Gender content Monitoring in Selected Media Outlets of Bangladesh
Findings and Reflections

1st Quarter
[July 1,2021-September 30,2021]

10 October 2021

Background: We are living in an era of science and technology where all sorts of media became the integral part of our life. Consequently, numbers of media like electronic, print and social media are significantly increasing. But its unlikely that, these media contents are reflecting society in terms of gender balance and it's important to follow a clear gender representation guideline. There is a clear disproportion of male and female representation in all categories of media. Apart from this, women are usually sketched as the victims of any sexual or physical violence and tools of entertainment while a massive number of women are contributing to increase our GDP growth, keeping their footsteps in the area of research, science & technology, advancement of economy which are not exposed in media. Furthermore, women are mostly featured in outmoded activities, for instance, cooking, washing, and feeding children although they are contributing in sports, literature, public health and so on. Challenge stereotypes story is less portrayed in media. As a result, women diagram in media is showing gender inequality visibly. A transparent discrimination of gender is still existing in media which is alarming. Therefore, the importance of media monitoring as a tool for promoting gender equality was officially recognized by the United Nations.

This issue has been identified as one of the prime focus under "Inclusion" theme of PRIMED (Protecting Independent Media for Effective Development) - a global project now undergoing its 1st year under a global consortium supported by Foreign, Commonwealth and Development office(FCDO) and BBC Media Action as lead, where Free Press Unlimited (FPU) is a core consortium member. FPU has been particularly responsible for ensuring the 'inclusion' theme within the project, where improving gender equality in media is the first and foremost agenda. By being the partner of FPU in Bangladesh (one of the PRIMED project operation countries) and a pioneering organization for media and gender literacy South Asia center of Media in development (SACMID) has been engaged in PRIMED project from April 2021 and started its work for gender content monitoring in selected media houses of Bangladesh. Along with gender content monitoring SACMID will also take some steps, at a later stage, (under FPU & BBC Media Action Bangladesh Country office guidance) on capacity building of the journalists and awareness raising of the concerned media-house authorities.

Objective & Outcome: The immediate objective of this task is to investigate how different media of Bangladesh represent gender in their news content and analyze the gender gaps. Broadly, this aims to improve gender sensitivity among Bangladeshi media outlets and to increase the gender diversity of their content. The Expected outcome of this assignment is: *"By the end of the PRIMED programme, SACMID has contributed to an increased gender literate media sector."*

Gender Monitoring Tool developed: Before introducing a systematic gender monitoring in news outlets in July 2021, SACMID has developed a gender monitoring tool through month long consultation with FPU, researching existing Gender Media Monitoring (GMM) international tools and the practices back and forth. The tool included 16 -19 variables (depending on types of media).

Methodology and Sampling: Considering the resources FPU and SACMID team determined the sample and method maintaining research protocol. PRIMED committee has pre-selected three media houses through background research (media-outlet

assessment), these were-

1. Jamuna Television (Television Channel - National)
This leading news channel is owned by one of the biggest business groups with an acquaintance of the parliamentary opposition party but there is no significant clash or conflict with the government. This TV channel is now being treated as the public interest generating media as it availed some sort of editorial autonomy comparing to others. It tries to conduct audience research with a dedicated media research team. But, due to the political restrictions and government guidelines, it does not have the scope to apply free editorial practices which led this to work in a balanced mode. Although a very good set of media professionals are working there, the corporate and political agendas of the owners and steering body don't allow them to create people's debate platforms. The online platform of this channel is also very popular among wider audience. Investigative reports on corruption, crime are well reputed in news time.

2. Bangla Tribune (Online News Portal - National)
The owner of this online news portal has a firm business background with several entrepreneurship of media outlets. With a very sophisticated editorial value, this outlet got a different audience particularly educated one. Multi-dimensional news and write-ups with a very less political dominance made the contents more acceptable among its audience. It has diversity in cultural and inclusive issue-based story pitching rather than mass people's political interest. Besides, the editorial panel has some very efficient staff who have a keen eye to produce inclusive quality content. But again, to some extent this outlet is also aware of not challenging govt. sensitive issues which may create chaos in restrictions drawn by the ruling political power.

3. Gramer Kagoj (Newspaper – Regional)
Operated by one of the renowned journalists in Jashore district. It has a good editorial panel as it is the most prominent daily in the district. Politically neutral outwardly but supported by the local ruling leaders which made it careful in content production. People of this locality find their interests and expectations reflected through this house. So, it can be seen attempting to ensure minimal accountability of government bodies with gender inclusivity.

These three media houses were pre-selected from different genres, FPU and SACMID team have decided to take another three media houses from three types of media as 'control group' and monitor their content with same tools, so by the end of the project it would be easy to understand the improvement of treatment group and validate the treatment activities. So, Team has brought another three media houses under monitoring activities as non -PRIMED sample. These are –

1. Bangla Vision (Television Channel - National)
Bangla Vision is one of the popular Bengali language TV channels in Bangladesh that

offers unbiased & comprehensive news and entertainment programs started from 2006.

2. JaagoNews24 (Online News Portal – National)
Jagonews24 is one of the most popular Bangla news portals in Bangladesh. The online news portal has started its operations with the commitment of fearless, investigative, informative and neutral journalism. The portal provides real time news update, using utmost modern technology since 2014. It also provides archive of previous news, and printing facility of the specific news items.

3.Dainik Purbanchal (Newspaper – Regional)
This is the biggest media house in Khulna (located in South West region of the country) with a circulation of 55,000 daily newspapers. Apparently, this house does not have any political affiliation as traditionally it is owned by a locally influential family. But, like other dailies, it also keeps an amicable relationship with local leaders and bureaucrats. Although it is a local news-based media house it has a good integration of national and international news. The contents reflect a relatively better editorial standard. Moreover, it plays the leading role of accountability in journalism in Khulna. Interest in producing public interest contents grew an audience base e.g., 36,517 people follow this newspaper on Facebook.

Recruitment of Monitors and their capacity enhancement: Two young (1 female & 1 male) having the educational background with Mass Communication and Journalism have been recruited to work for daily content monitoring. They have been trained by International and National trainers on different aspects of news monitoring, using of GMM tools and the gender sensitivity in media overall. One Project Coordinator has been assigned to guide and supervise their tasks.

The Monitoring Schedule: The following schedule is maintained for daily news monitoring

- Newspaper: Daily Gramer Kagoj (PRIMED) and Dainik Purbanchal (Non- PRIMED) (6 news per day, 3 days in a week)
- Online Portal: Bangla Tribune (PRIMED) and JagoNews24 (Non-PRIMED) (6 news per day, 3 days in a week)
- Television: Jamuna TV (PRIMED) and Bangla Vision (Non- PRIMED) (first 5 minutes and last 5 minutes of prime time news, 3 days in a week).

Reporting Cycle: The daily monitoring data is carefully preserved and at the end of each month the data and findings are being analyzed. A brief Monthly Report is produced and shared internally with FPU and BBC Media Action country office. SACMID has started its monitoring from July 1,2021. During the month of June, the monitoring team piloted the monitoring tools to find out if there is any gap in tools. At the end of three months, as per schedule, SACMID has produced its 1st quarterly Report now.

Limitation of the study:
- Sample size is quite low to be representative of real scenario don't
- Limited human resource in research team

1ˢᵗ Quarterly Report:
This report has captured and analyzed the findings of last three months (July-September 2021). The analysis has tried to see the evidence-based gender gap in news content, differentiation/discrimination of participation of men and women in produced (reporter) news and the presence of people in the news (interviewee, appeared/ quoted in news).Besides ,it has investigated the quality of participation, like – how men and women were pictured either as victim or survivor or how women have been placed in the forage/ picture either it is relevant to news or women have been purposefully objectified in news. The report included a comparative analysis of male and female representation in printed media, online and electronic media news & stories, and most importantly the situational facts and factors between the PRIMED and Non-PRIMED media outlets.

According to the findings, women journalists are neglected in every medium. Only the position of news presenter was dominated by female. Women voices (like her quotation, speech, comment, opinion, feedback) were noticeably ignored in news. Female character was less addressed as an expert or opinion provider compared to male personality. Women vox pop was significantly lower than that of men. Moreover, every media has a common tendency to illustrate male personality more powerful and in maximum news men are represented as spokesperson or expert. It has also been observed that most of the news ignored maternal identity or mother's name. Among the total news, a poor ratio of news was found that challenges gender stereotypes. Further analysis part will provide some thought on the future course of action.

At the end, some recommendations were made as outputs of the analysis. Please find the details as below:

Findings and Discussion

Key Findings:

- Male reporters have reported news & stories 9 times more than the female reporters. The three media outlets have monitored a total of 1423 news items. Among them 383 news items were reported by male, and only 41 news items were reported by female. Rest of the reports do not have byline.
- 63.89% presenters in televisions are female.
- The Female presenters in televisions are almost doubled in number than male presenters. From among 493 presenters in Jamuna TV and Bangla Vision, 315 presenters are female, and 178 presenters are male.
- The women were the first person in 301 news items. Among these news items, 78.73% female were subjects of the news, where among 835 male first persons, 34.61% are subject of news stories.

- 58.06% news stories showed women as victims when they are subject of the news where 38.31% news stories showed men as victims when they are the subjects.
- Among the 1413 opinion taken from first person in print and online outlet, 20.53% were from female and 79.47% from male first persons of stories.
- Out of 1423 stories, 460 spokespersons have been monitored who were the first persons of the stories and among those only 12.61% were women and the rest 87.39% were men.
- 56 experts have been found in total monitoring period, only 6 of them were female, portraying 10.8% of the total number.
- Some stories referred family relationship of a respective person, like- 'daughter of', 'wife of'. Mostly women were defined in terms of their familial relationships. Out of 1423 stories, total 1146 first persons have been found from 6 different media outlets; where 27.14% were women and 72.8% were men as first persons; 30.2% of women have been identified by their family and 8.86% men have given family role.

<u>Reporting is dominated by Male Journalist</u>

The *sex of reporter* part has identified either the news was reported by a male or a female reporter. This part is necessary for understanding the contribution of women in reporting news stories. If a report is by lined (news with reporter's name) by a woman, that means she did the report by her own and got the acknowledgment for the report

The study has explored that, among 930 news items of two newspapers named *Gramer Kagoj* and *Dainik Purbanchal* and two online portals named *Bangla Tribune* and *Jagonews24,* only 8 news items were reported by female reporters. That means only 0.86% reports of newspapers and online portals have been reported by women. On the other hand, 136 news stories were reported by male in newspapers and online portals. Female contribution in reporting is comparatively low than the male. The scenario of Television Channel is quite similar but women contribution is found little bit higher than Newspaper and online portal. Only 10.92% reporters are women in *Jamuna Television* and 2.75% reporters are women in *Bangla Vision*. On the other side male reporters are found 52.52% and 47.84% respectively in these two television channels. Another significant finding has been found that both Newspapers and Online portals don't use byline. 75.7% & 90.8% news form Gramer Kagoj and Dainik Purbanchal do not mention reporter's name. 80.83% and 90% news from Banglatribune and Jagonews24 did the same.

