



Whose news? Whose Views?

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IAWRT

26 /10 / 2016



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)**



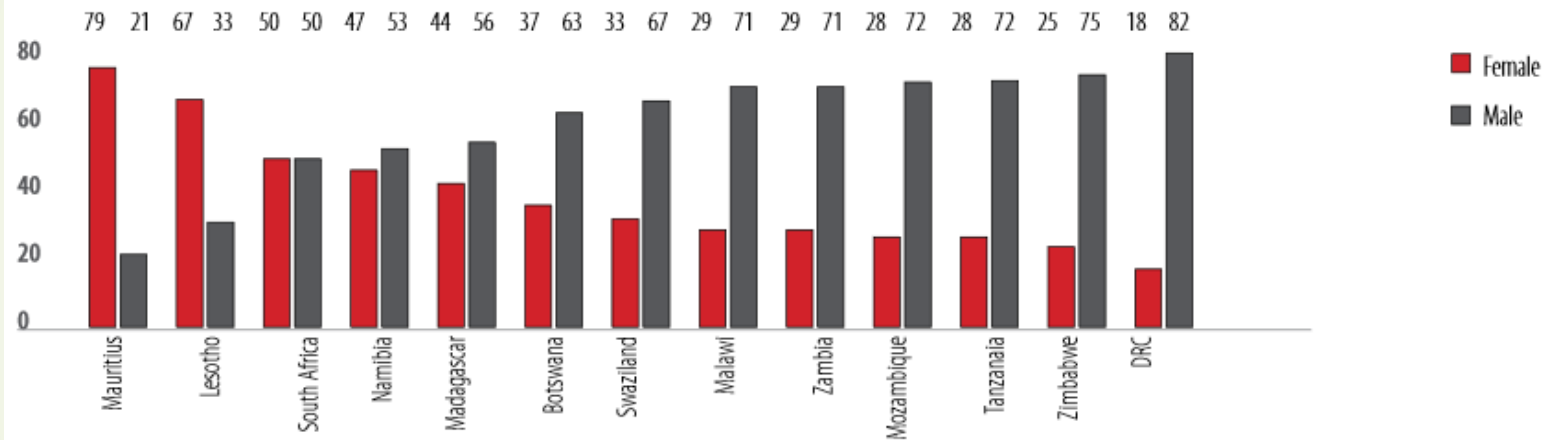
Women and Men in Journalism and media **** Teaching****

- **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.

xxiv. Presentation on UNAM by Dr. Fred Mwilima at UNESCO workshop on Mainstreaming Gender in Media Education and Journalism Training, November 23, 2009, Windhoek

