

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The history of women's participation in print communication media is not less than 62 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 BS. 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 from Rama Devi (Sancharika 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 evolution of mass media in Nepal began with the introduction of the hand press in 1851 A.D. Printing of Sudha Sagar, the first monthly magazine signifies the beginning of Nepalese journalism. The state owned Gorkhapatra came into being in 1901 and the first English daily The Rising Nepal was published in 1965. In the year 1952, after the publication of monthly magazine MAHILA, Sadhana Pradhan and Kamakshya Devi was observed in Nepalese media as editors. Since then some women were seen as editors for weekly and monthly magazines. After the establishment of Nepal Television in 1985, the participation of women in Nepalese media was noticed. The restoration of democracy in 1990 paved the way for the development of media in Nepal(Nepal Press Institute 2000).

After the establishment of numerous, private newspapers, FM stations and private television channels, women's participation in media has been

increased but relatively low in percentage. In the present context as well, women's participation in decision making level is negligible. In spite of the change in media environment after democracy, visible improvement in terms of women's participation and gender mainstreaming in media is yet to be achieved. No specific policies in any media organization for women journalists resulting the unfriendly working environment for them. Top management (or) decision making level is still male dominated and influenced by patriarchal perception with negligible number of women holding senior positions. The current reality is, women have become more visible in radio and television as presenters and announcers but few women are in reporting, editing and in other technical department. Few young women who have emerged in reporting field are still tend to be assigned to "soft issues" such as culture, art and lifestyles but not "hard issues" like politics, conflict, security, economy etc. But those women who are reporting such "hard issues" are performing excellent. The presences of women in any official commissions, boards or committees formed for formulating policies or monitoring the media are very few in number. Out of 13 members, there is only one woman in Press Council as a Board Member. No Board members in Nepal Television, Gorkhapatra, Radio Nepal and RSS (State owned media). Very few women are holding the decision making level in private media organizations. The number of women working in the media (including government and private media) is estimated about 14 percent only. Due to the wide establishment of FM Radio stations in rural areas, women's participation in Nepalese media has increased.

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 days various processes are develop in the communication media such as factual and contextual in Audio video, Audio-Video and

print. Similarly, three processes 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 men's. Print media plays vital roles in main streaming gender and transforming patriarchal society (Press Council Nepal, 2060).

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

1.2 Statements of the Problem

It is widely accepted that the media are an extremely powerful and influential tool. However, the media in Nepal do not represent women adequately or in a balanced way. Journalism I Nepal is a male dominated occupation. Few women are attracted to the media due to women's role in society. The convergence of new media technologies and entry of private media organizations in the last decade has increased the number of women working in both print and electronic media. However women have not

gained parity with men in terms of participation and decision making . Top management is still entirely male dominated and patriarchal with only negligible number of women holding senior positions. Although women have become more visible particularly in newspaper as editor, sub-editor and reporters. Increasing number of media houses around the country has definitely increased the number of women in print media but their sustainability in the profession is not very fine. Lack of gender friendly environment, family and social barriers, high expectation but less achievements, more economical benefits and high positions in any other profession rather than journalist has discouraged the female journalist. That's why researcher of the study have aimed to investigate the role , the challenges and the problem faced the women journalist in print media.

-) What is the perception of women journalists towards their own profession?
-) How is the behavioral attitude of family member towards this job?
-) What is the attitude of members of society towards the women being journalist?
-) What is socio-cultural changes are brought by the profession?
-) What encourage women to become a journalist ?
-) Are they satisfied with their job and wages?
-) Is the role of women journalist is same as the men journalist in print media?

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.

1.3.2 Specific Objective of the Study

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

- i. To find out the socio-economic condition of women who are participating in print communication media
- ii. To investigation the reason behind the unequal participation of male and female in print communication media.
- iii. To analysis what kind of problems are facing women journalist in print communication media.

1.4 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 cannot 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.

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

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

1.5 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 newspaper or magazines, which are, published from Pokhara 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 Pokhara valley, Journalist women.

1.6 Organization of the Study

Whole study has been summarized into five chapters. 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 Concept

The history of printing in its broadest sense can be said to go back to the duplication of images by means of stamps in very early times. The use of round cylinder seals for rolling an impress onto clay tablets goes back to early Mesopotamian civilization before 3000 BC, where they are the most common works of art to survive, and feature complex and beautiful images. In both China and Egypt, the use of small stamps for seals preceded the use of larger blocks. In Europe and India, the printing of cloth certainly preceded the printing of paper or papyrus; this was probably also the case in China. The process is essentially the same - in Europe special presentation impressions of prints were often printed on silk until at least the seventeenth century. (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

It's safe to say that advertising, the media, even life itself, would not be the same without the printed word. We learn about our world through shared writings: newspapers, magazines, and books. We decide what we want to buy from looking through advertisements that come in the mail. Printed media has shaped the way we learn, think, and act in modern society.

Yet it all began simply. Ts'ai Lun, a Chinese official, is attributed with the invention of paper in A.D. 105. Forty years later, Pi Sheng would invent the first movable type. It would take literally hundreds of years later, in 1276, for printing to reach Europe in the form of a paper mill in Italy, and another two hundred years until Johannes Gutenberg refined a method to efficiently print books and pamphlets on his Gutenberg press.

Following the printing press, the next improvements in print media came through the developments of different typefaces. Nicolas Jenson invented a “Roman” typeface for publications around 1470, one that was far easier to read than the black letter typefaces Gutenberg had used, which had copied the handwritten books of the time. In 1530, Claude Garamond opened the first type foundry. After Garamond’s death in 1561, his typefaces (in the form of punches and matrixes) were sold and distributed across Europe, popularizing his designs.

The Industrial Revolution would usher in a new era for type and publication, particularly with Lord Stanhope’s invention of the first all cast-iron printing press, doubling the usable paper size and drastically reducing the use of manual labor.

In 1880 the halftone process was developed, allowing for the first photo to be printed in a range of full tones. This in turn introduced a wave of sensationalist tabloids and the launch of a new craze: celebrities. Tabloids like the New York Daily News and the New York Daily Mirror published photo spreads (sometimes real, sometimes composographs, or manipulations) of stars like Rudolph Valentino, with immense success.

The late 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were an important time for print media and graphic design. Movements in style and technology would propel the print world into the modern age. The Art Nouveau movement began in 1890 and began an influence that would rule over all types of design, from layout to fonts to illustrations. Some companies that fueled the popularization of the style, like Liberty & Co. (Liberty of London), live on in modern society, still in vogue. The movements’ weight in print media is seen primarily in the posters of the period, characterized with lavish curves, leaf and plant motifs centered around beautiful women, flowers or birds.

Also in the late 1800's began the rise of media barons in the print industry. Men like Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst would run publishing companies which proved that there was a profit in advertising and journalism. Both Pulitzer and Hearst would go on to have political careers. Even when fierce competitions rose between print houses and newspapers, it only seemed to stir the public's interest and the popularity of print media.

In 1935 the electric typewriter came onto the market. After World War II, these typewriters would become tremendously popular, in both the personal and business worlds, changing the way people wrote forever. Some typewriters accommodated different fonts with exchangeable cartridges, and offered variable leading.

Typefaces and fonts continued to evolve in the 20th century as the first extended font families (which would include different variations of a particular font) were developed. This trend started with Cheltenham (developed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Ingalls Kimballin and Morris Fuller Benton in 1902-1913), and later examples include typefaces like Futura (designed in 1927 by Paul Renner) and Lucida (designed by Charles Bigelow and Kris Holmes in 1985).

An important institution in the media world during the beginning of the 20th century was the Bauhaus in Germany. The first of the modern art schools that would produce the new centuries' designers, dancers, and engineers, the Bauhaus' professors and alumni would include numerous graphic artists working in print media. Typography and color theory would be explored at the Bauhaus throughout its existence. In the late 1900's, after the rise of the communist party in Germany prompted the dissolution of the Bauhaus itself, the name would be immortalized in a typeface developed by Edward Benguiat and Victor Caruso, based on an earlier font created by the Bauhaus graduate Herbert Bayer.