In general, women participation is very low comparing to the male reporters in all media houses. However, exceptionally, women participation is very visible as presenter on TV screens. Table 2, 18 and 36 tried to show the scenario in brief.
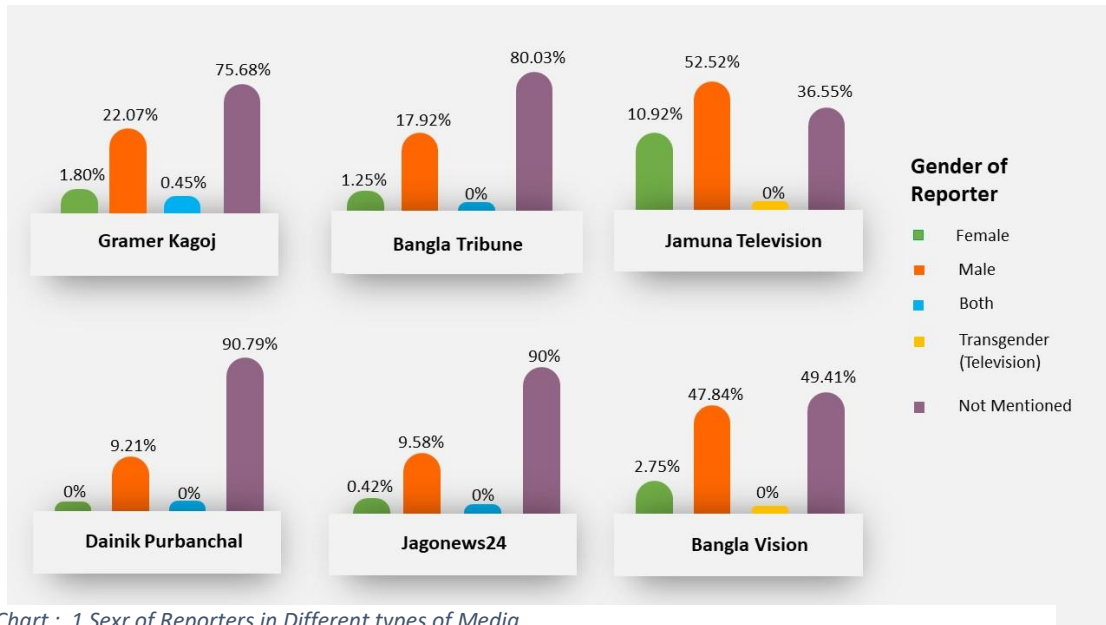
Chart : 1 Sexr of Reporters in Different types of Media

Newspaper

Women participation in reporting news stories is very low in both Gramer Kagoj and Dainik Purbanchal. In case of Gramer Kagoj, only 1.80% news was reported by female whereas no single news was reported by female in Dainik Purbanchal. On the contrary 22.07% news in Gramer Kagoj and 9.21% news in Dainik Purbanchal have been reported by men. Reporter's gender has not been identified in 75.68% stories of Gramer kagoj and 90.79% stories of Dainik Purbanchal.

Online

We can see quite a similar scenario when we look at the online news portals. In terms of newspapers, most of the reporters were male. On the other hand, a few reporters were female. Unlike in online portals, about 1.25% reporters of *Bangla Tribune* and 0.42% reporter of *Jagonews24* were female. In contrast 17.92% reports in *Bangla Tribune* and 9.58% reports in *Jagonews24* have been reported by man. Reporter's gender has not been identified in 80.83% stories of *Bangla Tribune* and 90% stories of *Jagonews24* respectively.

Television

The scenario remains the same in case of televisions. Women as reporters are quite invisible in televisions like newspapers and online portals. This is a common gender stereotyping nature reflected in all media. We can see in the table-36 that, only 10.92% reporters are women in *Jamuna Television* and 2.75% reporters are women in *Bangla Vision*. On the other hand, male reporters are found 52.52% and 47.84% respectively in these two television channels. Again in 36.55% cases at *Jamuna Television* and in 49.41% cases at *Bangla Vision* desk reports are readout by women presenters.

But women are more visible in presenting news

It has been explored that 63.89% presenters in televisions were female. The Female presenters in televisions are almost doubled in number than male presenters. Among 493 presenters in Jamuna TV and Bangla Vision,315 presenters are female and 178 presenters are male. In Bangla vision the differences are more visible among men and women; here 70.6% presenters are women and 29.4% are men.

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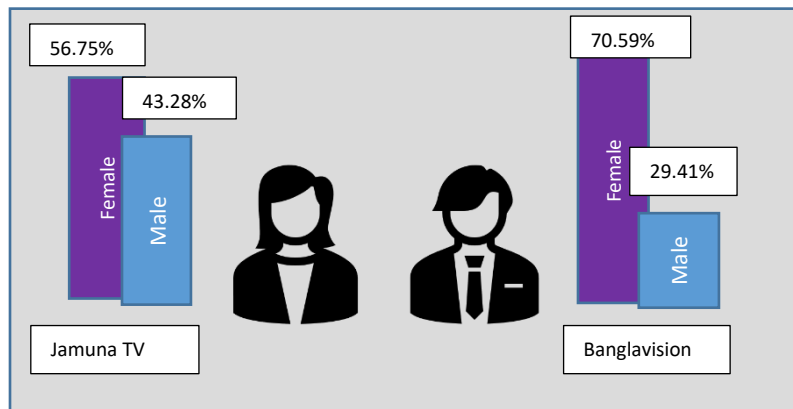
Picture 1: Presenter of Television channel by sex

Television Channels have a trend to show female more than male as presenter. In *Jamuna Television* 56.72% presenters and in Bangla Vision 70.59% presenters are female. In contrast 43.28% presenters in *Jamuna Television* are male and 29.41% presenters in *Bangla Vision* are male

Women have been rarely found as Experts or spokespersons

This part of the report has identified the function of the first person in the news stories. The first person is the person who plays major role in the story; like the story is about him/her, or quoted his/her opinion in headline or in introductory passage. The 1st person can be a subject or a spokesperson in the news. He/she can give opinion on specific topic or can be an expert. He/she also can be mentioned as an eyewitness or can share his/her personal experience. Below charts are showing the functions of the first person in the news stories according to their gender.

This is quite evident that women are being presented as the subject of the news. In contrast their participation as spokesperson, expert, sharing of personal experience or being as eye witness is very poor. A subject is the person who is the major element of the news. For instance, *Dainik Purbanchal* had a news on the last page of 4th September 2021 titled 'নড়াইলে গৃহবধূকে পিটিয়ে হত্যা, স্বামী পলাতক (Husband beat the housewife to death and fled in Norail) In this news, the female was killed by her husband. The news was about the woman, so she was the subject in this news.

The women were the first person in 301 news stories from total of 1423 news stories. Among these news stories, female were the subjects of the news for 78.73% news stories. At the same time, women are very rare in media as spokespersons or experts. In 19.08% news stories women were spokespersons, in 1.97% news stories they were experts, in 7.24% news stories women have given their personal experiences in news and in 0.33% news stories women were eye witness from six media outlets. Below, function of men and women discussed by individual media houses.

Newspaper
Chart 2 & 3 shows the function of the first person in both *Gramer Kagoj* and *Dainik Purbanchal.* In most of the times female were described as the subjects in both Newspapers than their other functions by being an expert or spokesperson. *Gramer Kagoj* has described female 32.94% and *Dainik Purbanchal* has mentioned female 48.92% as subjects. Moreover, women weren't shown much as spokespersons or experts. *Gramer Kagoj* has showed women as spokespersons 9.21% news items.
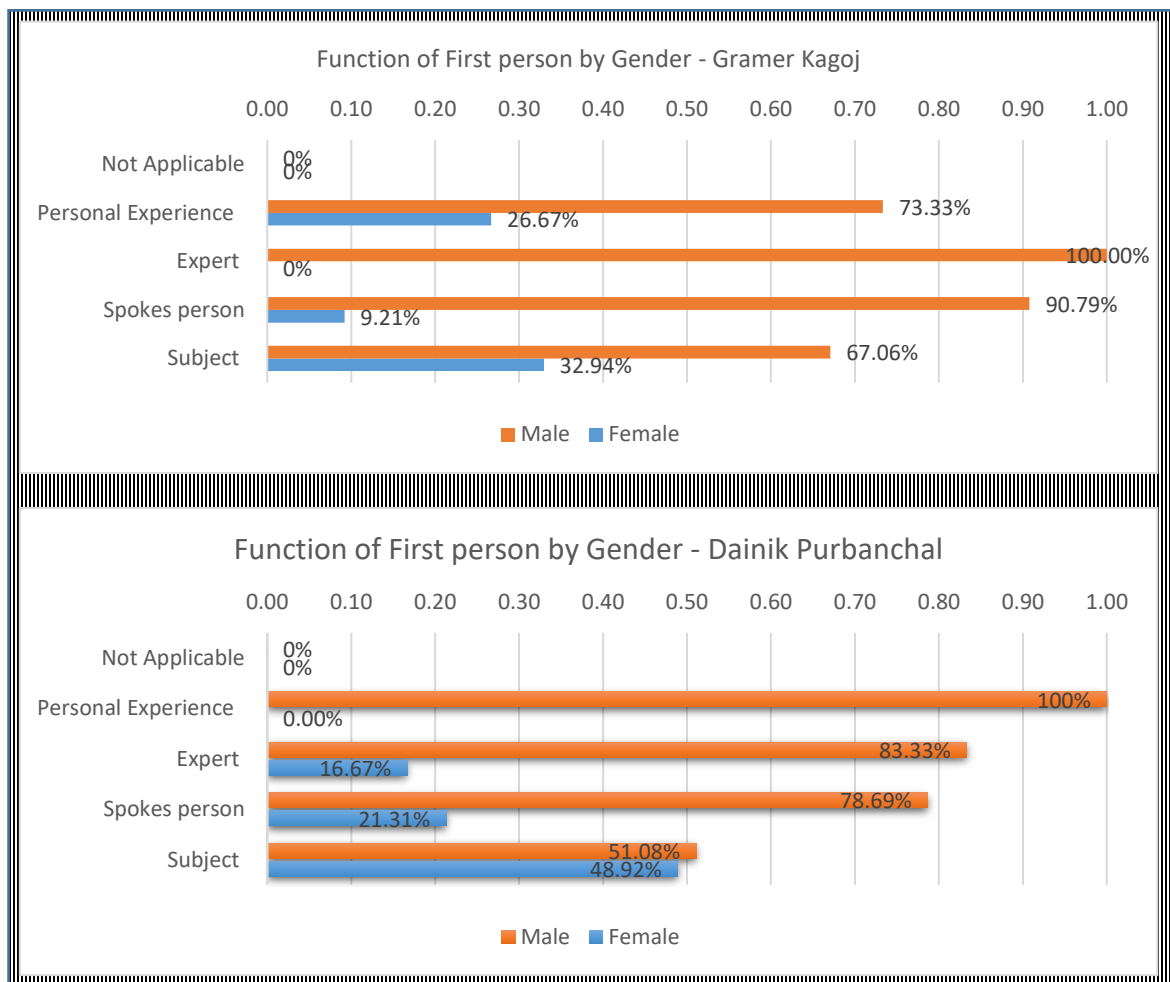
Chart 2 & 3 : Function of First Person by Gender (Newspaper)