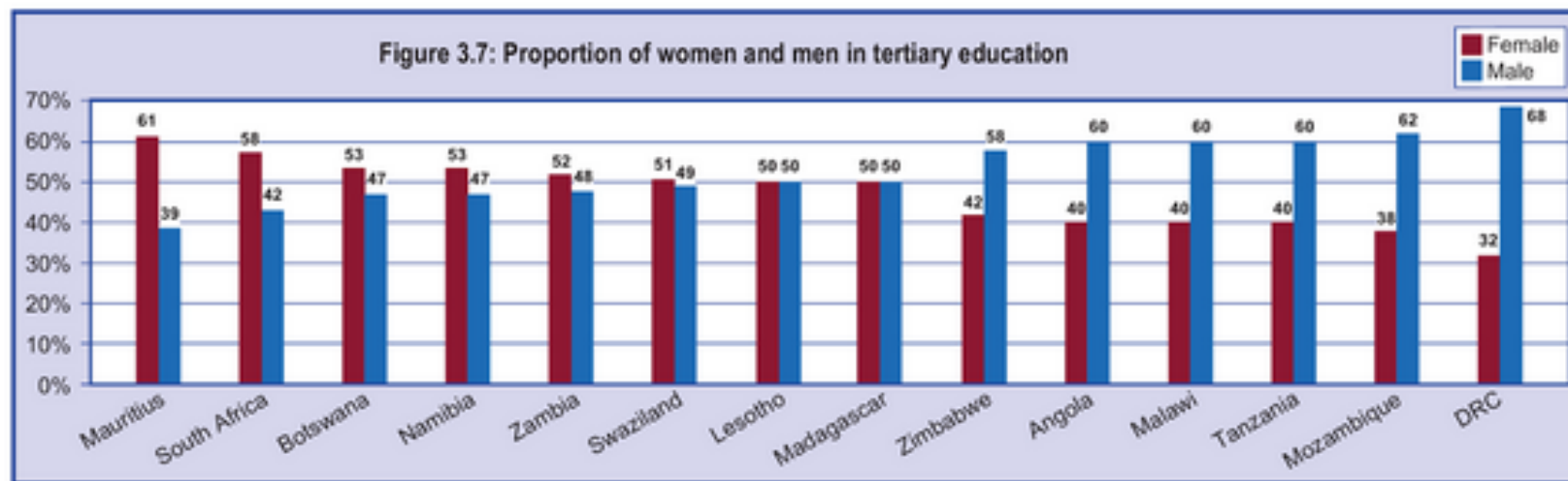
Women and Men in Journalism and media

* Regional context - Then*

Table 9.3: Summary of key gender indicators for institutions of higher learning in the GIME research

Institution	Staff		Students		Policies		Curriculum	
	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	Gender	Sexual harassment	Gender considered in curriculum review	Committee/ individual responsible for gender mainstreaming
Region	36	64	61	39	28%	44%	46%	13%
Botswana								
University of Botswana	37	67	54	46	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DRC								
Institut Facultaire des Sciences de L'information et de la Communication	18	82	77	23	No	No	No	No
Lesotho								
National University of Lesotho	67	33	73	27	No	No	Yes	No
Madagascar								
Antananarivo University	44	56	71	29	No	No	No	No
Malawi								
Malawi Institute of Journalism	29	71	50	50	No	No	No	No
Mauritius								
University of Mauritius	79	21	82	18	No	No	No	No
Mozambique								
Eduardo Mondlane	20	80	26	74	No	No	No	No
Higher School of Journalism	21	79	19	81	No	No	No	No
School of Journalism	38	62	28	72	No	No	No	No
Namibia								
Polytechnic of Namibia	50	50	58	42	No	No	No	No

Women and Men in Journalism and media * Teaching*



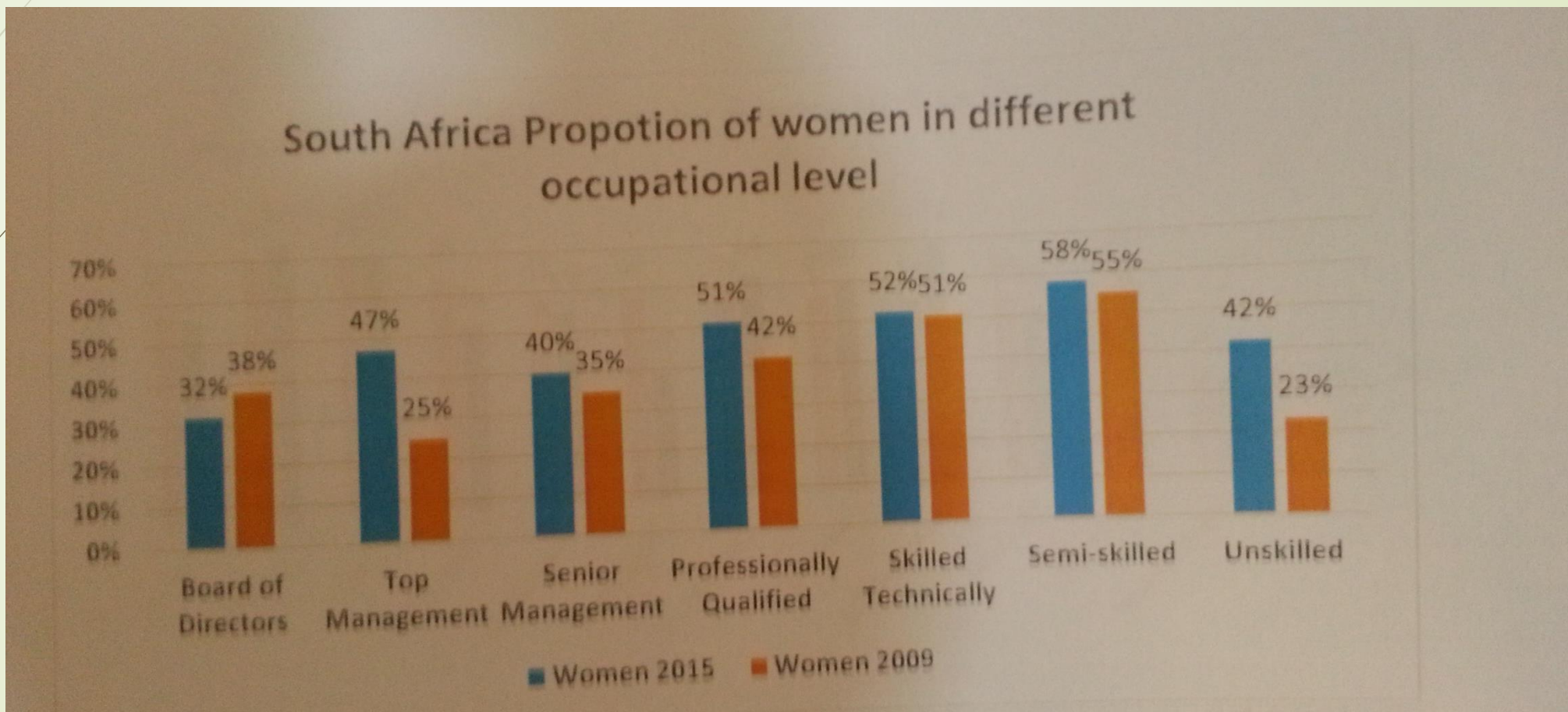
Source: GL and country sources listed in Table 3.1.