Understandably, the digitalization of design would irrevocably affect print media. As computers took over more of the modern workload and graphic design began to shift into the computer world in the 1960's, great changes were set in motion. Type design's evolution would continue, no longer being hand cut or mechanically cast, but instead digitized character by character as either a bitmap or outline (vector) computer file. Companies like General Electric realized early on that computer graphics would give them an edge in advertising, and subsequently IBM released the first commercially available graphics computer, starting a cycle that would keep designers and computer manufacturers interlocked as both grew and began to expand. As new software and computers were released, more businesses started converting to digital advertising, and designers began taking advantage of the new products to do their jobs.

Although digital design and the computer age have been blamed for negatively affecting print media, in some ways it has only made the print world stronger. Print houses for magazines and newspapers would be unable to publish relevant stories and photos fast enough without the advances in software that allow designers to complete their jobs and meet publication deadlines. Computer software has even made print media more accessible to small business owners and companies than ever before. Even with the advent of the World Wide Web and online blogs and news sites, the printed word has not lost its power. Ad campaigns assail us from our mailboxes, from store-front windows and are handed to us by salesmen. We perhaps take for granted the hundreds of years of development, that led to our perfectly leaded and kerned newspaper headlines and the bright color photos blazoned underneath. Print media has evolved continuously over its long history, and hasn't stopped yet. (<http://sophiewillborn.edublogs.org>)

In China

The world's earliest woodblock printed fragments to survive are from China and are of silk printed with flowers in three colours from the Han

Dynasty (before AD 220). The technology of printing on cloth in China was adapted to paper under the influence of Buddhism which mandated the circulation of standard translations over a wide area, as well as the production of multiple copies of key texts for religious reasons. The oldest wood-block printed book is the *Diamond Sutra*. It carries a date on 'the 13th day of the fourth moon of the ninth year of the Xiantong era' (i.e. 11 May 868). A number printed *dhara*-s, however, predate the *Diamond Sutra* by about two hundred years (*History of printing in East Asia*).

In India

In Buddhism, great merit is thought to accrue from copying and preserving texts. The fourth-century master listed the copying of scripture as the first of ten essential religious practices. The importance of perpetuating texts is set out with special force in the longer *Sukhavatya Sutra* which not only urges the devout to hear, learn, remember and study the text but to obtain a good copy and to preserve it. This 'cult of the book' led to techniques for reproducing texts in great numbers, especially the short prayers or charms known as *dhara*-s. Stamps were carved for printing these prayers on clay tablets from at least the seventh century, the date of the oldest surviving examples. Especially popular was the *Pratītyasamutpāda Gīthā*, a short verse text summing up Nāgārjuna's philosophy of causal genesis or dependent origination. Nāgārjuna lived in the early centuries of the current era and the Buddhist Creed, as the *Gīthā* is frequently called, was printed on clay tablets in huge numbers from the sixth century. This tradition was transmitted to China and Tibet with Buddhism. Printing text from woodblocks does not, however, seem to have been developed in India.

In Europe

Block printing was practiced in Christian Europe as a method for printing on cloth, where it was common by 1300. Images printed on cloth for religious purposes could be quite large and elaborate, and when paper

became relatively easily available, around 1400, the medium transferred very quickly to small woodcut religious images and playing cards printed on paper. These prints were produced in very large numbers from about 1425 onwards.

Around the mid-century, *block-books*, woodcut books with both text and images, usually carved in the same block, emerged as a cheaper alternative to manuscripts and books printed with movable type. These were all short heavily illustrated works, the bestsellers of the day, repeated in many different block-book versions: the *Ars moriendi* and the *Biblia pauperum* were the most common. There is still some controversy among scholars as to whether their introduction preceded or, the majority view, followed the introduction of movable type, with the range of estimated dates being between about 1440–1460.

Development of Print Media in Nepal

The modern history of print media in Nepal starts only when Janga Bahadur Rana brought printing press in 1851 AD while returning from his England trip. The press was known as 'Giddhe Chhapakhana' because the machine carried the image of a vulture on its top. It is widely accepted that Janga Bahadur Rana's effort to bring printing press in Nepal is the beginning of modern era in the discipline of mass media.

Newspaper published during Rana Period:-

- 1 Sudha Sagar
- 2 Gorkhapatra
- 3 Sharada: Monthly newspaper started publishing in 1991 Falgun, Editor: Rhiddi Bahadur Malla,
- 4 Udhog: Fortnightly magazine published first in 1992 BS, Editor : Suryabhakta Joshi .

Juddha S. JBR was positive to develop media industry in the country.

So, this newspaper was published as a journal to impart industrial information. But it was converted to the literary magazine after two years .It got published having various poems of great poet Laxmi Prasad Devkota.

- 5 Sahitya Shrot: Baisakh, 2004 BS, Monthly Literary Magazine, Editor: Hridayachandra Singh Pradhan;
- 6 Gharelu Ilam Patrika: Jestha, 2004 BS, Fortnightly, Editor: Bhimnidhi Tiwari. It was published by Gharelu Ilam Prachar Adda (government office)
7. Shikshya: Jestha, 2004 BS, Fortnightly, Editor: Bhimnidhi Tiwari .
- 8 Kathmandu Municipal Patrika : Manghsir, 2004 BS, Fortnightly, published on the initiative of Kathmandu municipality .
- 9 Nepal Shikshya: Asoj, 2005 BS, Monthly, A team of five editors headed by Trailokyanath Upreti published the magazine.
- 10 Ankha: Asoj, 2005 BS, Monthly, Editor: Devi Prasad Rimal
- 11 Purusartha: Poush, 2006 BS, Monthly literary magazine, Editor: Budhisagar Seshraj Sharma.
- 12 Jagaran Weekly: Falgun, 2007 BS, Editor: Hridayachandrasingh Pradhan. It was the first weekly newspaper published from the private sector and first anti–Rana newspaper.

Various newspapers were published from some cities of India in Nepali language.

Gorkhapatra has a major role in development of print media inNepal. It started to get published after two years and ten months of the publication of the Sudha Sagar. It was first printed in Baisakh 24, Monday of 1958, (May 6 1901). With the publishing of Gorkhapatra, Nepal has entered into the newspaper development era in the history of Nepali journalism. Gorkhapatra is the first Nepali newspaper, second press publication and third press publication in Nepali language.

In Bharda, 1992 BS, Editor Surya Bhakta Joshi started Udhyog Fortnightly as an industrial information journal. But it converted into

monthly literary magazine after two years. In Asoj, 2000, Gorkhapatra started publishing twice a week after 42 years of its beginning.

Within 24 hours of the proclamation of democracy in 2007, 'Awaj' the first daily news paper of Nepal was published in Falgun 8, 2007 from Kathmandu. Siddhi Charan Shrestha was the Editor of the newspaper. It presented a Banner headline news on royal proclamation of democracy establishment, along with photograph of King Tribhuvan in its first issue. Unfortunately, Awaj sustained just for two years.

In Bhadra 24, 2011 BS, 'Samaj', the second daily newspaper was brought out from Kathmandu, Editor of the newspaper was Pashupati Dev Pandey; later Mani Raj Upadhyaya gave editorial leadership to the newspaper. Many weeklies, half weeklies and dailies got published during the period. Women also took initiatives to publish the newspaper. In 2008 Jestha 'Mahila' a monthly magazine was published having Editors namely Sadhana Pradhan and Kamakchha Devi (first female journalist of Nepal). Journalism was started in various languages like English, Newari, Hindi in Nepal.

'Nepal Guardian' is the first English monthly magazine which was published from Kathmandu in 2010 BS (1948 AD). The magazine was printed in Calcutta, Editor- Barun Samsher JBR.

'The Commoner', the first English daily newspaper of Nepal, published from Kathmandu in 2012 (1956 July 15), Editor- Gopal Das Shrestha. Other newspapers published in English language include, Daily Mirror, Everest News, The Motherland etc.

In Kartik, 2009, 'Pasa ', a fortnightly newspaper was published in Newari language. Editor of the newspaper was Asharam Shakya. 'Nepal Bhasa Patrika', the first Newari daily newspaper was published from Kathmandu in 2012 Asoj 16. Fatte Bdr. Singh was the Editor of the newspaper.