Dainik Purbanchal has showed women as spokespersono in 21.31% news items, where men made 90.79% participation as spokeperson. In most of the cases the female spokespersons were politicians like minister and opposition party leader of Bangladesh. Since they were female, so they were coded as spokespersons. *Gramer Kagoj* did not take opinion from any female expert while *Dainik Purbanchal* took a single female expert's opinion. The same feature has been seen in the cases of personal opinion and eye witness.

Though men's role as expert is not that visible but significantly higher than female expert..*Gramer kagoj* didn't take women as expert at all, took man in 35 news item, which made 100% participation of man as expert. *Dainik Purbanchal* showed 16.67% female expert and 83.33% male expert in their news stories.

Online:

The scenario in online is quite similar with the newspapers. Here in most of the cases female were the subjects only. *Bangla Tribune* has shown female as subjects 34.38% and *Jagonews24* has shown female as subjects 49.02% news story.Women's role as an expert have been reported in 25% and 33.3% news story of *Banglatribune* and *Jagonews24* respectively, where man's contrubution as expert is two times higher in *Jagonews24* 66.67%) and and three times higher in *Banglatribune* (75%)
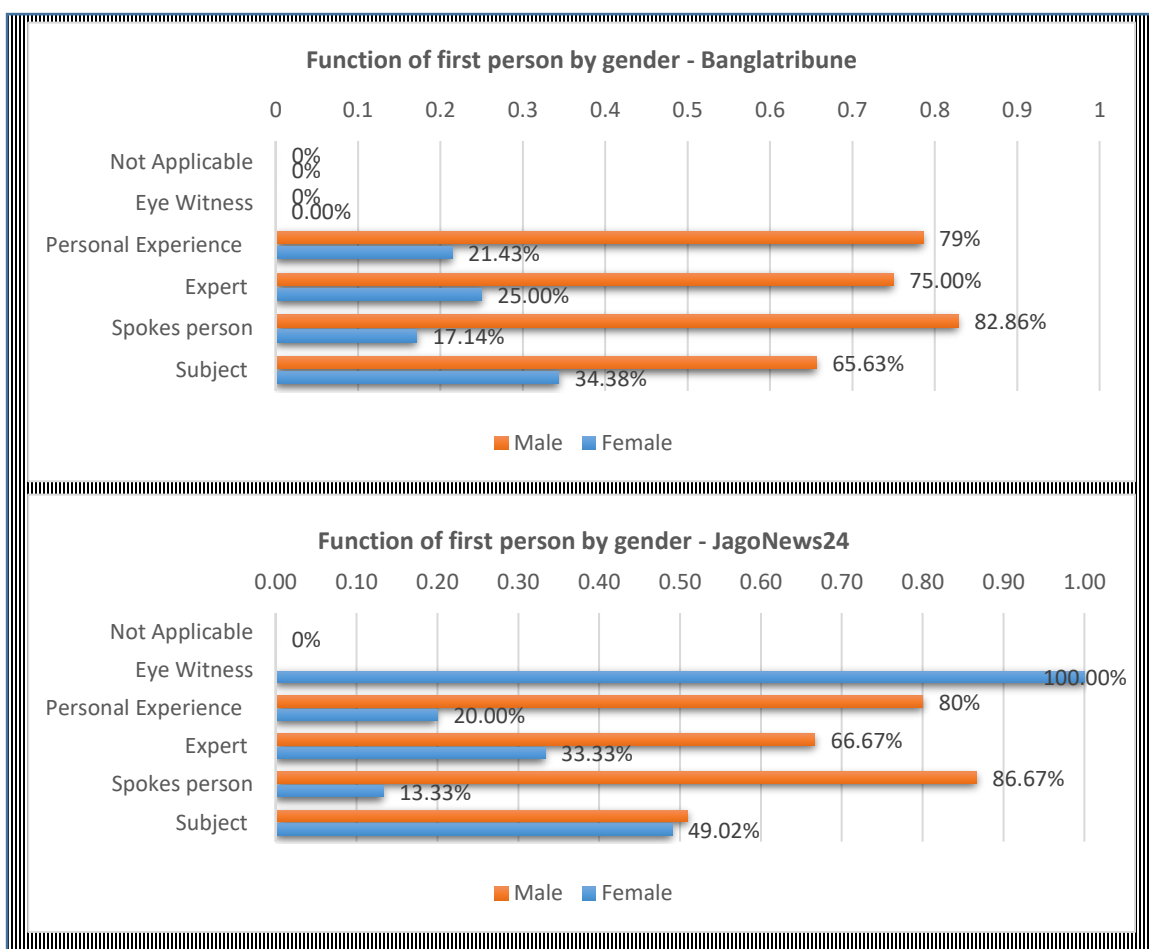
Chart 4 & 5 Function of first person by gender (Online)

Besides, the male was shown as Spokeperson in 82.86% news story of *Banglatribune* and and 86.67% news story of *Jagonews24*, where women's contribution remain 17.14% and 13.33% respectivly. 4 males in *Jagonews24* and 11 males in *Bangla Tribune* respectively have given their personal opinion. *Jagonews24* took 1 personal experience of women and *Bangla Tribune* took 3 personal experiences of women during the reporting time. Women were shown as eye witness for only 1 time in *Jagonews24* but no men eye iwtness were there. None of the first persone was coded as eye witness in *Banglatribune*.

Television

Here the scenario is not exceptional from the newspaper and online *(chart 6 & 7)*. In case of being the subjects, the number of both male and female is roughly the same. Male and female contribution in *Jamuna Television* as subject is 44.74% and 55.26% respectively. And if we look at the other television channel named *Bangla Vision* the scenerio in quite same, the proportion is 44.62% women and 55.38% men respectively. But the scenario changes when male and female act as spokespersons and experts. Jamuna TV took women as expert 12.50% of their news story where took men expert in 87.50% news, in contrast Banglavision did not take a single women expert in 255 sample news stories.
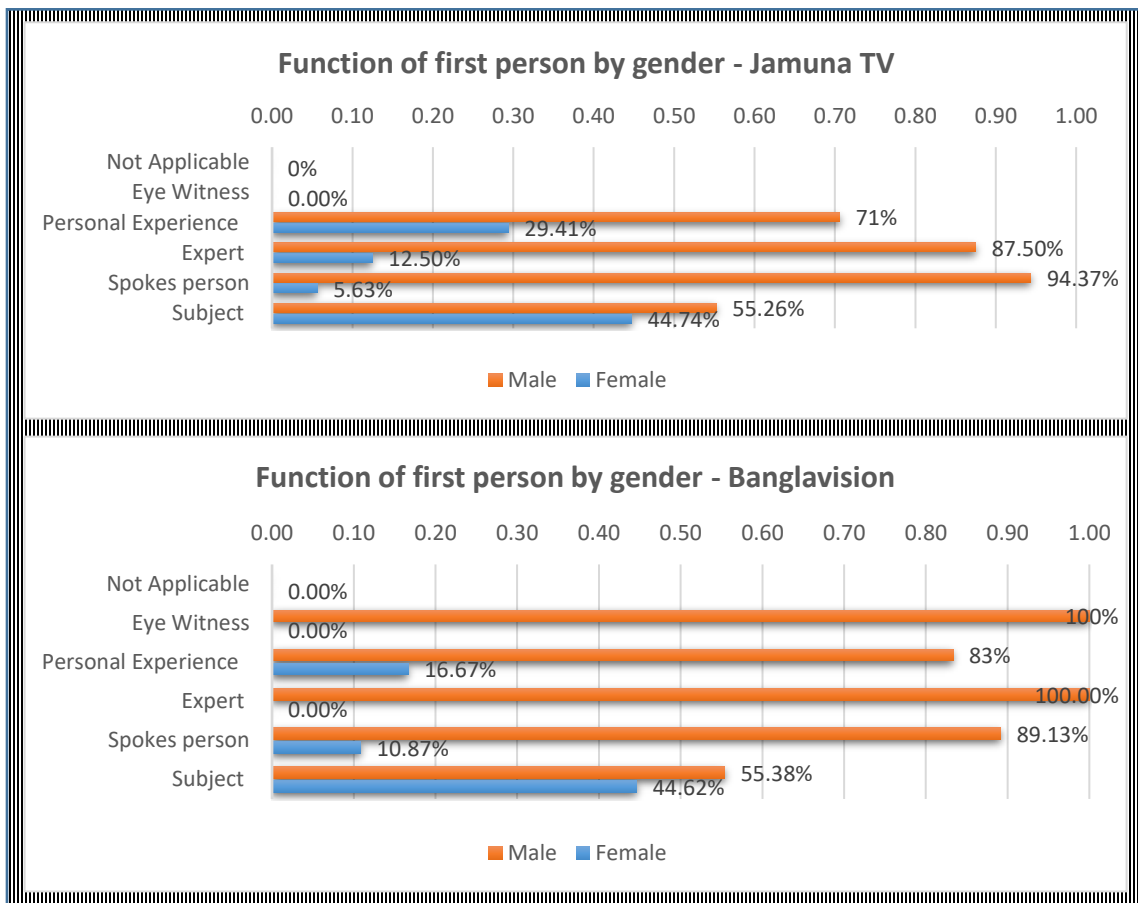
Chart 6 : 7 Function of first person by gender (Television)

When women are first persons in stories, in most of the cases they are portrayed as victims

In 58.06% news stories women have been shown as victims when they were subjects of the news. Women were subject in 217 news stories. Among them 126 news stories showed women as victims. During the monitoring it have been found that though women's representation as first person was is comperatively low, but when cross checked by 'Portraying Victim versus Sirvivor' a clear dircrimination found between men and women

A victim is the person, who is being maltreated or faces troubles or he/she can be died by accident or lose their properties. For instance, *Dainik Purbanchal* had a news on the last page of 23th August 2021 titled 'নগরীতে গৃহবধূর আত্মহত্যা' , the news was about suicide of a women who was going through a family crisis. So she was coded as victim. From the below tables, we can see that, the number of female and male victims are almost the same. When women are the first persons, in most of the cases they have been portrayed as victims comparing to men in all types of media.