²⁴ Making equality a priority in Post-2015 Agenda.

²⁵ Education for All 2000-2015 Achievements and Challenges.

²⁶ Making education a priority in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

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

Institution	Staff		Students	
	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male
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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 - /+ ?

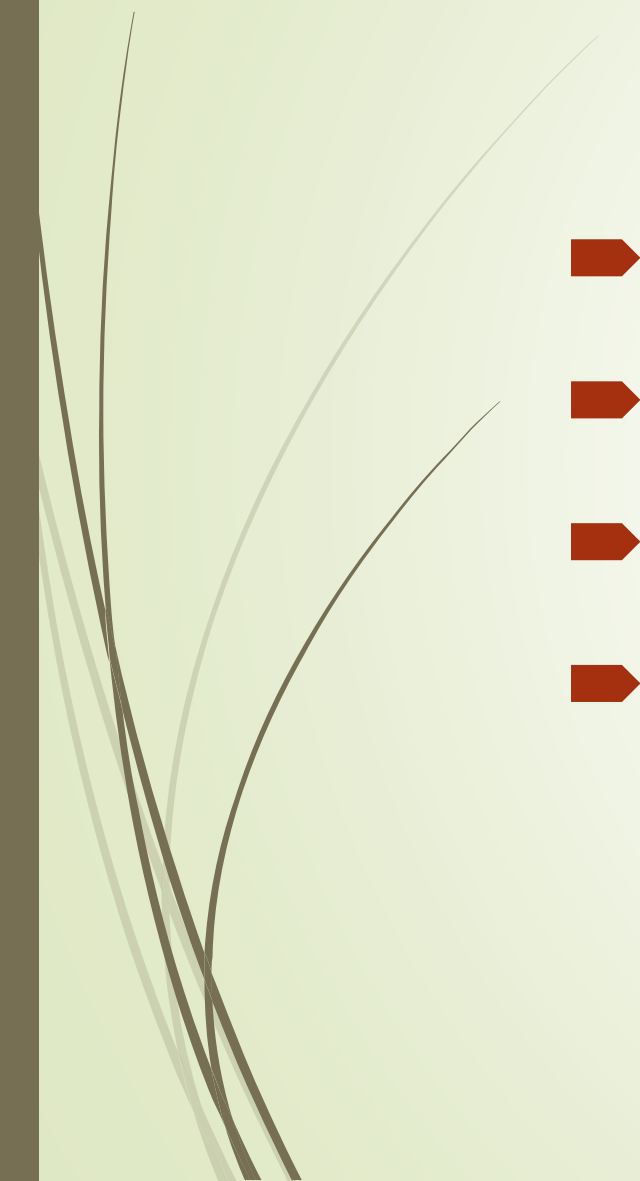


How to escape the prison of portrayal

- 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?
- 



Tweets

Media

Likes



MDK @matjilamadikana

18h

..and has "black" people promoting this agenda!

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





Students Challenge?

