem	13	12.26
3	Lack of training and facility	43	40.51
4	Unsafe	26	24.53
5	Other	8	7.55
Total		106	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006

* Respondents did not give multiple answer in questionnaire schedule.

Figure 14: The Reason Behind Discontinuity in the Journalism Profession by all Women



The table no. 15 shows that out of one hundred six journalist women 43 respondents have lack of training and facility problem. Therefore they can't give continuity in Journalism profession. Table no. 15 shows that 16, 13, 43, 26 and 8 respondents have family problem, child problem, lack of training and facility, unsafe and other problem respectively.

According to respondents, other problem that they have to play double and triple role in their life, so society and environment must be friendly for journalist women. It's very challenging job so family and organization need to support and be positive them. There is not correct evaluation in office about work of journalist women according to their work

4.2.4 Types of Problem for Women who Participating in Print Communication Media

There various problem of women's who participating in print communication media when they collected the news in the spot. Following result is finding in this research.

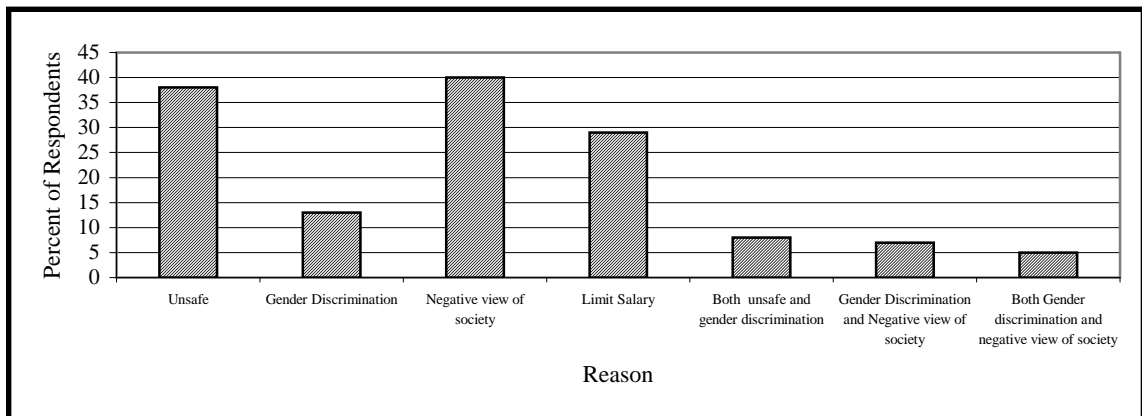
Table 16: Problem for Women Who Participating in Print Communication Media

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Unsafe	40	38
2	Gender Discrimination	14	13
3	Negative view of society	42	40
4	Limit Salary	31	29
5	Both unsafe and gender discrimination	9	8
6	Gender Discrimination and Negative view of society	7	7
7	Both Gender discrimination and negative view of society	5	5
Total		106	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2006.

** Some respondent gave multiple anser in questionnaire schedule.*

Figure 15: Problem for Women who Participating in Print Communication Media



The table no. 16 shows the problem for women who participating in print communication media, 40 respondent have unsafe problem, 14 respondents have gender discrimination problem, 42 respondents have negative view of society and 31 respondents have limited salary problem.

Similarly 9 respondents have both unsafe and gender discrimination problem, 7 respondents have gender discrimination and negative view of society, and 5 respondents have negative view of society & limit salary problem

According to above figure 38% 13%, 40% and 29% respondents problems are unsafe gender discrimination, negative view of society, and limit salary respectively. Some respondents have more than one problem. 8% respondents have unsafe and gender discrimination problem. Seven percent respondents have gender discrimination and negative views of society. Similarly 5% respondents have negative view of society and limit salary.

4.2.5 Response of Family about Women Participating in Print Communication Media

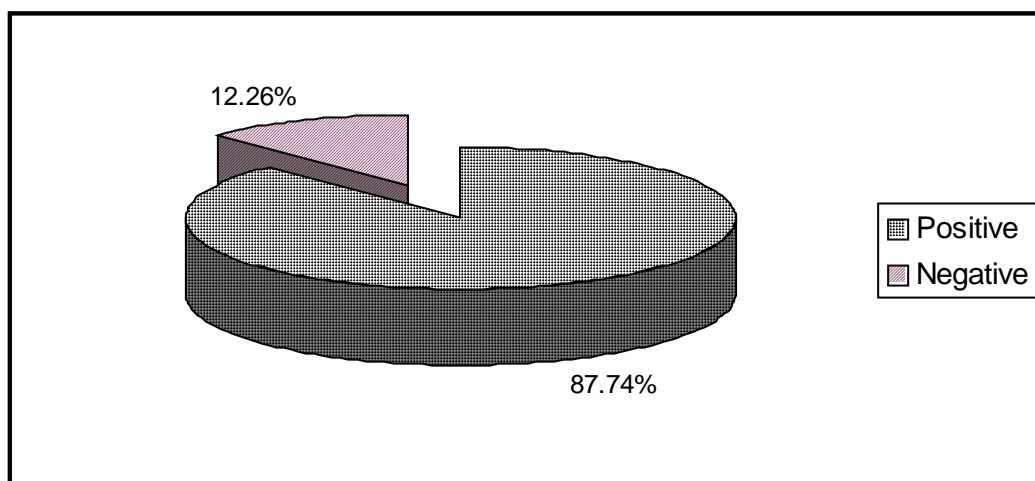
Response of family also play important role for journalist women in print communication media. Some family have been a few negative view about journalist women till today. Following response of family about journalist women are finding.

Table 17: Response of Family About Journalist, Women in Print Communication Media

S.N.	Response of Family	Respondents	Percent
1	Positive	93	87.74
2	Negative	13	12.26
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 16: Response of Family About Journalist, Women in Pring Communication Media



The table no. 17 shows that 93 respondents have positive response of family, 12 respondents have negative response of family.

The table no 17 shows that also 88% respondent have positive response of family, 13% respondents have negative response of family.

4.2.6 Problem While go to Collect the News

Journalist women have many problems while they go to collect the news. While they go to collect the news they have faced various difficulties such as lack of recording materials, phone and fax, facilities. In this research following problem are finding.

Table 18: Problem While go to Collect the News

S.N.	Types of Problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Lack of Recording Materials	32	30
2	Lack of Vehicles	37	35
3	Lack of Residence	94	23
4	Others	13	12
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey 2006.

Out of 106 respondents 32 respondents have lack of recording materials problem. 37 have lack of vehicles, 24 have lack of residence problem and 13 have other problem in print communication media. Here other problems means some respondents gave their view about their problem while they go collect the news. According to them they abused by male participator. They feel difficult to work because they time is not fixed.