'Tarang Weekly', the first Hindi newspaper, got published from Kathmandu in 2008 Shrawan, Editor- Bhoj Bahadur Singh. 'Jai Nepal', the first Hindi Daily, was published in 2012, Shrawan from Kathmandu. Editor was Indra Chandra Jain. The publication took place out of Kathmandu valley. 'Sewa' was the first monthly newspaper published from out of Kathmandu valley (Birgunj) in 2008, Shrawan. It was printed in Banaras of which Editor was Shyam Prasad Sharma.

During this period, around 170 newspapers brought out in Nepal. Mainly political parties were enthusiastic to publish the newspaper as a means of political awareness at the moment.

Around 35 political publications took place during the period. Some main political party publications were Nepal Pukar and Nawa Nepal published by Nepali Congress, Nepal Sandesh and Jana Bani by Rastriya Praja Parishad, Nawa Yug by Communist Party of Nepal, Mashal, Naya Bato by Nepali Rastriya Congress, Samyukta Prayas by Samyukta Prajatantra Party, Karmabir by Karmabir Mahamandal etc. Most of them were weeklies.

Some Leading weeklies : Samikchha, Matribhumi, Naya Sandesh, Saptahik Manch, Jana Sambad, Yug Sambad, Jana Jyoti, Jan Jagriti, Deshantar, Dristi, Punarjagaran, Saptahik Manch, Saptahik Bimarsha, Rastra Pukar, Chalphal, Pratibadha, Gatibidhi, Tarka, Arati, Arpan, Panchayat Bato, Anchal Sandesh (Janakpur), Lumbini Sandesh, Bheri Sandesh, Gandaki Sandesh, Himalayan Guardian, Nepal Review, The Nepalese Perspective etc.

Rastriya Sambad Samiti, RSS (later called Rastriya Samachar Samiti established in 2018 Falgun 7th after merge of two private news agency SSS and NSS.

Kantipur and The Kathmandu Post, the first broad sheet national dailies from private sector were published in 2049 Falgun 7th. Due to the

popularity in the short time many other broadsheet dailies came out. Some of them sustained and some went out from the sight.

Shree Sagarmatha, Everest Herald (English daily), Lokpatra, Space Time, Space Today, Shree Deurali, Naya Sadak stopped their publication not because of government but by their own problem.

Simultaneous publication also started to get published. Nepal Samacharpatra started to publish from Biratnagar since 2058, Baisakh . Kantipur started since 2061 Ashar from Bharatpur. Newspaper publications were also started from outside the country. For example Nepal Samacharpatra initiated its publishing from Doha, Qatar since 2062 Ashad, although it could not sustain for a long time. Now Kantipur and Rajdhani dailies have their weekly publication from Doha but not simultaneous. Newspaper publication in different languages was started and going on.(Nepal Press Institute 2010)

2.2 Theoretical overview

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 1984-1990, 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 Shrorta, Aankha and Puru Shartha respectively.

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 .

The constitution of Nepal has guaranteed the press as basic right. The constitution has enchaind their rights in Article 3 clause 11 to 23 all citizens have been 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.

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 areas of concern identified by the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) are as follows: 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 rights of women, women and environment, the girl child and last Trafficking.

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 in the public and private local, national and international media organizations.

The continued projection of negative and degrading images of women in media communications - electronic, print, and visual and audio - must be changed. 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 worldwide 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 Pokhara valley following number of news paper are published on Nepali medium 16 Daily 12weekly, 14 Monthly, 7 bio-monthly, 9 Tri-monthly.

In Nepal, however the very introduction of 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.

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.

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 Government of Nepal 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.

Gender, ethnic and caste composition:

Journalists in Nepal tend to be overwhelmingly male and from the Bahun, Chhetri and Newar (BCN) caste groups. While the number of women columnists has increased in the last decade (Onta 1997b) and there is a visible presence of women in the independent radio stations, the percentage of women reporters and editors, both in print and electronic media, continues to be small. Women constitute less than six per cent of the workforce in the editorial department. Similarly, women constitute less than five per cent of the regular columnists. Amongst top management positions—chairman, managing director, director, circulation chief and marketing chief—a few women head marketing and circulation departments but they account for a tiny percentage of their overall workforce (cf. Maskey 2049 b.s., 2055 b.s.). Hence, despite much talk about ‘gender and development’ for the last twenty years, the owners of most media organizations have done very little to increase the number of women in their editorial and management staff. Some feminist organizations (such as Sancharika Samuha) have succeeded, to a certain extent, to put examples of pro-women analysis in the mainstream media through print feature services (Adhikari 2001). But even their best effort has not been enough to effectively address the disproportionate absence of women in media organizations.

Similarly, one rarely finds members of non-BCN caste or ethnic groups in the editorial or management departments of mainstream media. Dalits constituted less than two per cent each of the staff of editorial and managerial departments, and less than one per cent among regular columnists.

2.3 Print Media and Gender Issue

The physical differences between men and women have been accepted as a boon of nature since the very dawn 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. (sancharika 2066)

Print media plays vital roles in mainstreaming gender and transforming patriarchal society.

In the newspaper of Nepal news etc almost all are coverage with women related subject sector. 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.

2.4 Women's Participation inMedia

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

According to below table women's participation in print media comparatively less then male. In the below 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.

Table
Women's Participation in Media

S.N.	Place	Female	Male	Total
1.	Kaski	40	250	290
2.	Tanahun	12	50	62
3.	Syanja	3	20	23
4.	Lamjung	7	28	35
5.	Gorkha	5	28	33
6.	Manang	0	8	8
7.	Myagdi	5	36	41
8.	Baglung	9	41	50
9.	Parbat	5	27	32
10.	Mustang	0	8	8
11.	Chitwan	18	81	99
12.	Nawalparasi	7	41	48
13.	Palpa	9	65	74
14.	Khotang	4	14	18
15.	Sindhuli	4	14	18
16.	Sarlahi	0	14	14
17.	Dolakha	7	15	22
18.	Hetauda	15	36	51
19.	Ramechhap	0	21	21
20.	Birgunj	6	39	45

Source : NFJ 2070

2.5 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. (Sancharika 2066)

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.

2.6 Review of the Previous Study

Acharya (1981) has compiled a book entitled 'Status of Women in Nepal'. She stated that traditionally in Nepalese society, caste, clan and family alliances are predominant factor in social interaction. This factor influences women's status different ways (Cited in Koirala, 1997).

Thus the changes in socio-economic factors in Nepal are gradually leading the changes in the lives and status of Nepali women. Acharya found that in Nepal as in most other developing countries there is a large disparity between male and female literacy rate. The situation of women in developing country like Nepal is much worse than in the developed one, still at the beginning of 21st century. The reasons are patriarchal attitude, conservative tradition, literacy, ignorance, poverty and superstitions. Women have been treated as second class citizen. They have also less prestige, power and privilege than their male counterparts in the society.

In today's context the cost of living is very high, so the added sources of income earned by women jobs outside the house is very helpful indeed. Once the women start earning, their socio-economical status will also improve. It helps them to maintain and improve decent standard of living. For this reason women had started to take up jobs

outside while continuing to perform their traditional household chore as a housewife. The changing socio-economic conditions of women are a taking place. In the modern developing society a man doesn't perform the dual role. But the modern society has created such a situation for women that she has to play dual role of working women and housewife (Acharya and Benntt, 1982).

The study undertaken by Acharya and Bennet (1981) reflects that in Nepal through all income strata people express less desire to educate girls than boys. This is manifested in two ways: i) fewer people are willing to send girls to school and ii) even among those who send the girls to the schools, there are very few who want as much education for the girls as for boys. However, in her study, Acharya found that women in government service as well as government institutions seem to be concentrated at low levels in gazetted posts and at higher levels in non-gazetted posts.