58.06% Female

1st person of the story - Victim by Gender

38.31% Male

58.06% news items showed women as victim when they are subject of the news

38.31% news items showed men as victim when they are subject of the news
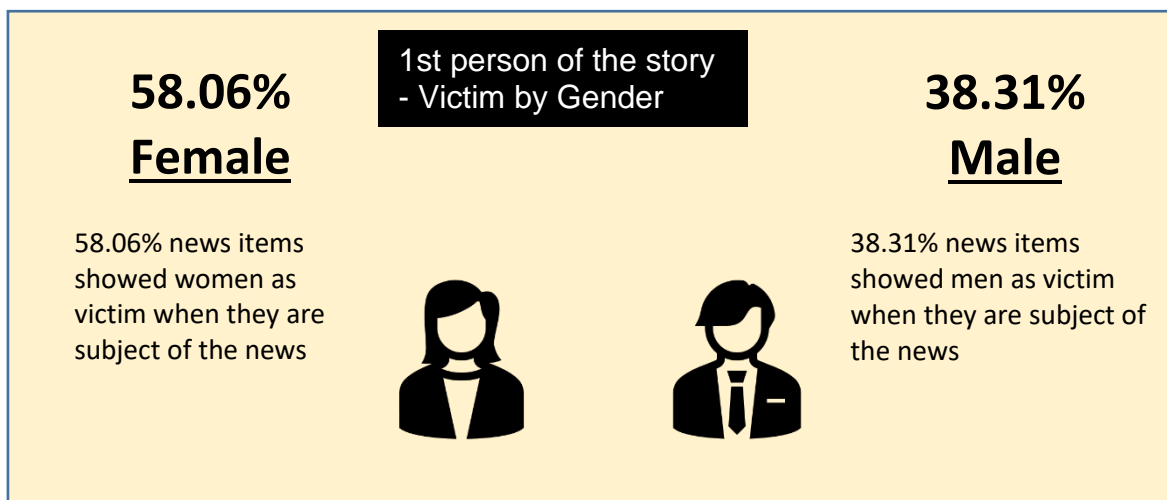
Picture 2: First person of story – Victim by Gender

Newspaper

In *Gramer Kagoj,* 44.23% females and 55.77% males were the victims. On the other hand, In *Dainik Purbanchal,* 59.68% females and 40.32 % males were found as victims. In *Gramer Kagoj,* 1 male and In *Dainik Purbanchal* 1 female was survivor. In *Gramer Kagoj,* 16 females were neither victim nor survivor and 116 males were neither victim nor survivor (neither victim nor survivor – that means in these stories first person has not been portrayed as victim or survivor (Like 'Minister said -Prime Minister going to join UN conference) On the other side, In *Dainik Purbanchal* 44 females were neither victim

nor survivor and 101 males were neither victim nor survivor (55 and 56).
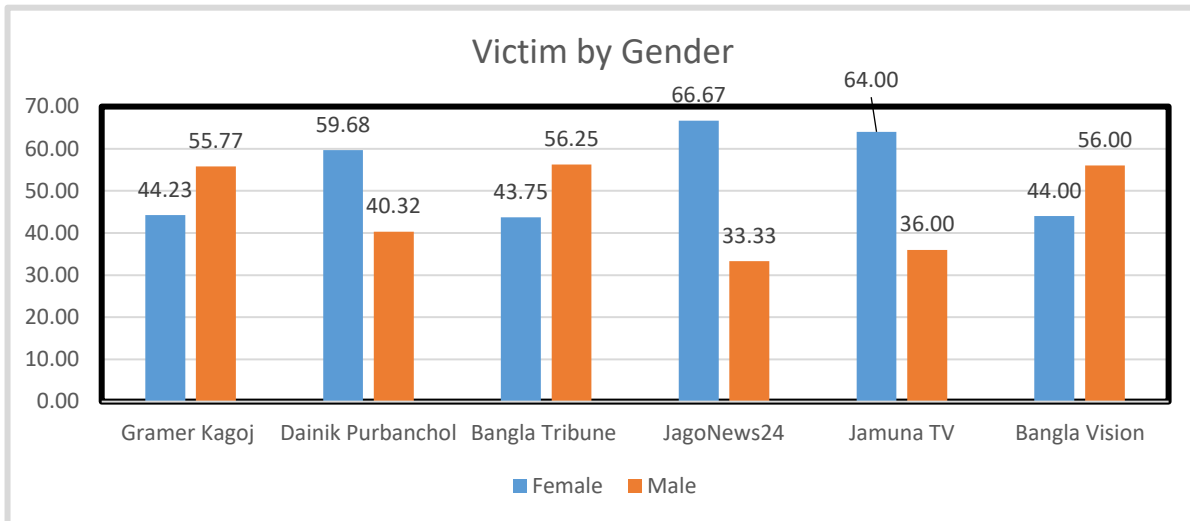
Chart : 8 First person of the story as victim by Gender

Online:

In terms of online, the scenario is almost the same. Though women weren't the first persons as much times as their male counterparts, but the number of their victimization cases is almost the same like male. Moreover, *Jagonews24* had 66.67% female victims and 33.3% male victims. Female victims are doubled than the male victims. That means *Jagonews24* showed women as victims most of the time. In *Bangla Tribune* the female victims were 43.75% and male victims were 56.25%. No one was showed as survivor in these two online portals. 145 cases in *Bangla Tribune* and 129 cases in *Jagonews24* have neither victim nor survivor. *Bangla Tribune* has 46 and 83 cases in *Jagonews24* have been categorized as 'not applicable' (Table 57 &58).

Television

Women have been victimized in televisions also. Jamuna Television showed 64% women and 36% men as victims. The ratio of women victimes is nearly the double than the men. Bangla Vision showed 44% women and 56% men as victims. Only one female was found as survivor in Jamuna Television news. 165 cases in Jamuna Television and 177 cases in Bangla Vision news have neither victim nor survivor category. (Table-59 & Table-60).

Maternal identity is ignored by most of the media outlets
Despite of having own identity, women are often defined in the news in terms of their familial relationships such as wife of, daughter of etc. For example: Gramer Kagoj had a news on the last page of 16th September 2021 titled 'The court ordered to take the case for beating the pregnant lady'. In this news both accused and plaintiff have been identified by the husband's identity. It has become a common trend from the very beginning of news history.

Men are also sometimes defined in this way like 'son of'. For instance: 'son of Mr Rahim has died in road accident'

It has also been observed that most of the news ignored the maternal identity or mother's name Hence, father's identification has been mentioned significantly both in print, electronic and online news.

More than 30% news were presenting active family role of women. In those news women were identified by their father or husband's identity. While both mother and father are equally important to the child, the identity of the mother is abandoned when it comes to providing identity. On the other hand, less than 9% news stories were showing family role of men. As per data Jagonews24 published 26.83% news stories about the status of women in family role and Bangla Tribune presented 24% news stories about the women in family role. Bangla Tribune represented less news stories about showing the status of women in family role. On the other hand, Jamuna Television aired more news stories about the status of women in family role than Bangla Vision.

A total of 450 news stories from print media, 480 news contents from two online portals and 470 news stories from television were surveyed for this research.
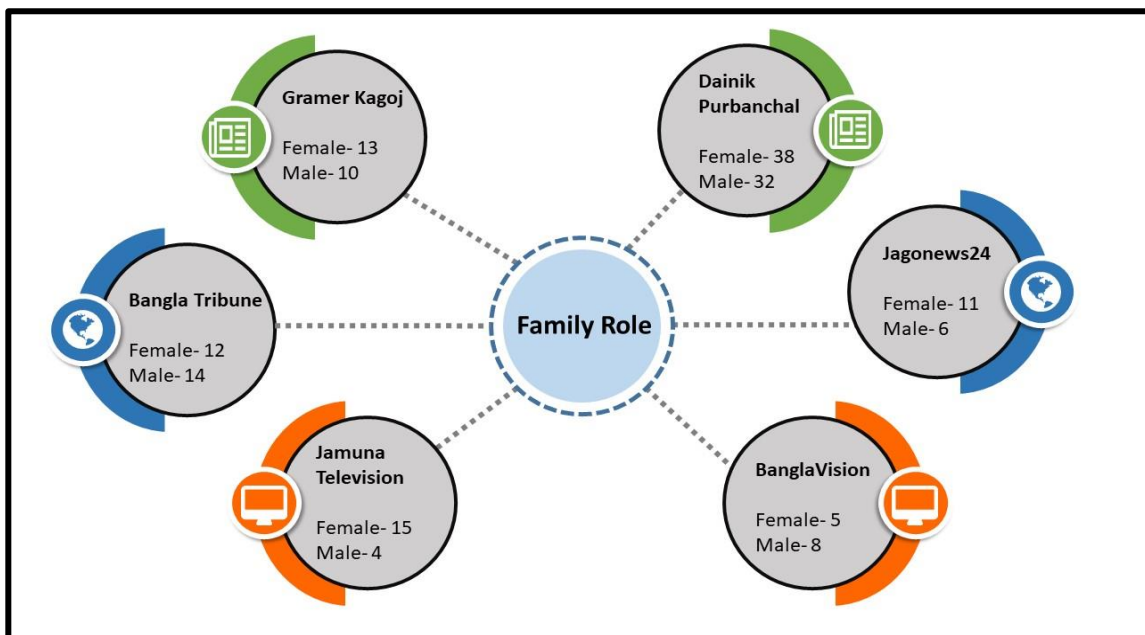
Figure 1 Family role given to first person by Gender

Newspaper

Among 450 news in Gramer Kagoj and Dainik Purbanchal only 23 news cited as active family role and 70 news did not mention any family role of male and female.In 'Gramer Kagoj' out of 222 news items, only 23 news have been found 'Yes' in the family role; of

which women were found in 13 news among 39 news and men in 10 news among 146 news. Similarly, out of 228 news items in 'Dainik purbanchal', 60 news item have been found 'yes' in the family role; of which women were found in 38 news among 82 news and men in 32 news among 126 news respectively.