4.2.7 Problem After Collect the News

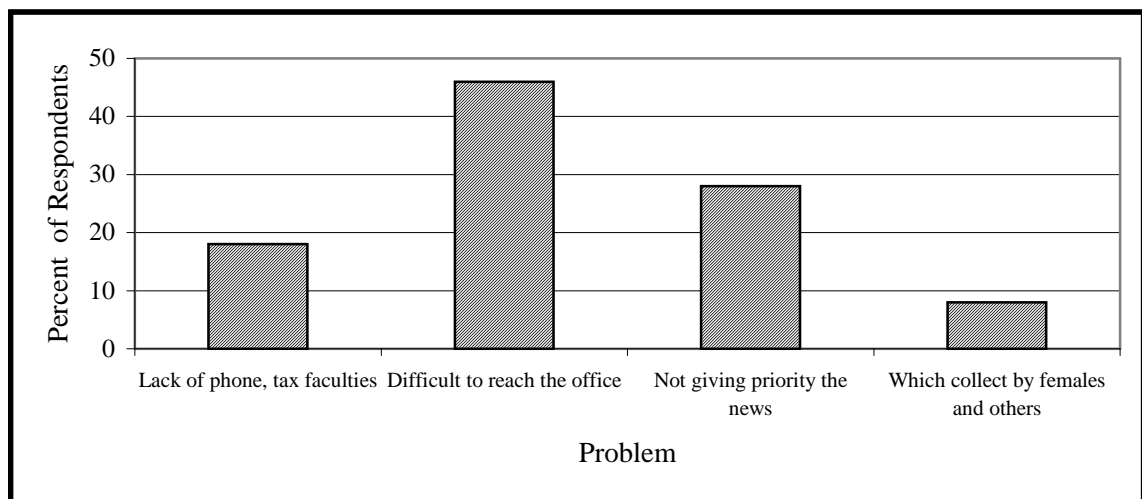
Journalists women have many problem after collect the news. After collect the news they have faced various difficulties such as lack of phone fax facilities, difficult to reach the office, not giving priority the news which collect by female and other topics. In research following is finding

Table 19: Problem After Collect the News

S.N.	Types of Problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Lack of phone, fax faculties	19	18
2	Difficult to reach the office	49	46
3	Not giving priority the news Which collect by females	30	28
4	Others	8	8
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 17: Problem After Collect the News



The table no. 19 shows that out of one hundred six journalist women in print communication media 19 respondents or 18% have lack of phone, fax facilities, 49 respondents or 46% have difficulties to reach the office, 30 respondent or 28% have not giving priority the news which collect by female and 8 respondents or 8% have other problem. Other problem means some respondent gave their view about their problem after collect the news. According to them, emphasis on women's beauty rather than the news in their news paper office.

4.2.8 News Gets place of Newspaper

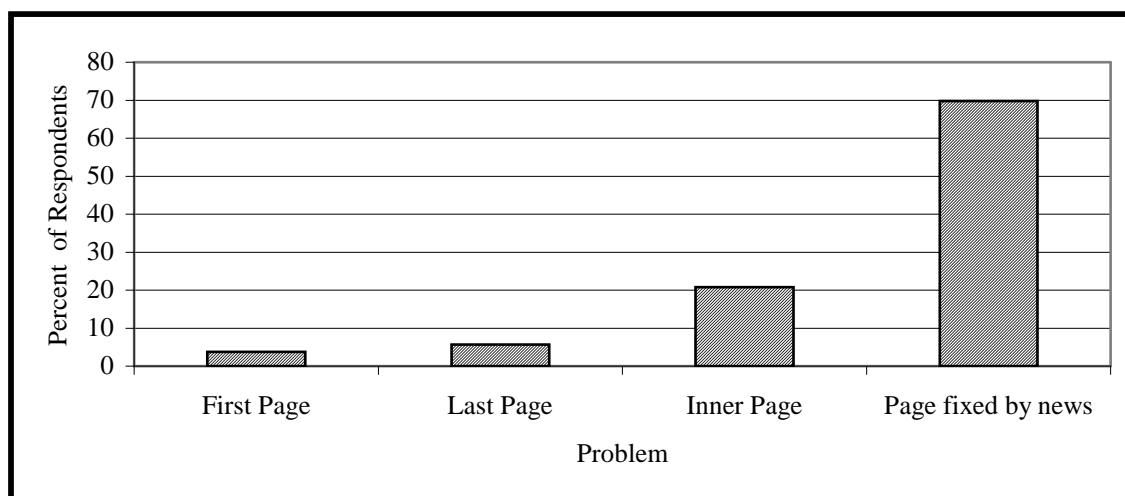
News gets place of newspaper which paper by Journalist women. According to this research news gets in four place of news paper which are first page, lat page, inner page, and page fixed by news. Following result is finding.

Table 20: News Get Place of Newspaper

S.N.	Page for news	Respondents	Percent
1	First Page	4	3.77
2	Last page	6	5.66
3	Inner page	22	20.75
4	Page fixed by news	74	69.81
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 18: News Get Place of Newspaper



The table no. 20 shows that one hundred six journals Women 4 respondents' news gets in first page, 6 respondents' last page, 22 respondents' inner page and 74 respondents' news gets page fixed by news. According to table 20, 3.77 percent respondents news gets first page, 5.66 percentage last page, 20.75 percentage inner page and 69.81 percentage page fixed by news.

4.2.9 Who Selected as an Interviewer for a Specific (High rank) Person

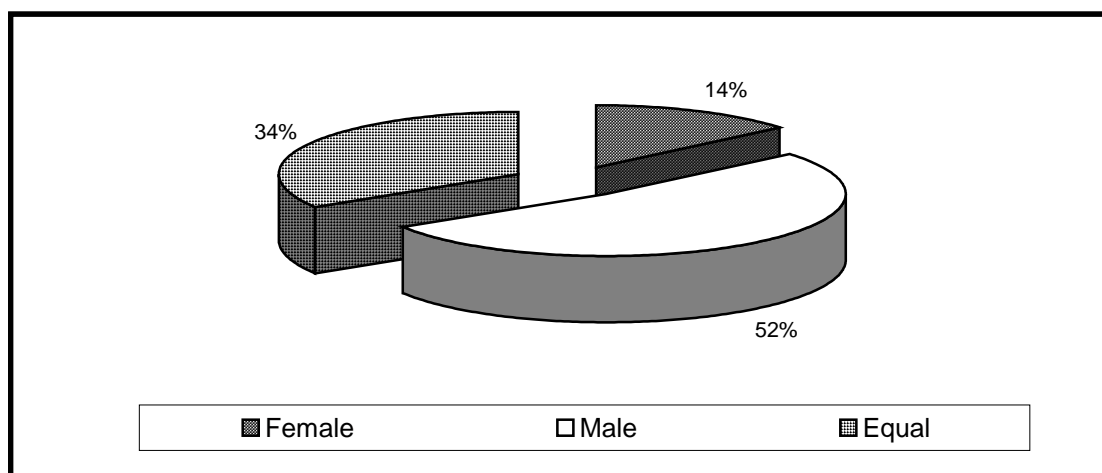
In general, male are selected an interviewer for specific (high rank) person. According to respondents' view following result is finding in this research

Table 21: Chance for Taking Interview to Male or Female

S.N.	Chance	Respondents	Percent
1	Female	15	14
2	Male	55	52
3	Equal	36	34
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 19: Chance for Taking Interview to Male or Female



The table no. 21 shows that female respondents taking interview for high rank person, 52% male respondents taking interview for high rank person and 34% both male and female respondents taking interview for high rank person.