Women's economic empowerment is absolutely essential for rising their status in society. Visits to several hundred villages spread throughout the country and large scale interaction with rural and urban women and questioning them about their needs always elicited the same answer. 'give us jobs we can do the rest'. Several studies have also indicated that women's employment leads to better education, health and skill development of the family and certainly better opportunity for the girl child. (Seth, 2001)

Besides all those barriers and lacking for the enhancement of the female journalist, at the present scenario, due to development of the mass media of Nepal, female journalists are highly increasing in the field, specially in Radio being a very dynamic medium giving out information and news by the second requires spontaneity, sense of humour and good communication skill. Besides, Rj should have language skill with correct pronunciation and clear diction. People listen radio if rj have something

new to share. She should be up to date and need to keep track of the happening in and around the city. (Rana, 2007) One of the most significant break-through in the last century was the globalization of the feminist agenda. In this connection, the event that caught the maximum world attention was the “Fourth World Conference on Women” held in Beijing in 1995. The conference established a strong international consensus to promote women’s and girls rights as the key to development everywhere. In many ways, it forced several government leaders to revisit their national landscape for women’s concerns. It also recognize the critical role that media plays in the portrayal of the image of women in society. The Beijing platform for action (BPFA) specified plans and strategies that would make it possible for the advance in information and technology to facilitate the empowerment and development of women all around the world. It noted the continuous projecting of negative and degrading images of women in media- electronic, print, action so that the media would be the part of the scenario of change.

Drawing the inspiration from the Beijing conference, the women’s media forum, called ‘Sancharika Samuha’ was established in Nepal in April 1996. The objective of forum is twofold. First to empower the women working within the media, and second to use the potential of the media to promote and advocate for women’s issue and rights. The forum faced a lot of hardship during the initial stage when it was trying to gain recognition from government and professional media institutions that were not to eager to see a secular women’s media group and would have preferred that the forum function as a subwing under the bigger political media association (Rana, 2007).

In examining gender pattern in south Asia, we need to analyze the participation and position of women in the media and the impact of these position on women right to participate in public debates and to have their views heard, and the right to see themselves portrayed in the media in

ways that accurately represents the complexities of their lives. (Rana 2007)

There exists lots of problems challenges for the female journalist in Nepal. Increasing number of media houses around the country has definitely increased the number of women in media but sustainability in the profession is not very fine. Lack of gender friendly environment, family and social barriers, high expectation but less achievement, more economical benefits and high position in any other profession rather than journalism has discouraged the female journalist (Basnet 2008)

Media plays an important role in person's fashion, views, habit of talking, eating and can be easily seen in one's life. It tremendously affects on person's personality, institution, society and culture. It has a long term and direct effect on audience's day to day lives. (parajuli 2005)

Mass media is an important variable in the process of modernization in developing society. In traditional society, awareness of modern political roles comes in part from experience with the mass media system, since media is a major purveyor of modern influences. The nature and the scope of the mass media differ from one country to another. In the communication process in transitional society, the urban and the village levels are not closely integrated. In less developed country mass media reach on the small audience, such as university students, members of professions, the middle class, and urban dwellers. This is due to the limited availability and the degree of government controls. Communication can be direct or indirect through face to face contact versus the impersonal channels. Recent years have shown a tremendous growth in mass media techniques. Using these new techniques such as radio and television, the government of developing countries are reaching large audiences (Jha 2005)

Nepal's 1990 constitution enshrined rights to information , freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of print and publication. The national media policy of 1992 which included a provision for private sector media, and the national broadcasting act of 1993 paved the way for the establishment of independent radio, the national broadcasting regulations of 1995 defined the processes and methods necessary for establishing Fm station in Nepal. (Subba 2007).

After jana andolan 2046 BS. Media in Nepal, especially private media field have been developed. Many print electronic and online mediums in private sectors give knowledge and attraction to the people to join media field and on the other hand media has opened and opportunity for employment. Therefor the women began to work in media field thogh the number of women were less in comparison with men. More importantly women's participation were seen mostly in electronic media like FM radios and television. Though the number of women are seen in media whether it is in print media. FM Radios, televisions or online mediums as a presenter, reporter, news-reader, RJ or VJ, the number of those women are not satisfactory with compare to men. They are not holding the high level posts in media field. The nation has to think carefully and study the fact of the situation (Bhandari, 2065)

Today, women can be found in all newsrooms. They work in print, broadcasting and online media; thy cover every issue from education to war and their numbers in journalism continue to rise. As more and more women gain economic independence, they are a group to reckon with for advertisers and media owners. And even where individual women are not in a position to "cast their vote at the newsstand" women media associations demand better coverage on behalf of women. Media owners disregards women's concerns at their peril. But the IFJ survey shows that there is no room for complacency. Nor is it right to think that the struggle for equality in journalism has been won. Many issues remain unresolved

and as long as women are still impeded by discrimination over the top jobs, or have less access to training or continue to be forced into impossible choices between career and family, journalists unions must keep women's rights at the top of their agenda (Giri 2005)

The participation of women should be given a priority by making information resources easily available to them to make rules and regulations, decision making power, program planning, use and inspection in the field of media. Women should be taken as an important part in media and development process. They should have equal right in making and giving public an information and news. (Ghimire, 2065). Women issues ar getting priority after the participation of women in media. women participation in media have focused on women's right, independent news writing and identifying women's personality and independence. There are many issues related to women in which only women can understand clearly and nicely than men. Women victims feel free to tell their opinions and sorrows to women than the men who are in media. Thus, women in media can bring out all the facts of any incidents related to women issues in public.

Women are working as a reporter and as a editor. Now, They are even responsible and active as media workers in televisions and radios. Some of them are exchanging information personally through internet. Today, media cannot be related only to the news-papers. Its great part is related to entertainment in televisions and Fm radios where the majority of women are engaged. (Chhetri 2064)

However, there should be an effective participation of women in every state's mechanism including media sector. The total participation of female journalist is about 12 to 14 in national level. The participation of female journalist in western development region is less than national percentage. Only in Butwal and Pokhara has the significant number of

female in western development region. It is about 10 percent in western development region. The total member federation of Nepalese journalists in western development region is about 400 where as the participation of female is only 40. (Karki, 2009)

In this research study various literature have been reviewed. All the literatures point out the gender discrimination in the workplace between male and female. It concludes that various research studies have been made in the area of gender situation and discrimination between male and female. But enough study has not been made about gender situation in the case of position of women participating in print communication media. It reflects the effect of media in the society which cannot be ignored its importance in today's modern world. It has noted the continuous projecting of negative and degrading images of women in media, electronic, print action so that the media would be a part of the scenario change. It has focused on the involvement of women and the history and development of print media in country. Besides, it is important to study that whether women journalist are suffering from the discrimination in our patriarchy society or not. In the field of women participating in print communication media there were more research has been done. But this research significantly identify about the problem, socio economy conditions and unequal participation of male and female in print communication media. "Sancharika Sahuha" (Forum of Women Communications) has been established in Nepal in April 1996 to empower the women working within the media and use the potential of the media to promote and advocate for women's issues and rights. Thus the finding of these studies provide strong additional reasons to give improved employment opportunities for women which are the major policy goals of developing country.

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, interview schedule and data management

3.1 Rational of the 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 Pokhara valley. In this way the study area of some paper publication office and public places of Pokhara valley.

3.2 Research Design

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

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

The source of data for this study was based on the primary data and this was obtained by using direct structural interview schedule. Some female journalist was meted for collect information. Some paper publication office and public places of Pokhara valley. The secondary data is collected from the published article about the problem of women in print communication

media, updated report from the concerned institution, news of the daily, weekly, and bulletins newspaper, published books and journals.

3.4 The universe and Sampling

The study has been confined to Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan mainly. So all the women in print media of Pokhara is the universe of this research. Among this 54 women journalist who are currently involved to print media are selected as sample. Respondent chosen have covered various caste/ethnic group and socio economic environment. Validity of the instrument has been ensured from careful planning of interview schedule and interview schedule. Likewise, reliability of data has assured by taking all available respondents.

3.5 Reliability and Validity

This study has established rapport with respondents among working as a reporter in print communication media of Pokhara. The semi-structured interview schedules are test in field as per pre-test methodology. For the reliability and validity test, the study is distributed, as possible, final draft of research report to the informants organizing local level workshop for the final correction. The feedback and comments have been included in the study for reliability and validity.

3.6 Primary Data Collection Technique

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

3.6.1 Interview Schedule

This technique is the main tool for the collection of primary data for this study. It has helped to collect the required data on the state of satisfaction of the women who are involved in print communication media of Pokhara as a reporter. And also helped to know basic expectation of their need from family, owner, society and the State. This method has been also used for getting special insight on certain aspects regarding the objectives of the study. Both qualitative and quantitative information were collected.