Women were defined in terms of their familial relationships at 33.33% stories and men were mentioned in 6.84% stories in Gramer Kagoj. Similarly, in Dainik Purbanchal among 228 news 46.34% news specified about women and 25.39% stories about men in presenting family role. These percentages picturize that women are more defined by their familial relationship than men. Most of the news stories ignored maternal identity over both newspapers.

Online
Quite similar situation has been found in online news portal. Among 480 news in both Bangla Tribune and Jagonews24 only 43 news presented family role of female and male. On the other hand, 306 news did not mention any family role.

Out of 240 news stories, only 26 news have been found 'Yes'(specified) in the family role in Bangla Tribune; of which women were found in 12 news among 50 news and men in 14 news among 137 news. Again, out of 240 news stories in 'Jagonews24', 17 news stories have been found 'yes' in the family role; of which women were found in 11 news among 41 news and men in 6 news among 112 news.

Among 240 contents, 24% news were found about women and 10.22% news about men in illustrating family role at Bangla Tribune. Likewise, in 'Jagonews24' online news portal 26.83% news were specified about women and 5.36% about men.

So, it can be said that women are being addressed by their male members' name. Most of the news ignored maternal identity or mother's name. Hence, father's identification has been mentioned significantly through online media. (Table 63, 64)

Television
Like newspapers and online news portals, in case of television women are less introduced by their own identity. Among 470 news in both Jamuna Television and Bangla Vision only 32 news stories presented family role of female and male. On the other hand, 361 news stories did not mention any family role.

In Jamuna television, out of 238 news, only 19 news stories have been found 'yes' in the family role, of which women were found in 15 news among 49 news and men in 4 news among 140 news. Again, out of 232 news stories in Bangla Vision, 13 news stories have been found 'yes' in the family role; of which women were found in 5 news among 43 news and men in 8 news among the total of 45 news.

As per data, family relationship was mentioned over 238 stories in Jamuna Television and 232 stories in Bangla Vision respectively. Among them Jamuna Television aired

30.61% stories about women and 2.86% stories about men where family relationship was stated specifically. Likewise, Bangla Vision telecasted 11.63% about women and 5.06% about men.

So it can be said that father's identification or husband's identifications has been mentioned significantly through television. Jamuna Television has mentioned more family role about women than Bangla Vision.

Voice of women is significantly low than men:

Less than 33% news items used women's direct quotation in both print and online media. On the other hand, more than 60% stories used men's direct quotation as commentator, spokesperson, expert or personal experience sharer.

A total of 450 news stories from print media and 480 news contents from two online portals were scanned for this research.

During data coding, it has been observed that sometimes the people existed in the story were directly quoted while others did not give any direct comment, opinion or feedback. In any of the news or stories if the person was directly quoted then code 'yes' was used. However, when the person did not give any direct speech or comment code 'no' has been put. It has been observed that newspaper, online portal represented men's opinion, comment or quotation as spokesperson or expert. Women are neglected in this section.

According to the GMMP Regional Report for Europe, "Women continue to be marginalized from the news agenda, mostly not even reaching one-third of news sources or reporters, although they have made improvements in terms of reading the news as announcers." In this study we could see quite the same result.
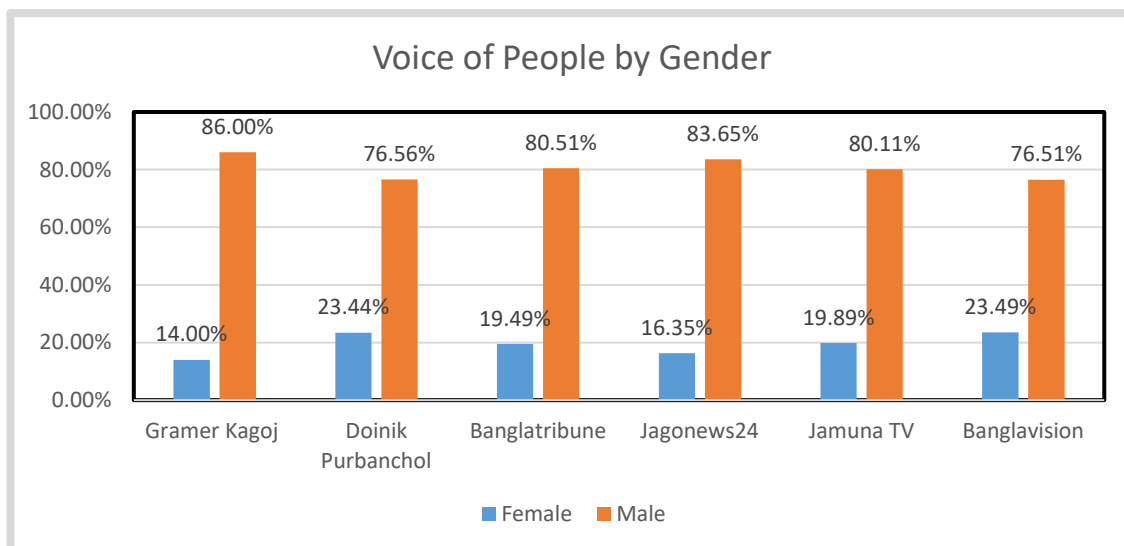
Chart : 9 Interview/Opinion taken from first person of story analyzed by their Gender

Newspaper

Among 450 news in Gramer Kagoj and Dainik Purbanchal only 167 news cited quotation of female and male and 229 news did not mention any direct speech or comment.

In 'Gramer Kagoj' out of 222 news items, only 102 news have been found in the gender of directly quoted; of which 14 stories among 39 news cited women comment/opinion directly which made 14% of total whereas men are directly quoted in 86 news from among 146 news making 86% of total news. Almost the same situation is found in 'Dainik Purbanchal'. In 'Dainik Purbanchal' out of 228 news items, only 65 news have been found in the gender of directly quoted; of which 15 stories from among 82 news cited women comment/opinion directly whereas men were directly quoted in 49 news from among 126 news which make 23.4% female and 76.6% male contribution respectively. (Table 67, 68)

Online

Table 69 and table 70 are illustrating the gender of direct quotes in online news portals. Women voices are neglected in this section as well. Among 480 news in both Bangla Tribune and Jagonews24 only 231 news cited quotation of female and male. On the other hand, 229 news did not mention any direct speech or comment.

In 'Bangla Tribune' out of 240 news stories, only 123 news have been found in the gender of direct quotes; of which 23 stories from among 50 news cited women comment/opinion directly whereas men were directly quoted in 95 news among 138 news. Findings show that less than 20% stories were published with women opinion in Bangla Tribune.

On the other hand, almost 80.51% news were found with men's opinion or comment. Almost the same case has been observed in '*Jagonews24'*. In '*Jagonews24*' out of 240 news items, only 108 news have been found in the gender of direct quotes; of which 17 stories among 41 news mentioned women opinion/comment whereas men were directly quoted in 87 news among 112 news.

Among 240 contents, only *16.35%* stories referred female figure as orator and *83.65%* stories described male character speaker or comment giver in *Jagonews24*

So it can be said that female participation is significantly low compare to male in both channel. This proportion breaks gender uniformity.

Television

19.89% stories and 23.49% stories cover female voxpop in both Jamuna television and Bangla Vision which is remarkably lower than male voxpop.Voxpop means video interviews from public. It represents the comments of general people.

According to table 71, in Jamuna TV out of 563 voxpop, only 112 voxpop were represented by female whereas 451 voxpop were represented by male. If we look over at the percentage, among 563 contents in Jamuna Television we can see only 19.89%

stories covered female voxpop and 80.11% stories covered male voxpop which shows a clear gender inequality. Female voxpop are less than male in 60.22% contents.

Similarly, in Bangla Vision among 464 contents only 23.49% stories mentioned female voxpop and 76.51% stories covered male voxpop. In this media, male voxpop were found more than female voxpop in 53.02% contents.

So it can be said that female participation is significantly lower in comparison to male in both channel. However, Bangla Vision has telecasted more female voxpop than Jamuna Televison.

Number of VOXPOP	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Male	451	80.11	355	76.51
Female	112	19.89	109	23.49
Total	563	100.00	464.00	100.00

Table :71

Challenging Stereotypes is still neglected:

Only 1.19% news among 1423 news challenged the stereotypes. This proportionate is comparatively lower than the total news.

Some stereotypes about women and men are ubiquitous. This study has aimed to portray the portion of news stories where gender stereotyped news have been reported. In our society women are largely tagged as dependent on spouse or other members and men are labeled as ambitious, wage earner and decision maker. This is what comes up in media repeatedly. For example: Bangla Tribune had a news on 22th August 2021 titled 'the student leader bathed with milk after divorcing his wife.' This news was highly insensitive and this news showed that men were the decision makers and lead the course of action.

This research has examined those reports where women and men have been interpreted as in their opposite roles.This monitoring has found some news which challenged stereotypes, such as on 14 august 2021 Dainik Purbanchal published a news about inauguration of a solo painting exhibition of a girl named Hiramoni. In this patriarchal society, a solo painting exhibition by a female artist is really challenging the stereotypes.

On the other hand, on 2nd September Jagonews24 published a news titled 'Some brands are signing the garments protection and others are waiting'. In this news media house

Figure 2 : Number of Challenge Stereotypes story in different outlet

has used both male and female pictures of garment workers. There is a common stereotype in our society that only women work in garments. But the image used in this news has challenged that stereotype.

Across the study it was observed that only 8 news on PRIMED media outlets challenged stereotypes (Gramer Kagoj-1, Bangla Tribune-0, Jamuna Television 7). On the other hand, 9 non-primed news challenged

stereotype (Dainik purbanchal- 8, Jaago news24- 1, Bangla Vision- 1). In those stories women have been sketched in an unconventional way like Artist, courageous mother etc.

Character of News

The character of news refers to the nature of type of news. By this, we understand the essence of news. This essence can be made of 6 possible nature of news. These are inspiring, amusing, educating, keep on trending, updating, giving perspective.

Inspire me news means that news which inspires us and give us positive energy. *Amuse me* that types of news which entertains us. *Educate me* news helps us to know something new. *Keep me on trend* becomes the hot topic of discussion in our daily lives. *Update me* means the news that keeps us updated. *Give me perspective* helps us to think further about a news and helps to make/shape opinion.