4.2.10 Husband's Occupation of Married Journalist Women

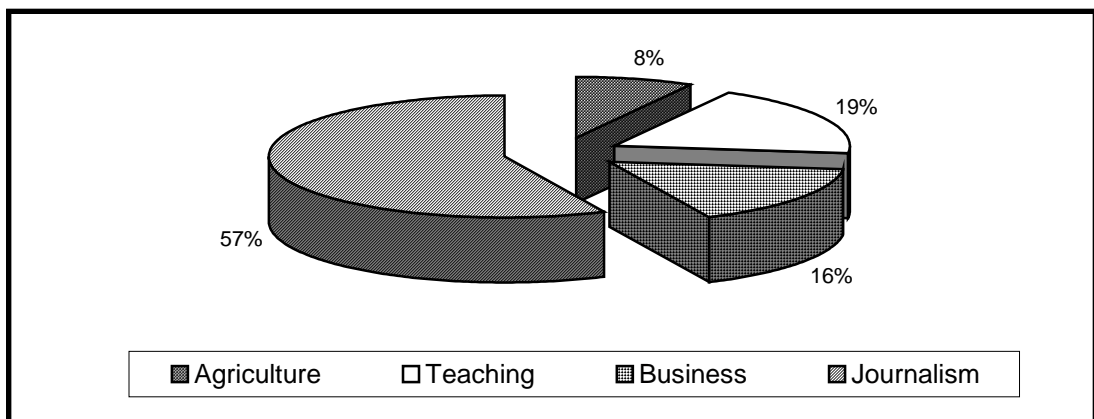
Husband's occupation also plays the important role for married journalist women to giving continuity or not. In this research husband's occupation of married journalist women are agriculture, teaching, business, journalism and other. Following result in finding in this research

Table 22: Husband's Occupation of Married Journalists Women

S.N.	Husband's Occupation of Journalist Women	Respondents	Percent
1	Agriculture	3	8
2	Teaching	7	19
3	Business	6	16
4	Journalism	4	57
Total		37	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 20: Husband's Occupation of Married Journalists Women



The table no. 22 shows that 8% husband's occupation of married journalist women's agriculture and 57% is journalism. Table no. 22 also shows that 19% and 16% husband's occupation of married journalist women are teaching and business respectively.

According to figure 20, 57% husbands' occupation of married journalist women is journalism it means whose husband's occupation is journalism. They easily select journalism profession for them.

4.2.11 Husband's Complete Academic Qualification of Married Journalist Women

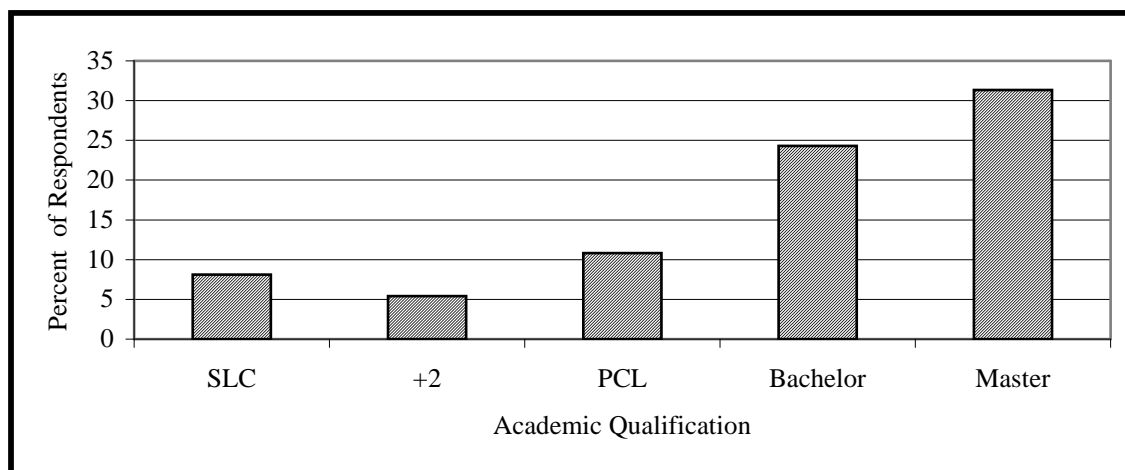
Academic qualification is most important for any academic sector. Have academic qualification of married journalist women's husbands following are finding in this research.

Table 23: Husband's Complete Academic Qualification of Married Journalist Women

S.N.	Academic Qualification	Respondents	Percent
1	School Leaving Certificate	3	8.10
2	+2	2	5.40
3	Proficiency Certificate Level	4	10.81
4	Bachelor	9	24.32
5	Master	19	31.35
Total		37	100

Source: Field Survey 2006

Figure 21: Husband's Complete Academic Qualification of Married Journalist Women



The table no. 23 shows that 8.10% married journalist women's husband academic qualification is SLC. Similarly 5.40%, 10.81%, 24.32% and 31.35% husband's complete academic qualification are

higher secondary education, Proficiency Certificate Level, Bachelor and Master respectively.

4.2.12 Problem for Women in Journalism Sector

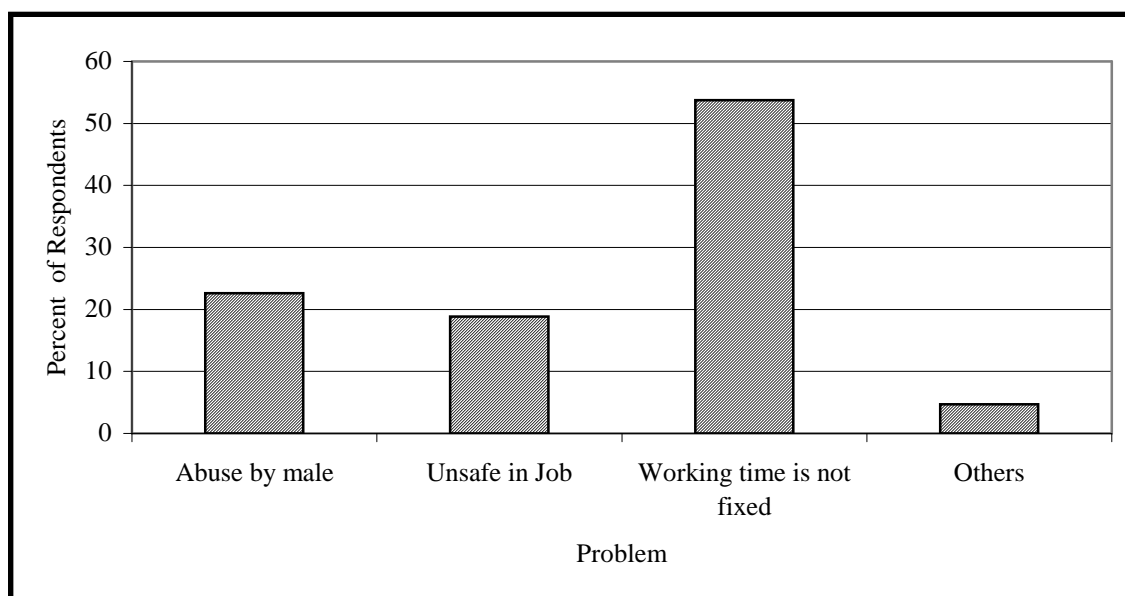
Journalist women have many problems in journalism sector. In this research following problem of journalist women is finding in print communication media

Table 24: Problem for Women in Journalism Sector

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Abuse by male	24	22.64
2	Unsafe in Job	20	18.87
3	Working time is not fixed	51	53.77
4	Others	5	4.72
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey 2006

Figure 22: Problem for Women in Journalism Sector



Out of one hundred six respondent in print communication media 24 respondents have abuse by male, 20 have unsafe in job. 57 have working time is not fixed and 5 have other problem.