For interview interview schedules have been made a number of questions to be asked to the respondents, as per the research objectives. Some of the interview schedules were filled by researcher himself asking questions to the respondents. A careful attention has been provided while constructing and structuring questions in the interview schedule. Questions included in the interview schedule have been formed in such a way that they could provide both qualitative and quantitative data.

3.6.2 Case Study

Case study have been prepared by interviewing with the women who are involved in print communication media of Pokhara. It has helped to supplement information on the past and present situation of female journalist. How they are facing the problem, what is their basic needs to continue the journalism, what is the view of the society after involving in print communication media? And more hidden matter related to this research.

3.7 Data Presentation and Analysis

At last according to reliable 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 in various model and size.

4.1 Socio-Economic Conditions of Respondent

In this section The study has been made on the basis of interview schedule made given to the women journalist in a different print media of pokhara valley. Pokhara sub-metropolitan city is situated in the north western par of Nepal which I s the second largest city in the country. For this study all the print media in Pokhara sub-metropolitan city has been taken as the study site. Socio-Economic Condition of women participating are following

4.1.1. Post of Respondent

Here Post means designation of the women journalist in Print Media. For what purpose they are assign or appoint there. 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 Respondent

S.N.	Post	Total	Percent
1	Editor	5	9.27
2	Associate editor	2	3.70
3	Sub editor	2	3.70
4	Reporter	45	83.33
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 1 the highest number of respondent involved as a reporter news paper. Similarly figure one present hat 5 respondents are editor, 2 respondents are associate editor, 2 respondents are sub editor and 45 respondents are reporter post of journalist women in print communication media. It is calculated by the percentage 9.27% journalist women involved in editor post. Similarly 3.70%, 3.70%, and 83.33% percent journalist women involved in associate editor post, sub editor post and reporter respectively.

4.1.2 Age Distribution of Respondent

In every sociological research age of respondents is quite important. Here age group is defined people between different particular ages, considered as a age group.

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 Respondent

S.N.	Age Group	Number of respondent	Percent
1	19-24	18	33.33
2	25-29	26	48.31
3	30-34	6	11
4	35-39 and above	4	7.40
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

In the table 2 presents that the highest number of respondent and the lowers number of respondent involved form age group 25-29 and 34-39 respectively. In total 54 respondent 18 come from age group 19-24, 26 come from age group 25-29, 6 come from age group 30-34 and similarly 4 come from age group 34-39. It means 48.31% respondent involved in age group 25-29, 33.33% respondents involved in age group 19-24, 11%, respondent involved in age group 30-34 and 7.40% respondent involved in age group 34-39 in journalism profession. The reason behind smallest number or four person respondent involved from 34-39 age group is not giving continuity in journalism profession.

4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondent

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 Respondent

Here present **marital status** indicates whether the person is **married** or single.

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 Respondent

S.N.	Marital Status	Number of Respondent	Percent
1	Married	20	37
2	Unmarried	34	63
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table shows that 20 respondents are married and 34 respondents are unmarried journalist women in present condition. The large difference between married journalist women and unmarried journalist women. 63 and 37 percent unmarried 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 Respondent while They Join in Journalism Profession

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

S.N.	Marital Status	Number of Respondent	Percent
1	Married	6	11.11
2	Unmarried	48	88.89
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The above table 4 shows that 6 journalist women were married when they join in Journalism profession and 48 journalist women were unmarried. According to figure number four 88.89 percent and 11.11 percent respondent were unmarried and married respectively when they started journalism profession.

According to two table 3 and 4 only 20 respondents are married after start journalism profession. Here easily can compare above two table. Which present on following table

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

S.No.	Time	Respondents	Percent
1	Past married	6	30
2	Married after join in profession	14	70
Total		20	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 5 shows that 20 respondents are married in present condition, 6 respondents were married when they start journalist profession. Similarly, 14 respondents are married after join in Journalism profession. Out of 48 unmarried respondent only 14 respondents are married means 34 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 Respondent

In academic qualification here we gonna show how far they reached academically. Like whether they have completed school, college. Some grade got a degree etc.

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 Respondent

S.N.	Academic Qualification	Respondents	Percent
1	School Leaving Certificate	1	1.86
2	Higher Secondary Education Board	12	22.22
3	Proficiency Certificate Level	7	12.96
4	Bachelor	28	51.85
5	Master	6	11.11
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 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 28 and 1 respectively. And other respondents number 12, 7 and 6 respectively higher secondary education, Provisional certificate level, and Master.

4.1.5 Birth Place of Respondent

Birthplace shows where the respondents take birth. Either they are from the valley or migrant for the occupation. In their research, respondents or journalist women are divided into two groups according to their

birthplace. Among them, one group is who born in valley and other is out from valley. Following is finding.

Table 7: Birth place of Respondent

S.N.	Birth Place	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Valley	20	27
2	Out of Valley	34	63
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 7 shows that 34 and 20 respondents or journalist women were born in Out of valley and form valley respectively. Similarly figure number seven shows that 63% and 27% respondent or journalist were born in Out of valley and from valley.

5.1.6 Respondent in Print Communication Media

Table 8: Number of Respondent in Print Communication Media

S.N.	Types of Paper	No. of Paper	Respondents	%
1	Large size Daily News Paper	12	5	9.28
2	Small Size Daily News Paper	16	19	35.18
3	Weekly News Paper	8	14	25.92
4	Monthly Magazines	6	8	14.81
5	Related with journalism	2	8	14.81
Total		44	54	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 8 shows that the highest number of respondent involved in Small size daily newspaper and smallest number of respondents involved in large size daily news paper. According to table 8 shows 5, 19, 14, 8 and 8 respondents involved in large size daily news paper, small size daily news paper, weekly news paper, monthly magazine and related with journal group respectively. Table eight also shows that out of 44 papers 12, 16, 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 Respondent

Where ever the **income**, property or anything else of value becomes available to person from that would be the **source** of person's **income**.

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 Respondent's Family

S.N.	Source of Income	Respondents	Percent
1	Business	25	46.30
2	Teaching	5	9
3	Agriculture	4	7.35
4	Job	20	37
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 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. table 9 shows that 20 and 5 percent of journalist women's' family involved in jobs and teaching, agriculture and job. table 9 shows that 25 and 4 percent of journalist women's family involved in business and agriculture respectively. According to table 9, source of income of respondents family is 20%, 25% 5% and 4% in business, teaching, agriculture and jobs respectively.

4.1.8 Trained and Untrained Respondent

Trained and Untrained define either the respondents proficient with specialized instruction and practice before they entered in journalism.

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 Respondent

S.N.	Types	Respondents	Percent
1	Trained	48	88.90
2	Untrained	6	11.10
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey 2014.

The table 10 shows that forty eight and six respondents are trained and untrained on print communicant media respectively. It means the number of trained journalist women is more than the number of untrained journalist women.

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

Level and duration shows what kind of training they got. How many days, week month or year the respondents spend to learn about journalism or how many days they instructed. Out of Fifty four respondents 48 or 88.90% are trained. Therefore, out 48 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 48 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	12	25
2	Regional	10	20.83
3	National	14	29.17
4	Inter national	1	2
5	Both regional and national	9	18.75
6	Both national and inter	2	4.25
Total		48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

** Some respondents gave multiple answers in interview schedule*

The table 11 shows that 14 respondents have national level training Similarly 12, 10 and 1 respondent have local level, regional level, and international level training respectively.

4.1.9.2 Duration of Training of Trained Respondent

Out of 48 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 trained duration	Respondents	Percent
1	1day to 6 day	5	10.41
2	1 week to 4 week	22	45.83
3	1 month to 11month	17	35.43
4	1 year and above	4	8.33
Total		48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 12 shows that out of 48 trained journalist women 5, 22, 17, and 4 have 1 to 6 day, 1 week to 4 week, 1month to 11 months and 1 year or above duration respectively. According to figure number, 12 highest percent of respondents' have 1 week to 4-week training duration and lowest percent of respondents have one year and above training.

4.2 Problem of Respondent

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 Respondent

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 Respondent

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Family problem	12	60
2	Physical problem	5	25
3	Breast feeding	0	0
4	Emphasis on women's beauty rather than the news	3	15
Total		20	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table13 shows that out of 20 married journalist women 12, 5, and 3 have family problem physical problems, and emphasis on women's' beauty rather than the news respectively.

