Whose news? Whose Views?
Background

- The University of Limpopo
- Department of Media, Communications and Information Studies
- Programme of Media Studies
- Lecturer – Radio Production (and radio Practicum)
  - Community Media
  - Gender in Media Studies
Introduction

- How do I contribute to the “Whose news? Whose views discussion?
- Firstly I talk about – Women and Men in Journalism and media training
- Secondly – Women and men in different occupational levels (My reflection)
- Thirdly (and Lastly) – Proportion of Male and female students in Journalism and media departments
Women and Men in Journalism and media training

* Quotas *

- Women (13)
  - Managerial positions (2)
  - Academic (11)
- Men (12)
  - Managerial positions (0)
  - Academic (12)
Women and Men in Journalism and media training

*Training*

- Women (13)
  - Managerial positions (1)
  - Academic (8)
- Men (12)
  - Managerial positions (0)
  - Academic (7)
Women and Men in Journalism and media

*Teaching*

- Women (13)
  - Academic (4)
- Men (12)
  - Academic (2)
Women and Men in Journalism and media

*Regional context - Then*

Figure 9: Proportion female and male staff in institutions of higher learning in Southern Africa

With Namibia’s percentage of female staff at 47% this places the country within the top five of highest staff ratio in the region, with Mauritius (79%), Lesotho (67%) and South Africa (50%) leading the pack. As Namibia has had a history of championing for gender mainstreaming, it is not surprising that their female and male staff stand in about equal proportions.

Note: Presentation on UNAM by Dr. Fred Mwilima at UNESCO workshop on Mainstreaming Gender in Media Education and Journalism Training, November 23, 2009, Windhoek
### Women and Men in Journalism and media

**Regional context - Then**

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<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Curriculum</th>
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Women and Men in Journalism and media

*Teaching*

Figure 3.7: Proportion of women and men in tertiary education

Source: GL and country sources listed in Table 3.1.

Women and men in different occupational levels (My reflection)
Women and men in different occupational levels (My reflection)

- Locally, there's a growing interest by women to join, participate and lead (community) media houses
- Women take up managerial positions – Glass ceiling is finally breaking!
- Women are also taking up formal studies in journalism and media
### Proportion of Male and female students in Journalism and media departments

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<th>Institution</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Students</th>
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<td></td>
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</table>

The table above shows the proportion of male and female students in various institutions offering Journalism and media programs.
Proportion of Male and female students in Journalism and media departments

- Female students dominate most Journalism and Media departments
- Where are they?
- How are they contributing to the general output?
- Is the contribution -/+ ?
How to escape the prison of portrayal

- Write, publish and promote your own (portrayal) stories
- Engage in research and strategize on remedial actions
- Educate the general public and an ordinary human on gender (Media literacy)
- Engage in meaningful partnerships (Media, Institutions and Government)
How to escape the prison of portrayal

- Who is the problem?
- How is s(he) a problem?
- What are the opportunities?
- Is multiplicity / diversity a solution?
MDK @matjilamadikana
..and has "black" people promoting this agenda!

Tumelo Mapaa @DjNewSouthAfric
Naspers/Media24 has over 60 newspapers, their only "black" paper, DailySun - potrays blacks as illiterates who are obsessed with witchcraft.
Students Challenge?