4.2.13 The Reason behind Unequal Participation of Male and Female in Print Communication Media

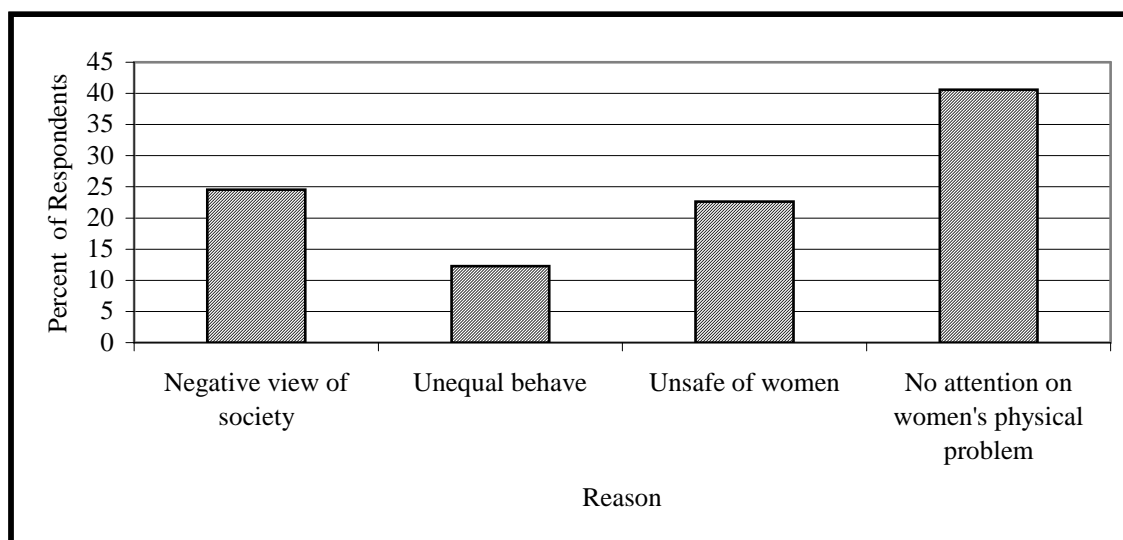
Comparatively women's participation in print communication media is less than men. What is the reason behind unequal participation of male and female in journalism sector mainly in print communication media following is finding.

Table 25: Distribution of Respondents According to their Reason of Unequal Participation in Print Communication Media

S.N.	Types of Reason	Respondents	Percent
1	Negative view of society	26	24.53
2	Unequal behave	13	12.26
3	Unsafe of women	24	22.64
4	No attention on women's physical problem	43	40.57
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey 2006

Figure 23: Reason of Unequal Participation.



The table no. 25 shows 26 responses' reason for unequal participation in print communication media negative view of society, 13 respondents' is unequal behave, 4 respondents is unsafe of women and 43 respondents is no attention on women's physical problem

4.2.14 Distribution of Problem by Respondents

Being women following problem of journalist women have been facing

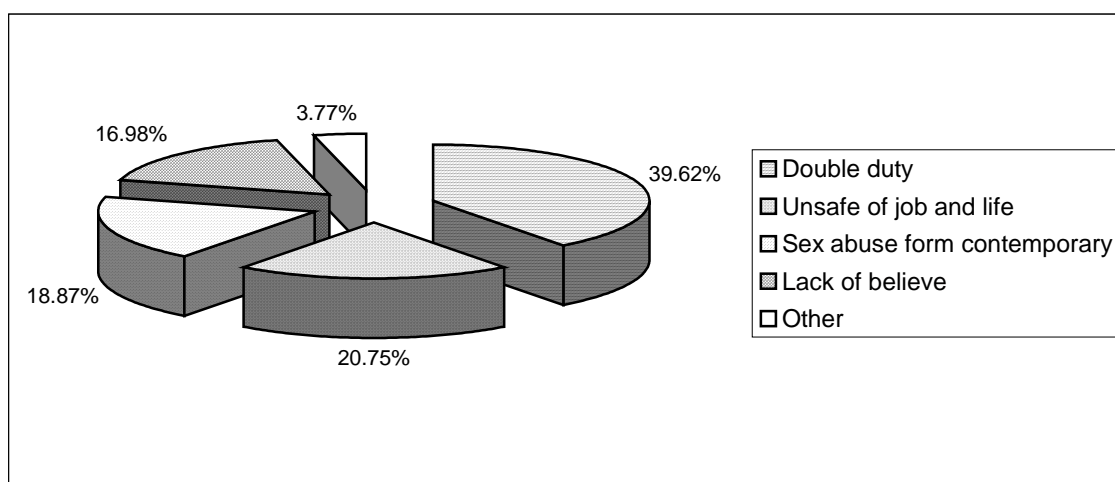
Table 26: Distribution of Problem by Respondents

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Double duty	42	39.62
2	Unsafe of job and life	22	20.75
3	Sex abuse form contemporary	20	18.87
4	Lack of believe	18	16.98
5	Other	4	3.77
Total		106	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

* Respondent did not give multiple answer in questionnaire schedule

Figure 24: Distribution of Problem by Respondents



The table no.26 shows that 42 respondents have double duties problem, 22 respondent have unsafe of job and life. 20 respondent have unsafe of job and life. 20 respondent have sex abuse form contemporary, 18 respondents have other problem. Here other problem means occurring to respondents there actually are not any problems as such the working hours points a negative pictures of the profession.

4.2.15 Distribution of Mental Pressure from Friends by Respondents

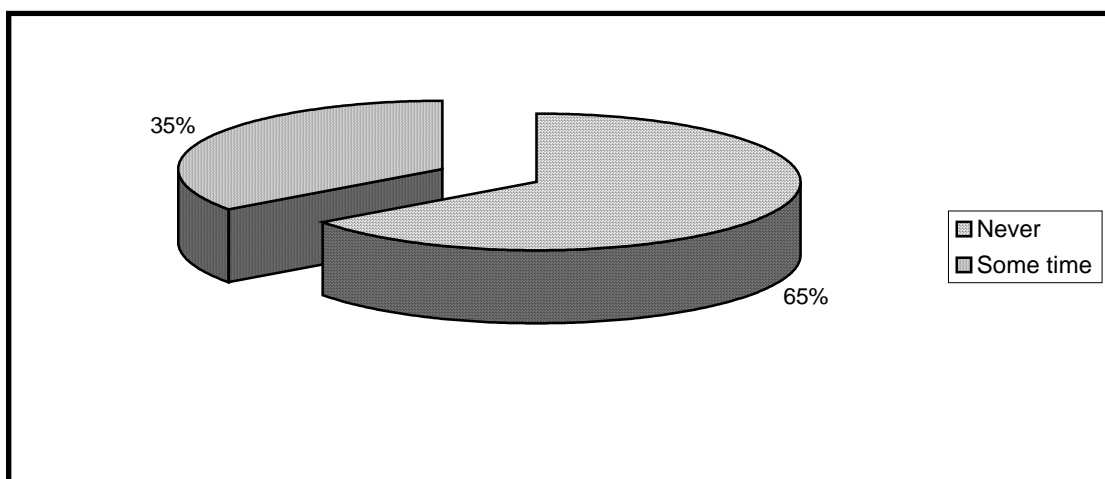
According to journalist women sometimes they are mentally pressured by female colleagues. Following is finding in this research

Table 27: Distribution of Mental Pressure from Friends by Respondents

S.N.	Pressure	Respondents	%
1	Never	69	65
2	Some time	37	35
Total		106	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2006.

Figure 25: Distribution of Mental Pressure from Friends by Respondents



The table no. 27 shows that 69 journalist women aren't mentally pressured and 37 are pressured by their female colleagues. According to data 65 and 35 percentage of respondents aren't pressured and present by female colleagues respectively in print communication media.