4.2.2 Problem of Unmarried Respondent

Various problems for unmarried in society. Because of social, physical, and family problem women cannot 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 Respondent

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Unsafe	8	23.52
2	Negative view of family	12	35.29
3	Gender Inequality	10	29.41
4	Other	0	0
5	Both negative view of family and gender inequality	4	11.78
Total		34	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2014

** Some respondents gave multiple answer in uestionnaire schedule*

The table 14 shows that 23.52% unmarried journalist women's problem is unsafe in print communication media. Similarly 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 35.29% and 29.41% respondents' problem are negative view of family and gender inequality respectively. Negative view of family in the sense that is their family wants to make them other job rather than journalism. 11.78% respondents' problems are both that unsafe and negative view of family.

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

Married and unmarried all women who involved in print communication media cannot give continuity because they have various problems. The reasons 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 Respondent

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Family problem	28	51.87
2	Child problem	4	7.40
3	Lack of training and facility	12	22.22
4	Unsafe	4	7.40
5	Other	6	11.11
Total		54	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2014

** Respondents did not give multiple answer in interview schedule.*

The table 15 shows that out of 54 journalist women 12 respondents have lack of training and facility problem. Therefore they can't give continuity in Journalism profession. Table no. 15 shows that 28, 4, 12, 4 and 6 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 of Respondent

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 Respondent

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Unsafe	14	25.92
2	Gender Discrimination	14	25.92
3	Negative view of society	9	16.66
4	Limit Salary	31	57.40
5	Both unsafe and gender discrimination	9	16.66
6	Gender Discrimination and Negative view of society	7	12.96
7	Both Gender discrimination and negative view of society	5	9.25
Total		54	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2014.

** Some respondent gave multiple answer in interview schedule.*

The table 16 shows the problem for women who participating in print communication media, 14 respondents have unsafe problem, 14 respondents have gender discrimination problem, 9 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 25.92%, 25.92%, 16.66% and 57.40% respondents problems are unsafe , gender discrimination, negative view of society, and limit salary respectively. Some respondents have more than one problem. 16.66% respondents have unsafe and gender discrimination problem. 12.96 percent respondents have gender discrimination and negative views of society. Similarly, 9.25% respondents have negative view of society and limit salary.

4.2.5 Response of Family about Respondent

Response of family also play important role for journalist women in print communication media. Some family has been a few negative views about journalist women until today. Following response of family about journalist, women are finding.

Table 17: Response of Family about **Respondent**

S.N.	Response of Family	Respondents	Percent
1	Positive	30	55.55
2	Negative	24	44.45
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 17 shows that 30 respondents have positive response of family, 24 respondents have negative response of family.

The table 17 shows that also 55.55% respondent have positive response of family, 44.45% 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 he 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 recorder	3	5.55
2	Lack of Vehicles	25	46.30
3	Lack of Residence	5	9.25
4	Others	21	38.90
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

Out of 54 respondents, 3 respondents have lack of recording materials problem. 25 have lack of vehicles, 5 have lack of residence problem and 21 have other problem in print communication media. Here other problem 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 he 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	2	3.70
2	Difficult to reach the office	22	40.75
3	Not giving priority the news Which collect by females	29	53.70
4	Others	1	1.85
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 19 shows that out of 54 journalist women in print communication media 2 respondents or 3.70% have lack of phone, fax facilities, 22 respondents or 40.75% have difficulties to reach the office, 29 respondent or 53.70% have not giving priority the news which collect by female and 1 respondents or 1.85% 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 newspaper, which is first page, last 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	5	9.25
2	Last page	6	11.11
3	Inner page	5	9.25
4	Page fixed by news	38	70.39
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 20 shows that 54 journalist Women 5 respondents' news gets in first page, 6 respondents' last page, 5 respondents' inner page and 38 respondents' news gets page fixed by news. According to table 20, 9.25 percent respondents news gets first page, 11.11 percentage last page, 9.25 percentage inner page and 70.39 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	10	18.52
2	Male	2	3.70
3	Equal	42	77.78
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 21 shows that 18.52 % female respondents taking interview for high rank person, 3.70% male respondents taking interview for high rank person and 77.78% 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 Respondent

S.N.	Husband's Occupation of Journalist Women	Respondents	Percent
1	Agriculture	2	10
2	Teaching	7	35
3	Business	8	40
4	Journalism	3	15
Total		20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 22 shows that 10% husband's occupation of married journalist women's agriculture and 15% is journalism. Table no. 22 also shows that 35% and 40% husband's occupation of married journalist women are teaching and business respectively.

According to figure 20, 15% 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 Educational status of Respondent

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 Educational status of Respondent

S.N.	Academic Qualification	Respondents	Percent
1	School Leaving Certificate	1	5
2	+2	2	10
3	Proficiency Certificate Level	4	20
4	Bachelor	7	35
5	Master	6	30
Total		20	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

The table 23 shows that 5% married journalist women's husband academic qualification is SLC. Similarly, 10%, 20%, 35% and 30% husband's complete academic qualification are higher secondary education, Proficiency Certificate Level, Bachelor and Master respectively.

4.2.12 Problem for respondent 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 respondent in Journalism Sector

S.N.	Types of problem	Respondents	Percent
1	Abuse by male	7	12.97
2	Unsafe in Job	17	31.49
3	Working time is not fixed	27	50
4	Others	3	5.54
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

Out of 54 respondents in print communication media, 7 respondents have abuse by male, 17 have unsafe in job. 27 have working time is not fixed and 3 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	8	14.1
2	Unequal behave	26	48.72
3	Unsafe of women	12	22.22
4	No attention on women's physical problem	8	14.92
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

The table shows 8 respondents' reason for unequal participation in print communication media negative view of society, 26 respondents' is unequal behave, 12 respondents is unsafe of women and 8 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	29	53.70
2	Unsafe of job and life	15	27.77
3	Sex abuse form contemporary	6	11.11
4	Lack of believe	4	7.42
5	Other		
Total		54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 26 shows that 29 respondents have double duties problem, 15 respondent have unsafe of job and life. 6 respondent have sex abuse form contemporary, 4 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	39	72.22
2	Some time	15	27.78
Total		54	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2014

The table 27 shows that 39 journalist women aren't mentally pressed and 15 are pressed by their female colleagues. According to data 72 and 28 percentage of respondents are not pressed and present by female colleagues respectively in print communication media.

4.2.16 Entry system in Print Journalism profession for respondent

Journalist women are selected in Journalism profession by various systems 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 respondent

S.N.	Types of entry system	Respondents	Percent
1	Open competition	31	57.40
2	Talking directly in office	15	27.78
3	By friend	3	5.56
4	Other	5	9.26
Total		54	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2014

The table 28 shows that 31 respondent are selected by open competition, 15 are selected by talking directly in office, 3 are selected by friend and 5 respondents are selected by other system. Here other system means they are selected by need of office and practice. According to data, 57.40% of respondent are selected by open competition. 27.78% respondents, 5.56% respondent and 9.28% respondent are selected by directly talking in office, by friend and other process respectively in journalism profession.

4.2.17 Distributions of Giving Priority for Opportunity in Journalism Profession

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

Table 29: Distribution of Giving Priority for Opportunity in Journalism Profession

S.N.	Giving Priority	Respondent	Percent
1	Male	20	37.07
2	Female	12	22.22
3	Equal	22	40.71
Total		54	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2014

The table 29 shows that 20 respondents view male are selected in journalism profession, 12 respondents view female are selected and 22 respondents view both male and female are selected in journalism profession.

4.1.18 Types of respondent 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 respondent who are Given Priority for Employment

S.N.	Types of Journalist Women	Respondent	Percent
1	Married	3	5.55
2	Married but without children	2	3.70
3	Unmarried	21	38.90
4	Qualified	28	51.85
Total		54	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2014.