70.27% updating news were found in Gramer Kagoj and 67.98% updating news were specified in Dainik Purbanchal. Other characters included 1.75% news about 'inspire me', 6.14% news about 'amuse me', 2.63% news about 'educate me', 3.51% news about 'keep me on trend', 17.98% 'give me perspective'. In this arena, huge place was occupied by 'Update me' section. Some changes were found in online category,

In Bangla tribune portal we found 3.09% news about 'inspire me', 8.02% news about 'amuse me', 0.62% news about 'educate me', 0.62% news about 'keep me on trend', 87.65% 'update me'. No space was left for 'give me perspective' option in Bangla Tribune.
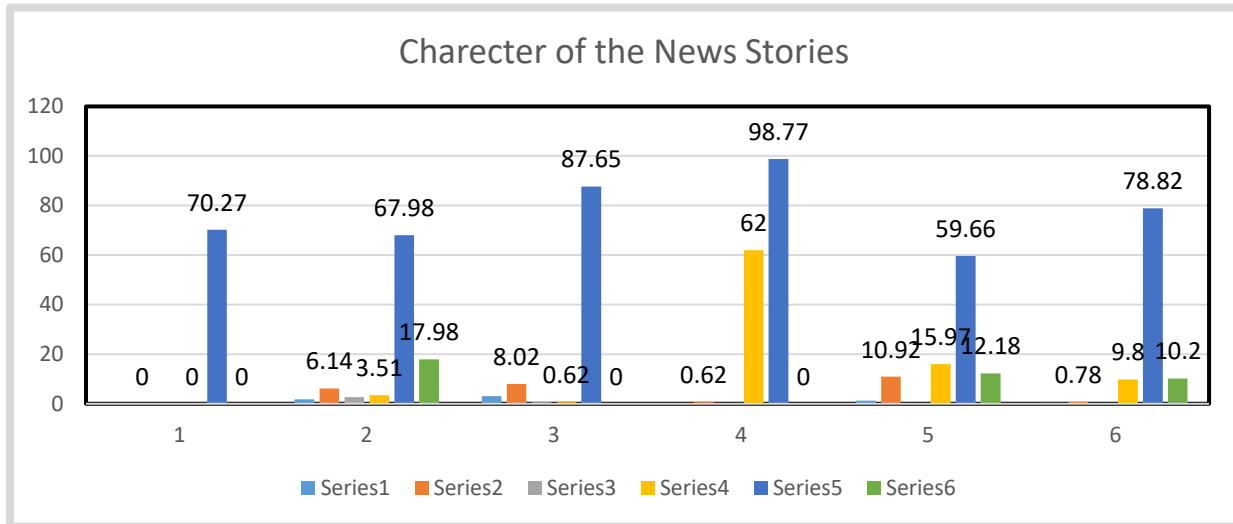
Chart 10 : Character of news stories in different Media

In Jago news24 0.62% news about 'amuse me', 0.62% news about 'keep me on trend', 98.77% news characterized for 'update me' portion.

Television news were also characterized by these natures. In Jamuna Television we found 1.26% news about 'inspire me', 10.92% news about 'amuse me', no news about 'educate me', 15.97% news about 'keep me on trend', 59.66% news about 'update me', 12.18% news about 'give me perspective'. Similarly, in Bangla Vision we found 0.39% news about 'inspire me', 0.78% news about 'amuse me', no news about 'educate me', 9.80% news about 'keep me on trend', 78.82% news about 'update me', 10.20% news about 'give me perspective'.

Further Analysis:

Objective of this code is to analyze the story more critically to see how imbalanced or unfair the presentations are being practiced in different media. These stories would be useful to show as examples of how the media is supporting stereotypes by misbalancing gender participation in news, objectifying women in news headlines or in visuals.

During the monitoring of last three months a significant number of stories have been found

which illustrated unfairness in gender representation. Here are a few examples:

Clickbait Journalism practiced by using female celebrity related news

Bangla Tribune is a popular online news of Bangladesh which maintain the standard and news ethics while providing news. But, recently one of our findings identified a very insensitive content in terms of gender representation. One popular film actress of Bangladesh named 'Porimoni' has been arrested by a law enforcement agency on a complaint for keeping liquor at her house illegally. All the media including most popular news agencies broadcast hundreds of news and most of those were irrelevant, provocative and insensitive. Bangla Tribune also provided articles for days after days on her, like –in one of the news stories a number of activists have given their statements on different current affairs and in that statement they also talked about Porimoni's arrest beside they talked about some more important issues like communalism, fundamentalism etc. Bangla Tribune indicated Porimoni in the headline and used one of her pictures where she was crying, which clearly showed her as a weak and broken woman.

Screenshot 2: News on statement of social activist

In another article, they brought Porimoni in a very irrelevant and silly news over a facebook viral post and used a picture of Porimoni where she is being dragged by police which is a clear picture of her suffering.

Screenshot 2: B.Tribune article on Press conference by Zaforullah

In one News, Zaforrullah Chowdhury, one of the leading activists of the country criticizing law enforcement agencies, said everyone has the right to get bail before he/she has been proven as guilty, and he also talked about Porimoni and mentioned her as 'beautiful'. But Bangla Tribune headlined this news as '*Porimoni is beautiful and she has right to get bail'*, the way reporters portrayed this news was perceived like, he said 'Since Porimoni is so beautiful, she has right to get bail' which is clearly the manipulative one. Besides Porimoni news there were numbers of examples which clearly revealed gender biasness

Women's opinion deliberately skipped in news

One news was about a highway construction mismanagement, number of interviews have been taken from involved stakeholders including locals, but all interviewees were men, even though sufferings were equal for both men and women. The same goes to another news on vaccination, no victim or experts were women here, all the interviewees were men, but in reality the fact is that there were many women doctors here who could express their opinion or some women could express their opinion on vaccine since only men are not getting vaccinated.

In one political news about an opposition political party all male leaders have given their opinion though in reality there are numbers of women leaders in their party with significant roles. Another news (1 min 24 sec)) from Bangla vision on Vaccination program took opinion from five persons, none of them were women, though in visual it could be seen that there were number of women who have been facilitating vaccination or receiving.

'Picturing women as symbol of beauty or victim of any crisis is popularly used as strategy for popularity of the outlets

When journalists use pictures, they prefer to use girls'/ women pictures mostly. In these two news from sample news items about a public exam, female's pictures have been used though exams are related to both male and female students. Same practices have been seen in JagoNews24 too, whenever they used something related to students they only use female student's picture. This is a common practice in all media houses, if someone google 'public exam' or SSC/HSC exam 80% images are of female students. In one of television news telecasts in Banglavison describing about arresting number of male and female celebrities from entertainment sector of Bangladesh, in footage (24 min 24 sec) they added the video where those female models were dancing at home or personal places but no personal footage of male have been used.

Manipulative headlines by using gender stereotype and womens' name becomes common practice

This analysis, also considered using words in headline, a news, is about a man who has taken bath with cow milk after getting divorced. But the headline said 'After getting divorce with his wife this man took a bath with cow milk'. Firstly, there is no need to mention divorce with his 'wife' because divorce only occurs within the spouse, not some other people. Secondly, in the full article, it's clear that wife has filed a case against him and divorced him, so she abandoned him, not he abandoned! Headline manipulation has become a common practice in Bangladeshi journalism. Another story is about arresting a couple who have been accused of taking money from people illegally by the name of e-commerce. According to the headline 'Ms Sonia, who is the owner of an e-commerce company has been arrested along with her husband', but in another news of this same portal clearly indicated that her husband is also another owner of the same company, but the reporter used the women's name in the headline intentionally. Sometimes journalists draw attention by using the word 'women' in headlines, even not using 'women' could make same sense, like this news from Gramer Kagoj says 'Women Hijacker get caught', word like 'men-hijacker' never been seen.

Conclusion

We are living in an age of globalization. Nowadays we are depending on all types of media. So media plays a very important role in our everyday life. Media are such a huge element of our daily lives, it is important that it reflect society as it is and should show society in its diversity. This study captured the findings of gender content monitoring in 06 selected media outlets of the country. It included a comparative analysis of male and female representation in printed media, online and electronic news media.

According to the findings, women journalists are neglected in every medium. Only 0.86%

reports of newspapers and online portals have been reported by women. But the position of news presenter is dominated by female. Approximately 63.89% presenters in televisions are female.

Women voices (like her quotation, speech, comment, opinion, feedback) were noticeably ignored in news. Female character is less addressed as an expert or opinion provider compared to male personality. 19.08% women were spokespersons in news, 1.97% they were mentioned as experts, 7.24% times women have given their personal experiences in news and only 0.33% women was eye witness.

19.89% stories and 23.49% stories covered female voxpop in both Jamuna television and Bangla Vision which is remarkably lower than male voxpop. Women vox pop is significantly lower than that of men. Moreover, media has a common tendency to illustrate male personality more powerful and in maximum news men are represented as spokesperson or expert.

Women representation in first person is very low. Male personality is shown as victim in Gramer kagoj, Dainik Purbanchal, Bangla Tribune and Bangla vision. On the other hand, women are marked as victim in Jago news24 and Jamuna TV.

More than 30% news presented active family role of women. In those news women were identified by their father' or husband's identity It has also been observed that most of the news ignored independent identity or mother's name. Among the total news, a poor ratio of news challenged gender stereotypes.