4.2.16 Entry system in Print Journalism profession for Women

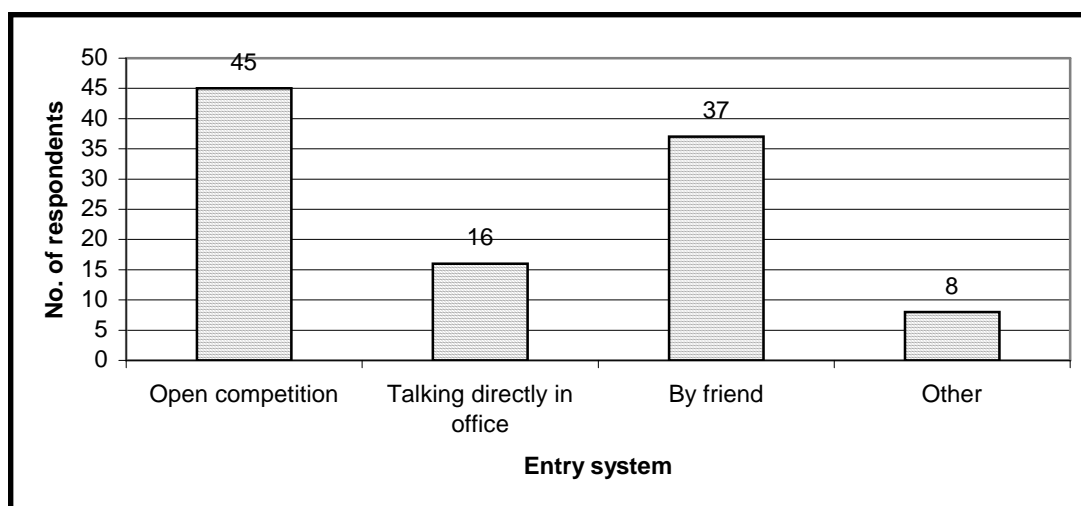
Journalist women are selected in Journalism profession by various system such as upon completion, talking directly in office. by friend. In this research following is finding.

Table 28: Entry System in Print Journalism Profession for Women

S.N.	Types of entry system	Respondents	Percent
1	Open competition	45	42
2	Talking directly in office	16	15
3	By friend	37	35
4	Other	8	8
Total		106	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2006.

Figure 26: Entry system in Print Journalism Profession for women



The table no. 28 shows that 45 respondent are selected by open competition, 16 are selected by talking directly in office, 37 are selected by talking directly in office, 37 are selected by friend and 8 respondents are selected by other system. Here other system means they are selected by need of office and practice. According to data 42 % of respondent are selected by open competition. 15 % respondents, 35% respondent and 8% respondent are selected by directly talking in office, by friend and other process respectively in journalism profession.

4.2.17 Distribuiton of Giving Priority for Oppportunity in Journalism Profession

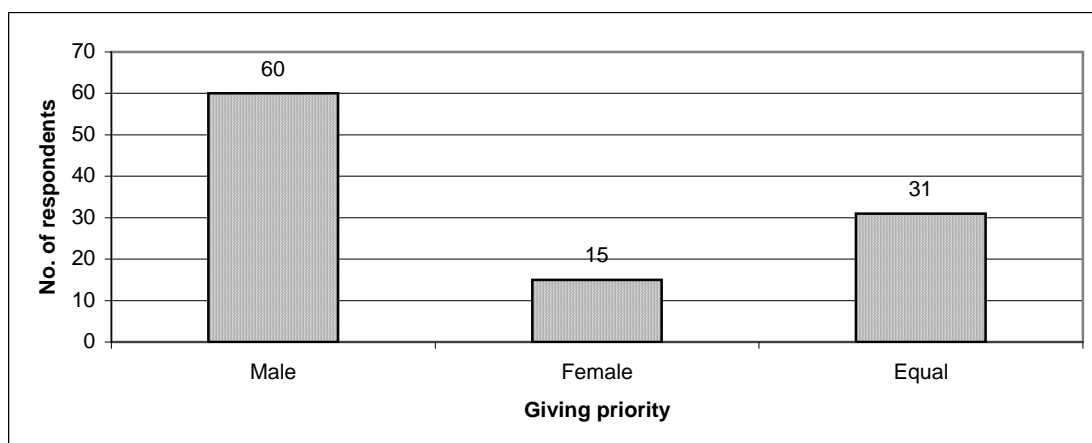
According to one hundred six journalist women in print communication media male female and both equally are selected in different way. Following is finding.

Table 29: Distribuiton of Giving Priority for Oppportunity in Journalism Profession

S.N.	Giving Priority	Respondent	Percent
1	Male	60	57
2	Female	15	14
3	Equal	31	29
Total		106	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2006.

Figure 27: Distribuiton of Giving Priority for Oppportunity in Journalism Profession



The table no. 29 shows that sixty respondents view male are selected in journalism profession, 15 residents view female are selected and 31 respondents view both male and female are selected in journalism profession.

4.1.18 Types of Female who are Given Priority for Employment

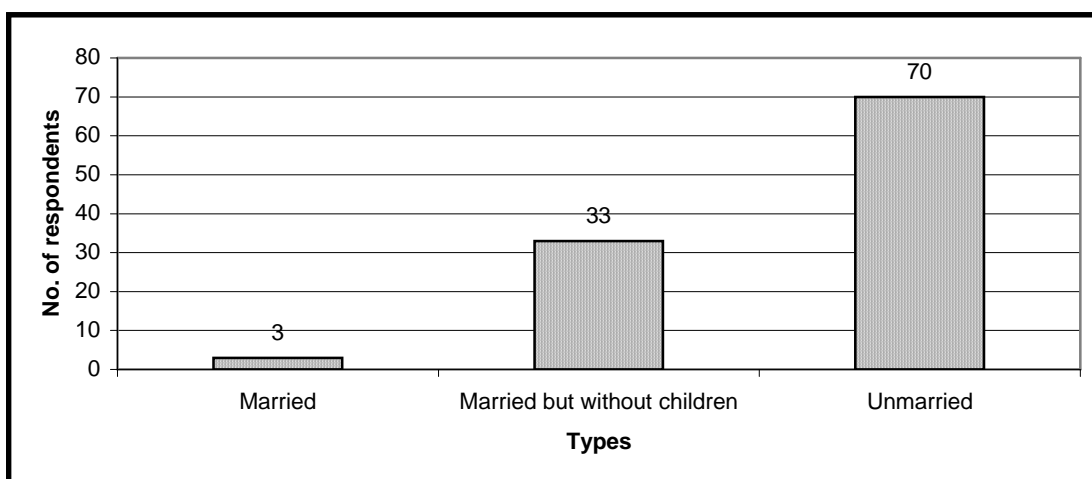
According to this research all women are not selected in this profession because of their various problems such as double duties, breast feeding. Normally unmarried female are selected in this profession. Following is finding in this research.

Table 30: Types of Female who are Given Priority for Employment

S.N.	Types of Journalist Women	Respondent	Percent
1	Married	3	3
2	Married but without children	33	31
3	Unmarried	70	66
Total		106	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2006.

Figure 28: Types of Female who are Given Priority for Employment



The table no. 30 shows that 3 respondents are married, 31 respondents are married but without children and 70 respondents are unmarried. According data 3%, 31% and 66% respondent are married but married, without children and unmarried respectively.

4.3 Future Efforts to be Undertaken to Increase Women's Participation in Print Communication Media

In this section various four topics of future efforts to be under taken to increase women's participating in print communication media. These types are about special facility, types of special facility, the major steps to be taken to encourage women's participation in print communication media which are as follows:

4.3.1 Special Facility

Special facility means facility provide more than general facility for who are not coming in equal position of any society of the world. Special facility is provided in special position which help for small group to taken in equal position.

Special faculty for journalist women to increase their number in print communication media. According to one hundred six respondent special facility for them need or not. Following result is finding in this research

Table 31: Special Facility

S.N.	Facility are need or not	Respondent	%
1	Need	69	65
2	Not	37	35
Total		106	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2006.

The table 31 shows that 69 respondents or 65 percent want special facility for increase women's participation in print communication media. But 37 respondent or 35% area not want special facility for so in there.