** Some respondent gave multiple answer in interview schedule.*

The table 30 shows that 3 respondents opinion says married women get opportunity on journalism, 2 respondents opinion says married married but without children women get opportunity on journalism and 21 respondents says unmarried will get opportunity. And 28 respondents says its depends on their skill that is qualified. According to data 5.55%, 3.70% , 38.90% and 51.85% respondent says married, married without children, unmarried and Qualified 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 then general facility for who are not coming in equal position of any society of the world. Special facility is provided in special position, which helps for small group to taken in equal position.

Special faculty for journalist women to increase their number in print communication media. According to fifty four 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	41	75.90
2	Not	13	24.10
Total		54	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2014

The table 31 shows that 41 respondents or 75.90 percent want special facility for increase women's participation in print communication media. But 13 respondent or 24.10% are not want special facility for so in there.

4.3.2 Types of Special Facility

Out of fifty four 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	16	29.62
2	Need Transport and Physical facility	10	18.53
3	Training and study	28	51.85
Total		54	100

Source: Fields Survey, 2014

The table 32 shows that 16 respondent want reservation facility, 10 respondent want transport and physical facility. And 28 respondent want training and study facility. According to these data 30% respondents, 18% respondent and 52% respondent want reservation facility, transport and physical facility, and training and study facility respectively.

4.3.3 The Majors 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 fifty four 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	4	7.40
2	Opportunity for training and vacation	38	70.37
3	Reservation quota for women	10	18.51
4	Other	2	3.70
Total		54	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 33 shows that 4 respondents view is security of job and life for the major steps to be taken to encourage women participation in print communication media. 38 respondents view is opportunity for training and vacation, 10 respondents' view is reservation quota for women. And last 2 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 fifty four 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	22	40.74
2	Evaluation of work	20	37
3	Training facility	18	33.33
4	Policy information	14	25.92
5	Both attractive salary and evaluation of work	30	55.55
6	Both evaluation of work and training facility	25	46.29
Total		54	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

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

The table 34 shows that 22 respondents want attractive salary, 20 respondents want evaluation of work, 18 respondents want training facility 14 respondent want policy information, 30 respondent wanted both attractive salary and evaluation of work. And 25 respondent want evaluation of work and training facility for increase women's participation in print communication media.

4.4 Case Study

(Case i) Mina Gurung, A very Energetic and empowered women media Personality of Pokhara. Started her media career from BFBS (British Force Broadcasting Service) Hongkong. Her hobby from the childhood is to be a social worker and actress too. Mina Gurung is a permanent residential of Pokhara Sub-metropolitan-11, Ranipauwa. She is here with her loving and caring husband Mr. Chhetra bahadur Gurung who is British ex-army service man. Gurung couple have two son Prajwal and Prajit. They are

permanently enjoying their life in HK. Mrs Gurung have one daughter named Prerana Gurung, and she is living in Uk with her husband since 5 years.

Mina Gurung is living here in Nepal scarifying UK Id because she thought she have to do more for women empowerment. So she is publishing “Prapti” a tri-monthly magazine from Pokhara. She is the publisher and editor of the magazine.

In 1987 Ad returning from Hongkong she started media career from Himchuli fm as well as she involved in beauty parlour sector. Now she is a successful person in both field. After 2 years working in Himchuli fm she joined Annapurna Fm of Pokhara. After then she campaign for Ex-Army Fm, called Gurkhali Radio. She was a chairperson there.

“Media is facing a lots of critical problems over here, unhealthy competition and crisis of economy is the major problems for electronic media, so im in break for electronic media” she says. Mina Gurung as a journalist is facing vehicle problem before and after going to collect news.

Since the older times, women have been treated as second rate citizens of all across the globe. The situation is almost the same everywhere-irrespective of the developed country or the developing country-caste, community, colour or creed a position which is comparable in many ways, with that of racial minorities. Women have been relegated to secondary position despite the fact that they numerically constitute about half the world population today. So she want to empower women for their right and independent.

She feels very sorry, when the magazine sometime couldn't publish in time. For the magazine advertisement are the major cause to run. But sometime it also get crisis, so she sometime couldn't manage time and money both for it.

Women face many challenges to their safety in Nepal. Domestic violence is widespread, reflected in the fact that Nepal is one of the few countries in the world where women have a lower life expectancy than men. This is the cause that Mina Gurung is rising her voice for women through her tri-monthly magazine “Prapti” from pokhara.

(Case ii) Jamuna Sharma

During the course of social development, the position of women also changed. When society was formed, patriarchy was established. Gradually, males became dominant in society. What she seen in the society, she wrote. What she got from the society, she again wrote. In the beginning she wrote for the literature and later she makes it news.

Jamuna Sharma, editor of Pokhara Express Weekly, publish from pokhara. She born in Baglung at 2036 baisakh 26. She is a wellknown media personality of pokhara. She married with Ramji lamsal, who is also a journalist as well as teacher. They have one 4 years old son and 8 years old daughter.

Jamuna started her career from literature magazine called “sayaptri aagan”. She is also involving in sancharika online and radio janani as well.

She believes in hard work, a supportive management, and a positive attitude can be keys to success. By and large, women journalists have a positive perspective and believe those advancement opportunities in the print media have improved over the last few years.

She have a experience of women are sometimes hampered because they refuse to assimilate into the work culture. We need to be more aggressive to promote our work. Women journalists face daunting stereotypes about their abilities.

Double Duty, home and office makes her tired indeed. After awaking in the morning , she have to cook for her child and husband. She has to make ready her child for school. Sometime she returns home late in the night cause of the workload of office.

Women represent fewer percent of employees in newspapers and magazines in most of the countries in the world. In her Opinion One of the main reasons for limited involvement of women in the press and in the field of writing may be their isolation from exposure and exchange of ideas with the outside world.

(Case iii)

Journalism is not only a profession it is social work as well.

Susma Poudel, senior Co-respondent of Adarsha samaj national daily. Susma is Permanent residential of Pokhara – 17 Chhorepatan. She finishes her schooling from Chhorepatan Higher secondary school, Chhorepatan. PN Campus, where she graduated. Her step on journalism begins from literature magazine “simrik”, “Machhapuchhre”.

In her 14 years experience in print media, It was a good sign that more and more women journalist, magazines and papers were coming to support women to express their problems and experiences but due to financial, administrative, and management reasons, after a few issues they also disappeared. Nowadays some other general magazines believe that their duty is fulfilled if a small column for women is provided. But this does not bring any change in the status of women. Hence, more and more women's magazines and women journalists need to come forward.

Susma poudel believes in hard work but she agree there is no satisfactory salary in print communication media. She is also a former chairperson of Sancharika samuha kaski Nepal, which is the organization of women journalist. She is a chairperson of manab bikas manch, which did the social works in this area.

Susma realized that participation of women in the media sector is not yet at the satisfactory level with respect to the rapid development of media in Nepal.

At present, there are around 4000 papers and dozens of television stations that air their programmers from within the Nepalese border whereas more than 400 FM radios are into existence at present in the entire nation. But new media is still limited in number. In spite of the change in media environment after democracy, visible improvement in terms of women's participation and gender mainstreaming in media is yet to be achieved

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 Pokhara valley.

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

5.1 Summary

"position of women participating in print communication media" is based on primary detail. 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. Similarly, various reasons behind the unequal participation of male and female in print communication media. The specific objective of the study is analysis "position of women participating in print communication media" they have been facing respectively.

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 Pokhara valley, Journalist women. The researcher has employed various method such as qualitative and quantitative data , selection of the study area, the source of data, research design, methods of data collection, interview schedule and data management

Findings

) Post of journalist women in print communication media 45 respondents are reporters, 2 respondents are associate editor. Age distribution in print communication media, 48.31 percent respondents

age between 25-29 and 7.40 percent respondents age more than 35 years.

-) Marital status of journalist women in print communicating media, 20 respondents are married in present condition but 6 respondents were married while they joined in this profession. Out of 54 respondents, 14 respondents are married after starting journalism profession.
-) 51.85 percents' and 1.86 percents' academic qualification of journalist women are bachelor and SLC respectively.
-) In this study 20 respondents' birthplace is in Pokhara Valley and 34 respondents' birthplace is out from Pokhara Valley.
-) 5 or 9.28%, respondents are working in large size daily news paper and 19 or 35.18 % respondents are 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, 46.30% respondents' source of income of family is business and 9% respondents' main source of income of family is teaching.
-) In this "position and problem of women participating in print communication media", 48 respondents and 6 respondents are trained and untrained respectively. Out of 54 respondents, 48 respondents are trained and out of 48 respondents, 2 and 29.17 respondents training level international and national respectively. Out of trained 48 respondents 4 respondents and 22 respondents training duration one year and one week to four weeks respectively.