Recommendation:

As according to the above analysis, some recommendations can be made for improving the gender inequality in the media sector. These are given below:

- Women participation in producing news can be increased and most importantly using byline in newspaper and online news portals should be practiced more.
- Taking female expert's opinion is highly recommended, especially when there are significant number of women specialists are available. SACMID's Women Expert Directory **[CONTACT]** can be useful in this respect.
- Women's voice should be increased more, when men and women both are related to the story, taking women's opinion is must.
- To avoid the common practice of Identifying women by their husband's or fathers name, journalists can start using mother's / wife's name too as media has responsibility to shape the society towards an equal living place for all.
- Media can also portray more challenging stereotype stories where men and women are playing different role by breaking the old stereotype – like women takes financial responsibility of her family or men are taking care of his children.
- Those stories should be highlighted where women are portrayed as leader, change maker or player in any unconventional/exemplary role in the society

Annexes

Newspaper

Topic :

Topic	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Government & Politics	21	9.46	18	7.89
Code 2: Economy	24	10.81	16	7.02
Code 3: Science & Health	67	30.18	37	16.23
Code 4: Celebrity, Arts & Culture	32	14.41	22	9.65
Code 5: Crimes & Violence	18	8.11	52	22.81
Code 6: Social & Legal	54	24.32	48	21.05
Code 7: Gender based Violence	1	0.45	21	9.21
Code 8: Environment & Climate change	5	2.25	4	1.75
Code 9 : Others	0	0.00	10	4.39
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 1

Sex of Reporter:

Gender	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Female	4	1.80	0	0.00
Code 2 : Male	49	22.07	21	9.21
Code 3: Both	1	0.45	0	0.00
Code 4 : Not Identified/Mentioned	168	75.68	207	90.79
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 2

Source of the story

Type of Source	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Primary	160	72.07	174	76.32
Code 2: Secondary	35	15.77	37	16.23

Code 3: Both	27	12.16	17	7.46
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 3

Number of people

Number of people	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: 1 Person	31	13.96	46	20.18
Code 2: 2 Person	31	13.96	26	11.40
Code 3: More than 2 Person	125	56.31	137	60.09
Code 4: Anonymous	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 5: Not applicable	35	15.77	19	8.33
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 4

Function in the story (1st person)

Type of Source	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Subject	85	38.29	139	60.96
Code 2: Spokesperson	78	35.14	62	27.19
Code 3: Expert	9	4.05	6	2.63
Code 4: Personal Experience Code	15	6.76	2	0.88
Code 5: Eyewitness	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 6: Not Applicable	35	15.77	19	8.33
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 5

Sex of first person

Sex of first person	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1 :Female	39	17.57	82	35.96
Code 2: Male	146	65.77	126	55.26
Code 3: Transgender	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4:Not Mentioned	2	0.90	1	0.44
Code 5 : Not Applicable	35	15.77	19	8.33
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table :6

Identify as victim or survivor (1st person)

Sex of first person	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1 : Victim	52	23.42	62	27.19
Code 2: Survivor	1	0.45	0	0.00
Code 3: Both	0	0.00	1	0.44
Code 4:Neither victim nor survivor	134	60.36	146	64.04
Code 5: Not applicable	35	15.77	19	8.33
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 7

Family Role given (1st Person)

Type of Source	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Yes	23	10.36	70	30.70
Code 2: No	164	73.87	139	60.96
Code 3: Not Applicable	35	15.77	19	8.33
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 8

Directly Quoted(1st Person)

Type of Source	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Yes	102	45.95	65	28.51
Code 2: No	85	38.29	144	63.16
Code 3: Not Applicable	35	15.77	19	8.33
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 9

Function in the story (2nd person)

Type of Source	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Subject	49	22.07	78	34.21
Code 2: Spokesperson	88	39.64	76	33.33

Code 3: Expert	8	3.60	3	1.32
Code 4: Personal Experience Code	9	4.05	3	1.32
Code 5: Eyewitness	1	0.45	2	0.88
Code 6: Not Applicable	67	30.18	66	28.95
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 10

Sex of 2nd person

Sex of Second person	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1 :Female	15	6.76	20	8.77
Code 2: Male	139	62.61	142	62.28
Code 3: Transgender	1	0.45	0	0.00
Code 4:Not Mentioned	67	30.18	0	0.00
Code 5 : Not Applicable	15	6.76	66	28.95
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 11

Identify as victim or survivor (2nd person)

Sex of second person	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1 : Victim	21	9.46	16	7.02
Code 2: Survivor	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 3: Both	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4:Neither victim nor survivor	134	60.36	146	64.04
Code 5: Not applicable	67	30.18	66	28.95
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 12

Family Role given (2nd Person)

Type of Source	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Yes	16	7.21	39	17.11
Code 2: No	138	62.16	123	53.95
Code 3: Not Applicable	68	30.63	66	28.95
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 13

Directly Quoted (2d Person)

Type of Source	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %

Code 1: Yes	81	36.49	59	25.88
Code 2: No	74	33.33	103	45.18
Code 3: Not Applicable	67	30.18	66	28.95
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 14

Story About Women : Gramer Kagoj = 19 Dainik Purbanchal= 62 **Challenge Stereotypes:** Gramer Kagoj = 1 Dainik Purbanchal= 8 **Warrant Further Analysis:** Gramer Kagoj = 35 Dainik Purbanchal= 50

Photograph

Photograph	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
"Code 1 : Picture of Female	8	3.60	6	2.63
Code 2: Picture of Male	35	15.77	10	4.39
Code 3:Both	24	10.81	6	2.63
Code 4: Others	14	6.31	7	3.07
Code 5: No Photographs "	141	63.51	199	87.28
	222	100.00	228	100.00

Table : 15

Character Wheel

Character	Gramer Kagoj	Percentage %	Dainik Purbanchal	Percentage %
Code 1: Inspires me	0	0.00	4	1.75
Code2: Amuse me	0	0.00	14	6.14
Code 3: Educate Me	0	0.00	6	2.63
Code 4: Keep me on trend	0	0.00	8	3.51
Code 5: Update me	156	70.27	155	67.98
Code 6: Give me perspective	0	0.00	41	17.98
Total	156	70.27	4	1.75

Table :16

Online

Topic :

Topic	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Government & Politics	44	18.33	31	12.92
Code 2: Economy	36	15.00	40	16.67
Code 3: Science & Health	36	15.00	79	32.92
Code 4: Celebrity, Arts & Culture	56	23.33	21	8.75
Code 5: Crimes & Violence	14	5.83	8	3.33
Code 6: Social & Legal	52	21.67	52	21.67
Code 7: Gender based Violence	1	0.42	0	0.00
Code 8: Environment & Climate change	0	0.00	9	3.75

Code 9 : Others	1	0.42	0	0.00
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table :17

Sex of Reporter:

Gender	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Female	3	1.25	1	0.42
Code 2 : Male	43	17.92	23	9.58
Code 3: Both	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4 : Not Identified/Mentioned	194	80.83	216	90.00
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table :18

Source of the story

Type of Source	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Primary	161	67.08	121	50.42
Code 2: Secondary	45	18.75	85	35.42
Code 3: Both	34	14.17	34	14.17
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 19

Number of people

Number of people	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews24	Percentage %
Code 1: 1 Person	40	16.67	31	12.92
Code 2: 2 Person	41	17.08	38	15.83
Code 3: More than 2 Person	114	47.50	88	36.67
Code 4: Anonymous	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 5: Not applicable	45	18.75	83	34.58
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 20

Function in the story (1st person)

Type of Source	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Subject	97	40.42	51	21.25
Code 2: Spokesperson	75	31.25	93	38.75
Code 3: Expert	8	3.33	6	2.50
Code 4: Personal Experience Code	14	5.83	6	2.50
Code 5: Eyewitness	0	0.00	1	0.42
Code 6: Not Applicable	46	19.17	83	34.58
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 21

Sex of first person

Sex of first person	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1 :Female	50	20.83	41	17.08
Code 2: Male	138	57.50	112	46.67
Code 3: Transgender	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4:Not Mentioned	6	2.50	4	1.67
Code 5 : Not Applicable	46	19.17	83	34.58
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 22

Identify as victim or survivor (1st person)

Sex of first person	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1 : Victim	49	20.42	28	11.67
Code 2: Survivor	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 3: Both	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4:Neither victim nor survivor	145	60.42	129	53.75
Code 5: Not applicable	46	19.17	83	34.58

| | 240 | 100.00 | 240 | 100.00 |

Table : 23

Family Role given (1st Person)

Type of Source	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Yes	26	10.83	17	7.08
Code 2: No	167	69.58	139	57.92
Code 3: Not Applicable	47	19.58	84	35.00
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 24

Directly Quoted(1st Person)

Type of Source	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Yes	123	51.25	108	45.00
Code 2: No	71	29.58	49	20.42
Code 3: Not Applicable	46	19.17	83	34.58
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 25

Function in the story (2nd person)

Type of Source	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Subject	44	18.33	24	10.00
Code 2: Spokesperson	88	36.67	86	35.83
Code 3: Expert	9	3.75	6	2.50
Code 4: Personal Experience Code	13	5.42	9	3.75
Code 5: Eyewitness	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 6: Not Applicable	86	35.83	115	47.92
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table :26

Sex of 2nd person

Sex of first person	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1 :Female	25	10.42	12	5.00
Code 2: Male	124	51.67	110	45.83
Code 3: Transgender	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4:Not Mentioned	5	2.08	3	1.25
Code 5 : Not Applicable	86	35.83	115	47.92
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 27

Identify as victim or survivor (2nd person)

Sex of first person	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1 : Victim	17	7.08	15	6.25
Code 2: Survivor	0	0.00	1	0.42
Code 3: Both	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4:Neither victim nor survivor	137	57.08	109	45.42
Code 5: Not applicable	86	35.83	115	47.92
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 28

Family Role given (2nd Person)

Type of Source	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Yes	14	5.83	7	2.92
Code 2: No	140	58.33	118	49.17
Code 3: Not Applicable	86	35.83	115	47.92
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 29

Directly Quoted (2d Person)

Type of Source	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Yes	105	43.75	79	32.92
Code 2: No	49	20.42	45	18.75
Code 3: Not Applicable	86	35.83	116	48.33
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table : 30

Story About Women : Bangla Tribune = 27 Jagonews24= 15 **Challenge Stereotypes:** Bangla Tribune = 0 Jagonews24= 0 **Warrant Further Analysis:** Bangla Tribune = 17

Jagonews24= 11

Photograph

Photograph	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
"Code 1 : Picture of Female	33	13.75	21	8.75
Code 2: Picture of Male	95	39.58	105	43.75
Code 3:Both	48	20.00	60	25.00
Code 4: Others	63	26.25	54	22.50
Code 5: No Photographs "	1	0.42	0	0.00
	240	100.00	240	100.00

Table :31

Character Wheel

Character	Bangla Tribune	Percentage %	Jagonews 24	Percentage %
Code 1: Inspires me	5	3.09	0	0.00
Code2: Amuse me	13	8.02	1	0.62
Code 3: Educate Me	1	0.62	0	0.00
Code 4: Keep me on trend	1	0.62	1	0.62
Code 5: Update me	142	87.65	160	98.77
Code 6: Give me perspective	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	162	100.00	162	100.00

Table :32

Television

1. **Topic**

Topic	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Government & Politics	61	25.63	48	18.82
Code 2: Economy	15	6.3	34	13.33
Code 3: Science & Health	40	16.81	61	23.92
Code 4: Celebrity, Arts & Culture	35	14.71	7	2.75
Code 5: Crimes & Violence	26	10.92	41	16.08
Code 6: Social & Legal	50	21.01	50	19.61
Code 7: Gender based Violence	7	2.94	9	3.53
Code 8: Environment & Climate change	2	0.84	3	1.18