4.3.2 Types of Special Facility

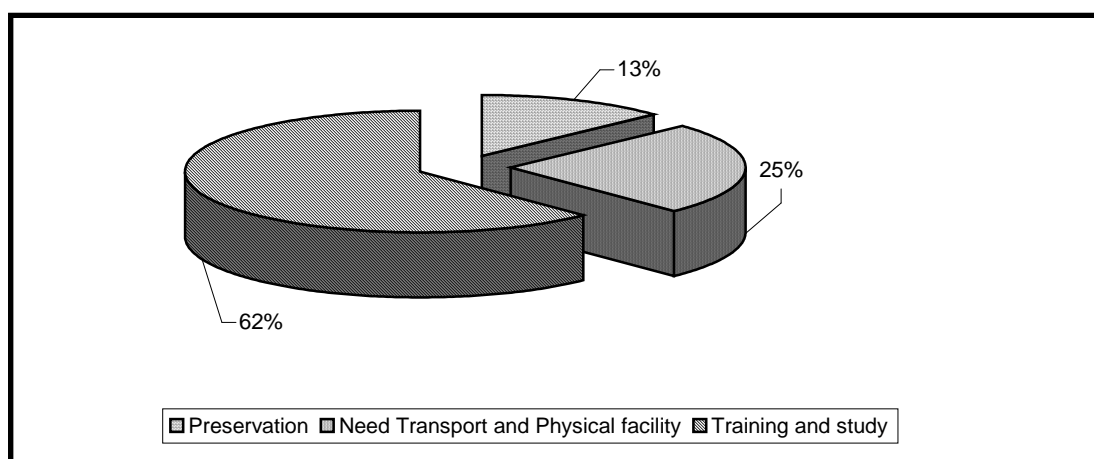
Out of one hundred six respondent sixty nine only wanted special facility for them. On this research following special facility they want.

Table 32: Types of Special Facility

S.N.	Types of facility	Respondent	%
1	Preservation	9	13
2	Need Transport and Physical facility	17	25
3	Training and study	43	62
Total		106	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2006.

Figure 29: Types of Special Facility



The table no. 32 shows that nine respondent want reservation facility, seventeen respondent want transport and physical facility. And forty three respondent want training and study facility. According to these data 13% respondents, 25% respondent and 62% respondent want reservation facility, transport and physical facility, and training and study facility respectively.

4.3.3 The Major Steps to be Taken to Encourage women's Participation in Print Communication Media

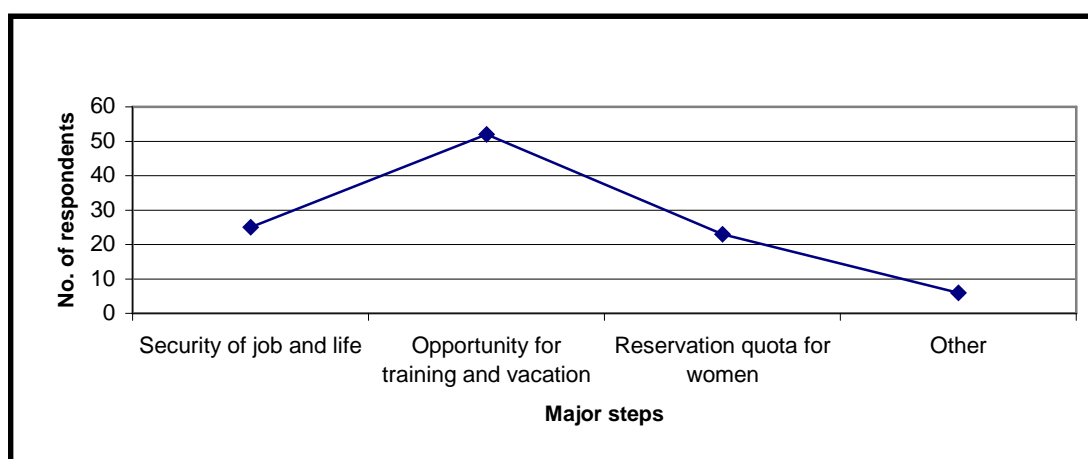
Women's participation in print communication media is less than men. therefore to encourage women for participation in journalism profession. According and one hundred six journals, women the following result is finding.

Table 33: The Major Steps to be Taken to Encourage Women's Participation

S.N.	Types of major steps	Respondents	Percent
1	Security of job and life	25	23.58
2	Opportunity for training and vacation	52	49.06
3	Reservation quota for women	23	21.70
4	Other	6	5.66
Total		106	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Figure 30: The Major Steps to be Taken Encourage



The table no. 33 shows that 25 respondents view is security of job and life for the major steps to be taken to encourage women participation in print communication media. 52 respondents view is opportunity for training and vacation, 23 respondents' view is reservation quota for women. And last 6 respondents' view is other. Here other means attractive salary, transport facility.

4.3.4 Process of Increase Women's Participation in Print

Communication Media

Women participation in journalism profession is weak than men. therefore, various process should be done to increment of skill and capacity of women in journalism profession. According to one hundred six respondent following result is finding in this research.

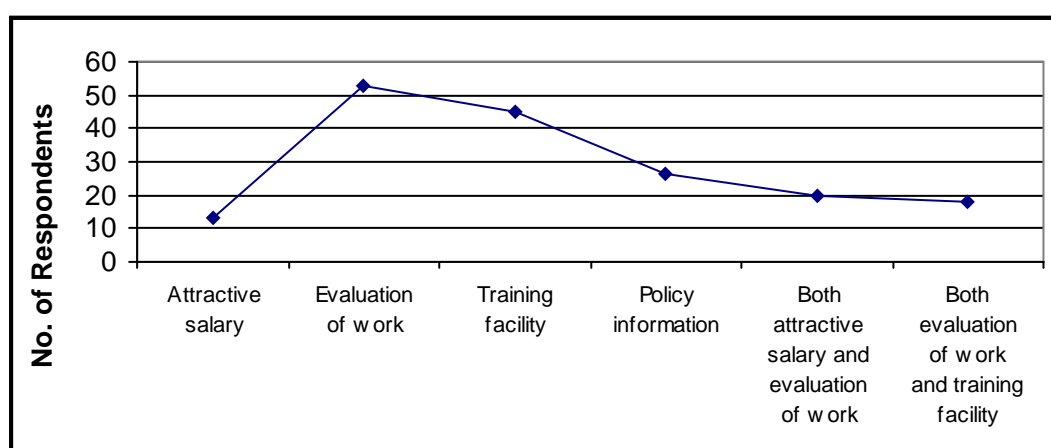
**Table 34: Process for Increase Women's Participation in Print
Communication Media**

S.N.	Types of process	Respondents	Percent
1	Attractive salary	14	13.21
2	Evaluation of work	56	52.83
3	Training facility	48	45.28
4	Policy information	28	26.42
5	Both attractive salary and evaluation of work	21	19.81
6	Both evaluation of work and training facility	19	17.92
Total		106	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

**Some respondents give multiple answer in questionnaire schedule.*

**Figure 31: Process for Increase Women's Participation in Print
Communication Media**



The table no. 34 shows that 14 respondents want attractive salary, 56 respondents want evaluation of work, 46 respondents want training facility 28 respondent want policy information, 21 respondent wanted both attractive salary and evaluation of work. And 19 respondent want evaluation of work and training facility for increase women's participation in print communication media.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter is divided into three sections for analyses the study about "position and problems of women participating in printing communication media" of three district o Kathmandu valley.

Three sections of this chapter rare Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation . All sections are presented in detail.