- J 54 respondents 20 are married. Out of 20 married journalist women 12 respondents have family problem and 5 respondents have physical problem in print communication media. 3 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.
- J Out of 54 responders, 34 are unmarried in print communication media. Out of 34 unmarried journalist women 61% respondents have unsafe problem and 23.52% respondents have other problem such as working time is not fixed, negative picture for working time in night and sometimes abuse by male participator. T
- J He reason behind discontinuity in the jocularism profession by all women are family problem, child problem, lack of training & facility, and unsafe. According to research 60% responders have family problem and 3% respondents have other some other problem for discontinuity in the journalism profession.
- J Out of 54 respondent 57% and 14% limit salary 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 55% and 45% respondents family response for them positive and negative respectively.
- J Out of 54 respondents 46% and 12% have lack of vehicles and other problems while they go to collect the news in the spot. Similarly they have problems after collect the news. 40% and 2% journalist women have difficult to reach the office and other problem respectively after collect the news.

-) Various problems for women or journalism sector. Out of 54 respondents 50% and 5% have working time is not fixed and other problem for them. According to 54 view no attention on women's physical problem and unequal be have reasons for unequal participation of male and females in print communication media.
-) 53% respondents have double duties and 7% 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 54 journalist women 75% want special facility for them and 25% not.
-) According to 41 respondents 29%, 18% and 51% respondents want preservation facility, transport & physical facility and training & study facility respectively. 7.40% respondents want security of job and life for encourage them.
-) According to this research 70% respondent, want opportunity for training and vacation for encourage for women participation, in print communication media.
-) According to 54 respondents, 41% respondents want attractive salary, 37% want evaluation of work, 33% 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 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 journalism 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 54 journalist women, 27% and 63% respondents' birth place Pokhara valley and out form Pokhara valley respectively.

According to data analysis 9% respondents are in editor post, 4% respondents are in associate editor post, 4% respondents are in sub editor post and 83% are in reporter post.

Out of 54 respondents, 37% are married, 63% unmarried in present condition 11% are married and 89% are unmarried while they join in journalism profession. Only 30% journalist women are married when they join in profession

2 journalist women's; husbands' occupation is agriculture, similarly, 7,8, 3 journalist women's husbands occupation are teaching, business and journalism respectively. 15 percent occupation of journalist women's husbands occupation is journalism.

Out of 54 respondents, 33% are 19.24 age group. 35%, 30% 20% , 10% and 5% journalist women's academic qualification are Bachelor, Master, PCL, HSE and SLC respectively. 35% women are journalists are working in small size daily newspaper.

According to data analysis out of 54 journalist women's family 46%, 9%, 8%, and 37 % main source of income are business, teaching, agriculture and job respectively. 89% journalist women are trained and other 11% are not about of 54 journalist women in print communication media. Out of 89% trained journalist women, 25%, 21%, 29% and 2% have local level, regional level, national level, and international level training respectively. Out of 48 trained journalist women 17 have 1 month to 11 month, 4 have 1 year above 22 have 1 week to 4 week and 5 have 1 to 6 day training duration

5.2.2 Conclusion of Journalist Women's Problem

In this study out of 54 journalist women 20 are married and 34 are unmarried. Married and unmarried journalist women's problems are different in each other. Out of 20 married journalist women 12, 5, 0, and 3 have family problem, physical problem, breast feeding problem and emphasis on women's beauty rather than the news problem respectively

Out of 34 unmarried journalist women 23%, 35%, 30% and 11% have unsafe negative view of family, gender inequality and other problem respectively.

Out of 54 journalist women 25% 26%, 16% and 57% have unsafe, gender discrimination, negative of society and limit salary respectively for them.

According to data analysis, 5.55% journalist women have lack of recording materials problem while they go to collect the news. Similarly, 46.30%, 9.25% and 38.90% 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 54 journalist women 3.70 %, 40.70% 53.70% and 1.85% 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 54 respondents 12.97%, 31.49% 50% and 5.54% 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 53.70% 27.77%, 11.11% , and 7.42% 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 54 journalist women 51.87%, 7.40%, 22.22%, 7.40% and 11.11% 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 54 women's family response 55.55%, 44.45%, have positive and negative respectively.

According to data analysis 9.25%, 11.11% , 9.25% and 70.39% journalist women's view about news prepared by them gets first page, last page, inner page and page fixed by news in their news paper respectively.

Out of 54 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 54 journalist women's view for the reason behind unequal participation of male and female in print communication media 14.1% have negative view of society, 48.72% have unequal behave, 22.22% have unsafe of women and 14.92% have no attention on women's physical problem.

According to 54 journalist women, 72.22% and 27.78% feel mental pressure from female colleague never and sometimes respectively.

According to journalist women's, view entry system in print Journalism profession. 57.40% journalist women are came in journalism profession by open competition, 27.78% by talking directly in office, 5.56% by friend and 9.26% by other process.

According to research analysis 37.07% opportunity giving for male, 22.22% opportunity giving or female and 40.71% opportunity for both male and female

According to 54 journalist women's view three types of women are selected for journalism profession that are married women, married but without children and unmarried women. Out of 54 journalist women 5.55%, 3.70%, 38.90% and 51.85% journalist women say women are selected in journalism profession married, married but without children, unmarried and qualified women respectively.

5.2.4 Conclusion of Future Efforts to be Undertaken Increase Women's Participating in Print Communication Media

Out of 54 journalist women, 75.90 percent or 41 respondents want special facility for increase women's participating in print communication media but 24.10percent or 13 respondent don't want special facility.

Out of 41 journalist women 29.62%, 18.53% and 51.85% want preservation facility, Transport & physical facility and training & study facility respectively for increase women's participating in print Journalism profession.

Out of 54 journalist women 7.40% want security of job & life. 70.37% want opportunity for training & vacation facility, 18.51% want reservation quota for women and 3.70% want other facility to encourage women's participation in print communication media.

Out of 54 journalist women 40.74% respondents' view if attractive salary, 37% respondents view is evaluation of work, 33.33% respondents' view is training facility and 26% respondents view is policy information for increase women's participating in print communication media.

5.3 Recommendations

In this "position of women participating in print communication media" Following point are recommended

- The participation of women should encourage and women should be given
- Society the most 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. Its very challenging job. so, family and organization need to support and be positive with them.
- There actually aren't any problems 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.

- 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.

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

Problems & Challenges

Strong influence of patriarchal value. □ Social perception, norms and values about women. □ Lack of specific media policies and code of conduct for the rights of women working in media. □ Lack of gender friendly working environment in the media organizations. □ Lack of job security and irregular remuneration. No specific duty hours (time boundaries). □ Lack of trainings and skill enhancing programs. □ Double responsibilities (household and official responsibilities) for women.

5.4 Further Research

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 newcomer 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

INTERVIEW 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 females 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) Emphasis on women's' 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

9. Which level of training you have got?
 - a) Local
 - b) Regional
 - c) National
 - d) International
10. How long was your training?
 - a) day
 - b) week
 - c) month
 - d) year
11. What is the reason behind discontinuity in the journalism profession by all women?
 - a) Family problem
 - b) Child Problem
 - c) lack of training and facility
 - d) Unsafe
 - e) Other
12. What type of problem in your opinion for women who participating in print communication media?
 - a) Unsafe
 - b) Gender discrimination.
 - c) Negative view of society
 - d) Limit salary
13. What is your husband occupation ?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Teaching
 - c) Business
 - d) Journalism
 - e) Other
14. What is your husband complete academic qualification?
 - a) Illiterate
 - b) SLC
 - c) PCL
 - d) + 2
 - e) Bachelor
 - f) Master
15. What is the family response about women participant in print communication media ?
 - a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Maximum Negative minimum positive
 - d) Maximum positive minimum negative
16. What is your main problem while go to collect the news?
 - a) lack of recording materials
 - b) Lack of vehicles
 - c) Lack of residence
 - d) Other

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!