Code 9 : Others	2	0.84	2	0.78
	238	100	255	100.00

Table : 33

2. Type of Story

Type	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Investigative	1	0.42	2	0.78
Code 2: Descriptive (current Affair)	143	60.08	115	45.10
Code 3: Development News	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4: Press Conference	5	2.10	16	6.27
Code 5: Desk Report	89	37.39	122	47.84
Code 6: Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 34

3. Duration

Duration	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Less than 1 minute	77	32.35	96	37.65
Code 2: 1- 2 minutes	40	16.81	61	23.92
Code 3: More than 2 minutes	121	50.84	98	38.43
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 35

4. Sex of Reporter

Gender	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Female	26	10.92	7	2.75
Code 2 : Male	125	52.52	122	47.84
Code 3: Transgender	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4 : Not Applicable	87	36.55	126	49.41
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 36

5. Sex of Presenter

Gender	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Female	135	56.72	180	70.59

Code 2 : Male	103	43.28	75	29.41
Code 3: Transgender	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4 :Both	0	0.00	0	0.00
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 37

Source

Type of Source	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Primary	223	93.70	238	93.33
Code 2: Secondary	10	4.20	4	1.57
Code 3: Both	5	2.10	13	5.10
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 38

Number of VOXPOP

	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Number of VOXPOP Male	451	80.11	355.00	76.51
Number of VOXPOP Female	112	19.89	109.00	23.49
	563	100.00	464.00	100.00

Table : 39

Function in the story (1st person)

Type of Source	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Subject	78	32.77	73	28.63
Code 2: Spokesperson	71	29.83	106	41.57
Code 3: Expert	8	3.36	19	7.45
Code 4: Personal Experience Code	34	14.29	24	9.41
Code 5: Eyewitness	0	0.00	1	0.39
Code 6: Not Applicable	47	19.75	32	12.55
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 40

Sex of first person

Sex of first person	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1 :Female	49	20.59	50	19.61
Code 2: Male	140	58.82	173	67.84

Code 3: Transgender	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4:Not Mentioned	3	1.26	1	0.39
Code 5 : Not Applicable	46	19.33	31	12.16
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 41

Identify as victim or survivor (1st person)

Sex of first person	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1 : Victim	26	10.92	29	11.37
Code 2: Survivor	1	0.42	0	0.00
Code 3: Both	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4:Neither victim nor survivor	165	69.33	194	76.08
Code 5: Not applicable	46	19.33	32	12.55
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 42

Family Role given (1st Person)

Type of Source	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Yes	19	7.98	15	5.88
Code 2: No	172	72.27	208	81.57
Code 3: Not Applicable	47	19.75	32	12.55
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 43

Story About Women

Story About Women	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
"Code 1 : Yes	28	11.76	24	9.41
Code 2: No	210	88.24	231	90.59
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 44

Role of women in visual

Role of women in visual	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
"Code 1 : Active Participation	73	30.67	84	32.94

Code 2: Relevant but not active participation	27	11.34	40	15.69
Code 3: Neither Active nor Relevant Participation	17	7.14	21	8.24
Code 4: Not Applicable	121	50.84	110	43.14
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 45

Challenge Stereotypes

Challenge Stereotypes	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
"Code 1 : Yes	7	2.94	1	0.39
Code 2: No	231	97.06	254	99.61
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 46

Warrant further Analysis

Warrant further Analysis	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
"Code 1 : Yes	28	11.76	12	4.71
Code 2: No	210	88.24	243	95.29
	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 47

Character Wheel

Character	Jamuna TV	Percentage %	Bangla Vision	Percentage %
Code 1: Inspires me	3	1.26	1	0.39
Code2: Amuse me	26	10.92	2	0.78
Code 3: Educate Me	0	0.00	0	0.00
Code 4: Keep me on trend	38	15.97	25	9.80
Code 5: Update me	142	59.66	201	78.82
Code 6: Give me perspective	29	12.18	26	10.20
Total	238	100.00	255	100.00

Table : 48

Cross tab Table:

Function_of_first_Person * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Gramer Kagoj)

Count

		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	Total
Subject Code		28	57	0	0	85
Spokesperson		7	69	2	0	78
Function_of_first_Person	Expert Code	0	9	0	0	9
	Personal Experience Code	4	11	0	0	15
Not Applicable		0	0	0	35	35
Total		39	146	2	35	222

Table 49

Function_of_first_Person * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Doinik Purbanchol)

Count

		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	Total
Subject Code		68	71	0	0	139
Spokesperson		13	48	1	0	62
	Expert Code	1	5	0	0	6
	Personal Experience Code	0	2	0	0	2
Not Applicable		0	0	0	19	19
Total		82	126	1	19	228

Table 50

Function_of_first_Person * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Bangla Tribune)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Function_ of_first _P erson	Subject Code	33	63	1	0	97
	Spokesperson	12	58	5	0	75
	Expert Code	2	6	0	0	8
	Personal Experience Code	3	11	0	0	14
	Not Applicable	0	0	0	46	46
Total		50	138	6	46	240

Table:51

Function_of_first_Person * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Jaago news)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Function_ of_ first_Pers on	Subject Code	25	26	0	0	51
	Spokesperson	12	78	3	0	93
	Expert Code	2	4	0	0	6
	Personal Experience Code	1	4	1	0	6
	Eye witness Code	1	0	0	0	1
	Not Applicable	0	0	0	83	83
Total		41	112	4	83	240

Table :52

Function_of_first_Person * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Jamuna TV)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Function _of_first _Person	Subject Code	34	42	2	0	78
	Spokesperson	4	67	0	0	71
	Expert Code	1	7	0	0	8
	Personal Experience Code	10	24	0	0	34
	Not Applicable	0	0	1	46	47
Total		49	140	3	46	238

Table :53

Function_of_first_Person * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Bangla Vision)

Count

	Sex_of_first_Person					Total
	0	:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Subject Code	0	29	36	0	0	65
Spokesperson	1	10	82	0	0	93
Expert Code	0	0	19	0	0	19
Personal Experience Code	0	4	20	0	0	24
Eye witness Code	0	0	1	0	0	1
Not Applicable	0	0	0	1	29	30
Total	1	43	158	1	29	232

Table :54

Identify_Victim_or_survivor * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Gramer Kagoj)

Count

	Sex_of_first_Person				Total
	:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Victim	23	29	0	0	52
Survivor	0	1	0	0	1
Neither victim nor survivor	16	116	2	0	134
Not applicable	0	0	0	35	35
Total	39	146	2	35	222

Table :55

Identify_Victim_or_survivor * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Dainik Purbanchol)

Count

	Sex_of_first_Person				Total
	:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Victim	23	29	0	0	52
Survivor	0	1	0	0	1
Neither victim nor survivor	16	116	2	0	134
Not applicable	0	0	0	35	35
Total	39	146	2	35	222

Table :56

Identify_Victim_or_survivor * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Bangla Tribune)

Count

	Sex_of_first_Person				Total
	:Female	Male	Not	Not	

	e		Mentioned	Applicable	
Victim	21	27	1	0	49
Neither victim nor survivor	29	111	5	0	145
Not applicable	0	0	0	46	46
Total	50	138	6	46	240

Table:57

Identify_Victim_or_survivor * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Jaago News)

Count

	Sex_of_first_Person				Total
	:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Victim	18	9	1	0	28
Neither victim nor survivor	23	103	3	0	129
Not applicable	0	0	0	83	83
Total	41	112	4	83	240

Table :58

Identify_Victim_or_survivor * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Jamuna TV)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Identify_Victim_or_surviv or	Victim	16	9	1	0	26
	Survivor	1	0	0	0	1
	Neither victim nor survivor	32	131	1	1	165
	Not applicable	0	0	1	45	46
Total		49	140	3	46	238

Table :60

Identify_Victim_or_survivor * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Bangla Vision)

Count

	Sex_of_first_Person					Total
	0	:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Victim	0	11	14	0	0	25
Neither victim nor survivor	1	32	144	0	0	177
Not applicable	0	0	0	1	29	30
Total	1	43	158	1	29	232

Table :61

Family_role_given * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Gramer Kagoj)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Family_role_gi ven	Yes	13	10	0	0	23
	No	26	136	2	0	164
	NA	0	0	0	35	35
Total		39	146	2	35	222

Table :62

Family_role_given * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Dainik Purbanchal)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Family_role_gi ven	Yes	38	32	0	0	70
	No	44	94	1	0	139
	NA	0	0	0	19	19
Total		82	126	1	19	228

Table :63

Family_role_given * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Bangla tribune)

Count

	Sex_of_first_Person				Total
	:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Yes	12	14	0	0	26
No	38	123	6	0	167
Family_role_given NA	0	0	0	46	46
4	0	1	0	0	1
Total	50	138	6	46	240

Table : 64

Family_role_given * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Jamuna TV)

Count   **Family_role_given * Sex_of_first_Person Crosstabulation (Jaago News)**

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Yes		15 4		0	0	19
Family_role_given	No	34	136	2	0	172
	NA	0 0		1	4 6	47
Total		4	14	3		23
	Yes	11 9	6 0	0	0 4	17 8
Family_role_given	No	30	105	4	0 6	139
Total	NA	41 0	111 2 4	0	83 83	240 84

Table :65

Family_role_given * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation(Bangla Vision)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
	Yes	5	8	0	0	13
Family_role_given	No	4	150	0	0	189
	NA	0	0	1	29	30
Total		44	158	1	29	232

Table :66

Directly_quoted * Sex_of_first_Person Crosstabulation (Gramer Kagoj)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Directly_quoted	Yes	14	86	2	0	102
	No	25	60	0	0	85
	Not Applicable	0	0	0	35	35
Total		39	146	2	35	222

Table 67

Directly_quoted * Sex_of_first_Person Crosstabulation (Dainik Purbanchol)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Directly_quoted	Yes	15	49	1	0	65
	No	67	77	0	0	144
	Not Applicable	0	0	0	19	19
Total		82	126	1	19	228

Table:68

Directly_quoted * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Bangla Tribune)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Directly_quoted	Yes	23	95	5	0	123
	No	27	43	1	0	71
	Not Applicable	0	0	0	46	46
Total		50	138	6	46	240

Table :69

Directly_quoted * Sex_of_first_Person Cross tabulation (Jaago News)

Count

		Sex_of_first_Person				Total
		:Female	Male	Not Mentioned	Not Applicable	
Directly_quoted	Yes	17	87	4	0	108
	No	24	25	0	0	49
	Not Applicable	0	0	0	83	83
Total		41	112	4	83	240

Table :70