5.1 Summary

"Position and problem of women participating in print communication media" is based on primary detail. According to collected data various position and problem of women participating in print communication media. Similarly various reasons behind the unequal participation of male and female in print communication media. Various efforts to be undertaken to increase women's participation in print communication media.

Post of journalist women in print communication media 95 respondents are reporters, 2 respondents are associate editor. Age distribution in print communication media, 51 percent respondents age between 25-29 and 1 percent respondents age more than 35 years. Marital status of journalist women in print communicating media, 37 respondents are married. In present condition. But 12 respondents or 11% were married while they join in this profession. Out of 106 respondents 25 respondents are married after starting journalism profession. Forty one percents' and four percents' academic qualification of journalist women are bachelor and SLC respectively. In this study 59 respondents birth place is in three district of Kathmandu Valley and 47 respondents' birth place out form Kathmandu Valley. Fifty seven or 51.89%, residents are

respondents are working in large size daily news paper and seven or 6.60 % respondents are working in working in small size daily news paper

Various family main source of income of journalist women in print communication media that are business, teaching, agriculture and job. In this research 42% respondents' source of income of family is various types of job and 17% respondents' main source of income of family is teaching. In this "position and problem of women participating in print communication media", 46 respondents and 60 respondents are trained and untrained respectively. Out of 106 respondents 46 respondents are trained and out of 46 respondents 2 and 29 respondents training level regional and national respectively. Out of trained 46 respondents 2 respondents and 22 respondents training duration one week to four week and one month to eleven month respectively.

Out of one hundred six respondents 37 are married. Out of 37 married journalist women 4 respondents have family problem and 17 respondents have breast feeing problem in print communication media. Thirteen married journalist women's problem in print communication is emphasis on women's beauty rather than the news. Out of 37 respondents, one-one percent respondents have two types of problem separately.

Out of 106 responders 69 are unmarried in print communication media. Out of 69 unmarried journalist women 61% respondents have unsafe problem and 8% respondents have other problem such as working time is not fixed, negative picture for working time in night and sometimes abuse by male participator. The reason behind discontinuity in the jocularism profession by all women are family problem, child problem, lack of training & facility, and unsafe. According to research 15% responders have family problem and 8% respondents have other some other problem for discontinuity in the journalism profession. Out of one hundred six respondent 40% and 14% have negative view of society

and gender discrimination problem respectively for women who participating in print communication media. Family response for journalist women who working in print communicant media are positive and negative. According research 93% and 13% respondents family response for them positive and negative respectively.

Out of 106 respondents 35% and 12% have lack of recording materials and other problems while they go to collect the news in the spot. Similarly they have problems after collect the news. 46% and 8% journalist women have difficult to reach the office and other problem respectively after collect the news.

Various problem for women or journalism sector. Out of 106 respondents 54% and 4% have working time is not fixed and other problem for them. According to one hundred six respondents view no attention on women's physical problem and unequal be have reasons for unequal participation of male and females in print communication media.

40% respondents have double duties and 4% respondents have other problem for being women they have been facing.

Future efforts to be undertaken to increase women's participating in print communication media must provide special facility, out of one hundred six journalist women 65% want special facility for them and 35% not. According to 69 respondents 13%, 25% and 62% respondents want reservation facility, transport & physical facility and training & study facility respectively. 24% respondents want security of job and life for encourage them. According to this research 50% respondents want opportunity for training and vacation for encourage for women participation, in pirnt communication media.

According to one hundred six respondents 13% respondents want attractive salary, 53% want evaluation world, 45% want training facility

and 26% want policy information for increase women's participation in print communication media.

5.2 Conclusion

The introduction of the concept of press as a fourth estate coincided with emergence in the late eighteenth century of other key concepts in the evaluation of democracy, such as public opinion and the role of public debate in political decision making. Every nations, as a fourth estate of a nation, journalism plays a vital role in informant people, Communicating and making people fully aware of the present world. It is quite important for every media to represent public opinion and deliver them the right message for the prosperity.

In conclusion "position and problem of women participating in print communication media" study shows that they are in various position and they have various problem for continuity in journalism profession. Any types of problem distribution in jocularism profession for them in this study following conclusion all finding.

5.2.1 Conclusion of Journalist Women's socio demographic Situation

- in this study out of 106 journalist women 56% and 44% respondents birth place three district of Kathmadnu valley and out form Kathmandu valley respectively.
- According to data analysis 5% respondents are in editor post, 2% respondents are in associate editor post, 4% respondents are in sub editor post and 89% are in reporter post.
- Out of one hundred six respondents 35% are married, 65% unmarried in present condition 11% are married and 89% are unmarried while they join in jocularism profession. Only 24% journalist women are married after join in profession

- 3 journalist women's; husbands' occupation is agriculture, similarly, 7,6, 21 journalist women's husbands occupation are teaching, business and journalism respectively. Fifty seven percent occupation of journalist women's' husbands occupation is journalism.
- Out of 106 respondents 45% are 19-24 in 19.24 age group. 41% journalist women's academic qualification are 24%, 25%, 6% and 4% journalist women's academic qualification are Bachelor, Master, PCL, HSE and SLC respectively 57% women are journalist are working in large size daily news paper.
- According to data analysis out of 106 journalist women's family 22%, 17%, 19%, and 42 % main source of income are busies, teaching, agriculture and job respectively. 43% journalist women are trained and other 57% are not about of 106 journalist women in print communication media. Out of 43% trained journalist women, 13%, 4%, 63% and 32% have local level, regional level, national level, and international level training respectively. Out of 46 trained journalist women 22 have 1 month to 11 month, 18 have 1 year above 2 have 1 week to 4 week and 4 have 1 to 6 day training duration

5.2.2 Conclusion of Journalist Women's Problem

- In this study out of one hundred six journalist women 37 are married and 69 are unmarried. Married and unmarried journalist women's problem are different in each other. Out of 37 married journalist women 4, 9, 17, and 13 have family problem, physical problem, breast feeding problem and emphasis on women's beauty rather than the news problem respectively

- Out of 69 unmarried journalist women 61%, 30%, 30% and 12% have unsafe negative view of family, gender inequality and other problem respectively.
- Out of one hundred six journalist women 38% 13%, 40% and 29% have unsafe, gender discrimination, negative of society and limit salary respectively for them.
- According to data analysis 30% journalist women have lack of recording materials problem while they go to collect the news. Similarly 35%, 23% and 13% our lit women have lack of vehicles problem, lack of residence problem and other problem respectively while they go to collect he news in the spot.
- Out of 106 journalist women 8%, 46% 28% and 8% have lack of phone, fax facilities problem, difficult to reach the office, not giving priority the news which collect by female and other problem respectively for them after collect the news
- Out of one hundred six 23%, 19% 54% and 5% journalist women have abuse by male, unsafe in job, working time is not fixed and other problem respectively for them in journalist sector.
- Being women various problems they have been facing. According to data analysis 40% 21%, 19% , 17% and 4% have double duties problem, unsafe job & life, sex abuse form contemporary, lack of believe and other problem respectively for them.

5.2.3 Conclusion of Journalist Women's View

- Out of one hundred six journalist women 15%, 12%, 40%, 25% and 8% journalist women's view are family problem. child problem lack of training facility, unsafe and other problem respectively for discontinuity in jocularism profession by all journalist women.

- Out of hundred six journalist women's family response 88%, 12%, have positive and negative respectively.
- According to data analysis 4%, 6% , 21% and 70% journalist women's view about news prepared by them gets first age, last page, inner page and page fixed by news in their news paper respectively.
- Out of 106 journalist women's view for chance to taken interview for specific (high rank) person 14% are male 52% re female and 34% are both male for female
- According to 106 journalist women's view for the reason behind unequal participation of male and female in print communication media 25% have negative view of society, 12% have unequal behave, 23% have unsafe of women and 41% have no attention on women's physical problem.
- According to 106 journalist women 65% and 35% feel mental pressure form female colleague never and some times respectively.
- According to journalist women's view entry system in print Jocularism profession. 42% journalist women are came in journalism profession by open competition, 15% by talking directly in office, 35% by friend and 8% by other process.
- According to research analysis 57% opportunity giving for male, 14% opportunity giving or female and 29% opportunity for both male and female

According to one hundred six journalist women's view three types of women are selected for journalism profession that are married women, married but with out children and unmarried women. Out of one hundred six journalist women 3%, 31% and 61% journalist women say women are selected in journalism profession married, married but with out children and unmarried women respectively.

5.2.4 Conclusion of Future Efforts to be Undertaken Increase

Women's Participating in Print Communication Media

- Out of one hundred six journalists women 65 percent or 69 respondents want special facility for increase women's participating in print communication media but 35 percent or 37 respondents don't want special facility.
- Out of 69 journalist women 13%, 25% and 62% want reservation facility, Transport & physical facility and training & study facility respectively for increase women's participating in print Journalism profession.
- Out of one hundred six journalist women 23.58% want security of job & life. 49.06% want opportunity for training & vacation facility,, 21.70% want reservation quota for women and 5.66% want other facility to encourage women's participation in print communication media.
- Out of 106 journalist women 13% respondents' view is attractive salary, 53% respondents' view is evaluation of work, 45% respondents' view is training facility and 26% respondents' view is policy information for increase women's participation in print communication media.

5.3 Recommendations

In this "position and problem of women participating in print communication media" Following points are recommended

- The participation of women should be encouraged and women should be given
- Society must be positive about women there they can do
- Journalist women have to play double and triple role in their life, society and environment, must be friendly for them. It is very

challenging job. so, family and organization need to support and be positive with them.

- There actually aren't any problem as such the working hours points a negative picture of the profession. so working time must fixed for journalist women.
- some high post of journalism sector must be reservation for journalist women. Such as Editor, Associate editor Sub-editor.
- In this position and problem of women participating in print communication media" shows that only there respondents age above than 30 years. it means after that age they might be marriage and facing child as well as family problem. They have limit time therefore they cannot give continuity for journalism profession. so needed time must provide for them. Married journalist women's number are limit so chance for job must provide to married women.
- Out of 106 journalist women, 41% and 27% have bachelor and master academic qualification it means respondent number of educative journalist women in this profession is positive so opportunity of job just be provides to women.
- Number of trained journalist women in print communication media is small. Only 43% journalist women are trained. Therefore according time training and study facility must be provide for them.
- Married Journalist women have various types of problem in print communication media. These problem are 11% family problem, 24% physical problem, 46% breast feeding problem and 35% emphasis on women's beauty rather than the news. Some respondents have double problem. So, publication and organization must be think about their problem and stored it these how possible.

- Unmarried journalist women have also various types of problem in print communication media such as unsafe negative view of family and gender inequality. So, sectary system must be strong and good.
- Sometime awareness training provide their family for positive change of their habit.
- Because of family problem, child problem, lack of training and facility journalist women can't give continuity in this journalism profession. So, vocation also provide for them to continuity journalism profession.
- Limit salary also disturb to give continuity for women in this profession so salary must increase for journalist women to give continuity.
- Unsafe and gender discrimination is also main obstacles for journalist, women to stand in this journalism profession so these problem must be control.
- Society must change about negative view of women participating in print communication media.
- Journalist women feel lack of recoding materials, lack of vehicles, and lack residence while they collect the mews in the spot, therefore these types of problem must solved if women participator will increase.
- Journalist women also feel lack of phone, fax, facilities difficult to reach office and not giving priority the news which collect by them therefore these types of obstacles must control.
- According to news value to give priority
- Chance must provide for taking interview to females for high rank person.
- According to 106 journalist women they have been facing various problems such as 22.64% have abuse by male, 18.87%, have unsafe in job and 53.77% have working time is not fixed.

Therefore safe of job working time must fixed and security system must strong for journalist women to do work without in tension.

- Negative view of society, unequal behave unsafe of women and no attention on women's physical problem made unequal participation in print communication media, therefore must be think about women's problem.
- If women's participation is needed in journalist profession, reservation quota, transport and physical facility, and training and study facility will be increase.
- Strong process must be provide for increase women's participation in print communication media.

According journalist women above recommendations are made in journalism profession for giving continuity by them.

5.4 Further Research Study

If this research was conducted throughout the country and for long time it would be able to discern the problem of the majority of journalist women in print communication media. This would also help researcher, policy makers and the new comer students. Had this research been in the regional and zonal level of the country, it would had been the pioneer to solve women's problem in related field. Moreover, the research would be significant wide and would be able to diminish the bigoted attitude of people.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE

Age:

Academic Qualification:

Post:

Birth Place:

Name of Paper:

Marital Status: Married/Unmarried

1. What is the main source of income in your family?

- a) Business
- b) Teaching
- c) Agriculture
- d) Other

2. What was the marital status while you join in journalism ?

- a) Married
- b) Unmarried

3. How were you selected in journalism?

- a) Open competition
- b) Talking directly in office
- c) By friend
- d) Other

4. Who are preferred in opportunity in this profession?

- a) Male
- b) Female
- c) Equal

5. What kind of female are given opportunity for employment in Journalism profession?

- a) Unmarried women
- b) Married but without children
- c) Married women

6. If you are married journalist-women, what type of problem you have?

- a) Family Problem
- b) Physical Problem
- b) Breast feeding
- c) Emphssis on womens' beauty rather than the news

7. If you are unmarried journalist women, what types of problem you have?

- a) Unsafe
- b) Negative view of family
- c) Gender inequality
- d) Other.....

8. Are you trained journalist?

- a) Yes
- b) No

17. What is the main problem after collect he news?
- a) Lack of phone, fax facilities
 - b) Difficult to reach the office
 - c) Not giving priority the news which collect by female
 - d) Other
18. Your news gets which place of News paper?
- a) First page
 - b) Last Page
 - c) Inner page
 - d) Page fixed by news
19. What is the main problem for women in this journalism sector?
- a) Abuse by male
 - b) Unsafe in job
 - c) Working time is not fixed
 - d) Others
20. What is the reason behind the unequal participation of male and female in journalism?
- a) Negative view of society
 - b) Unequal behave
 - c) Unsafe of women
 - d) No attention on women's physical problem
21. Being a woman what are the problems you have been facing.
- a) Double duties
 - b) Unsafe of job and life
 - c) Sex abuse from contemporary
 - d) Lack of believe
 - e) Other
22. Do you feel mental pressure because of female colleagues?
- a) Never
 - b) Some time
 - c) Many times
23. Do you think special facility should be afforded to female?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
24. What type of facilities do you want if special facilities should be offer to women?
- a) Reservation
 - b) Transport and Physical Facilities
 - c) Training and study
 - d) Other

25. Who either male or female selected as an interviewer for a specific (high rank) person?

- a) Female
- b) Male
- c) Equal

26. What are the major steps to be taken to encourage women's participation in print communication media?

- a) Security of job and life
- b) Opportunity for training and vacation
- c) Reservation quota for women
- d) Others

27. What should be done to increment of skill and capacity of women in journalism profession?

- a) Attractive Salary
- b) Evaluation
- c) Training facility
- c) Policy Information

28. Have you any complain to say against women problems of print communication media?

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Thank you !