

## **GEOGRAPHIC VIEWS ON THE NEPALI NEWSPAPER**

### **An Analysis on Press Prints and Universal Understanding**

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#### **Abstract**

*The profession of newspaper has been becoming more challenging in recent years. In the underdeveloped country like Nepal, media has been misused, misguided and misbehaved. The big publishing house monopolized market. They have influenced in using government facilities and diverting people's attention towards their narrow interest of political nature. In fact, newspaper can play disaster role to destroy political and social system. In the time of people's movement, newspaper has played active role to initiate revolution. Negative news has been diffused much during the People's Movement. Everything good or bad has been criticized. Newspapers often used bombarding words to oppose opposition's role. Similarly, unsocial and inhuman activities have been encouraged by publishing random thoughts and prioritizing their news on attack and crimes. Publication of negative news ultimately hampered the journalist. Standardization of newspaper in the changing context can be achieved by promoting more creative works and encouraging those activities which have reformed the society and also contributed to bring sound development. The society never can go up just reading negative news and anti social news. The journalist needs to reform their vision. They should focus good, encouraging and creative news rather than publishing critical news on harassment to personalities and cool events. Weekly newspaper are playing active role as mouthpiece of their parties and/or school of thoughts. They are neglecting people's aspiration and highlighting one sided thoughts without considering other's ideas and visions. This brought high toll in vandalism in media. Crime is increasing. The value system has been collapsed. People discouraged and country headed towards failure state. Newspaper should work as a watching dog to protect human values, national sovereignty, national unity and identity. Creativity and constructive ideas must be promoted. Narrow and selfish individual never can be a successful journalist. A journalist is also a lawyer and referee. Journalist can play a role of parents to the nation. Freedom for the enrichment of human civilization must be considered. A journalist has great role but never can be a dictator. Journalist is a mediator not ruler. Journalist can make the king not treat himself as a king. Journalist is freedom fighter but restricted to use own freedom. Social norms and values, academic conscience and humanistic attitude control them. To promote society, journalist should encourage literature, music and art. Without enriching them, man becomes beast. To promote development, journalist has to cooperate to disseminate new creative and constructive ideas. Too much criticism is fatal. It may boomerang. Critical thinking is essential but it should be for the betterment of situation not to bring worst condition in the life of the people and country. In my observation, maturity is lacking in the contemporary Nepali newspaper. The situation will improve soon because young journalist is emerging and they are in learning process. Their learning certainly will teach to guide the betterment of the society and bring fruitful development in the nation.*

**Key words:** Journalism geography, location-place-interaction, critical thinking, creativity, disaster news, column writing, information, advertisement, entertainment, editorial, atlas, cartography, media attack, miscommunication, mass media, paparazzo, yellow journalism, topo-sheet, news-atlas, mapping news, linguistic geography, conceptual language, political play, free press, current events, censor.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In a fine morning of Sivaratri March 8, 2005, this writer encountered two newspapers while reading several daily papers published in Nepal. Those two newspapers were The Rising Nepal and The Kathmandu Post. Both were published from big houses of prestigious public and private publication houses. After reading both of the daily newspaper there raised some queries and questions. There was several news on which *Japan aid* was one of them. The news was printed in the first page in both

newspapers. The news printed in the paper was treated differently in sites and sizes. News are generally distorted and overstressed in definite tone. The government media found tried to flow positive news while private looked stressed in negative news. This type of tendencies affects in shaping news selection and editing in the newspaper. As such both physical and mental appearances of the news differed much in the public and private newspapers. The discrimination and differences in the newspaper as such has created specific readership in the society. Generally, topics

covered in the Nepali newspaper are Editorial, Advertisement (Notice, Bid, Obituaries, Congratulation etc.), Business/Economy, Sports, Entertainment (film, art, literature), Political news, Social news, Disaster news (natural and man made), International news related to home country, International news (of global value) not related to the home country, Information and knowledge etc., Book release and reviews, Column writing and thought provoking feature articles, Letters to the editor and reader's reactions, Views and Interviews, Tit-bit information etc. Following questions challenged to find justification of differences in news projection in different newspaper. Why the common theme and news of high values located in different parts of the paper? Is there any reason to provide specific place for the particular news? Is there any intention to place particular news to overshadow other news? Whether news selected to flow definite ideas and thoughts are based on definite interest and objectives? Whether provoking issues for the hidden movement played inside or not? Whether it has indicated certain intention, value and importance in preferential presentation and placement in definite spaces of newspaper or not?

There are many types of topics in newspaper. The use of space is directly related to the geography. The main thing is that a newspaper uses a specific space of the paper in projecting news. The space of the paper is like the space of the geographic map. As the map is the representation of earth's feature and phenomena, the newspaper presents the picture of events and activities happening around the earth surface. The news presents some sort of features which have spatial in nature. All news and its use of space is the concern of the people. The geographer supplies information and cartographer prepares the map. In the newspaper different correspondents/agents supplies news and editor prepares for the print. How a journalist uses the newspaper space? The study of geography of newspaper solves the queries and questions on this matter of public interest. As geography and journalism are following holistic approach both have co-relations on the studies of the human phenomena occurring on the surface of the earth.

## REVIEW

Since the work of a journalist is as wide as the world, it is nearest with the geography. Crime to court, law to literature, fashion, art, music and drama to disaster all links with space. A journalist visualizes and internalizes comments and criticizes according to his values, thoughts, interest and visions. This perception also is related to space and surrounding

society. In the contemporary world no subject can survive in isolation. Geographer can give idea to a journalist in the proper use of the space. Simultaneously, journalism helps to understand changing world to the geographers.

The Geography of Journalism and Media Geography are established as a link between geography and IT. The geography of media covers cinema, television, the internet, music, art, advertising, newspapers and magazines, video and animation. Geography has provided a space for contributions to current issues. This has helped geography to extend the boundaries of the traditional academic field. How journalism produces space? Dealing with the community of democrats and division of the nation as local, national, regional and global, is matter of interest in geography. How news circulates to place and people? What news newspapers disseminate to the people? Interaction between man and environment and its information to the people are important subject matter of both fields.

There are theoretical and methodological approaches to the theme. In reality, investigation of a broad perspective of media and journalism formulate norms among readers. People select paper with the evaluation of reputation and reliability. In fact, people evaluate newspaper in the basis of its reliability, readability and validity of the news. Topics might include, but are not limited to: horizons and boundaries of news coverage, locations of journalistic practice, journalism as cartography, communities of journalism, news consumption, constructions of space, place and identity, geographies of news, circulation of news and media, audiences as communities, on-line news spaces, journalism as representational practice, mediating globalization, hyper-local news coverage.

A journalist's product is not an end. His product can be the subject of exploration, explanation and exposition. One can evaluate mapping of the news. Their works can be visualized from the different geographic angles and make a conclusion of identity what kind of journalist they are? Are they very individualistic, local or universal? Do they favor specific 'ism' or have pre conceived notion? What interest do they have? Why they distort reality? Do they think readers are idiot? Some of the Nepali newspaper is found unable to discriminate droppings of cow and cowboy. A successful newspaper is a lawyer projecting and pleading truth. In the dissemination of constructive information they are directors of the societal welfare. Paper protects national identity and



In the man made disaster this author has included media attack too. Attacking media also increased dangerously. Media attack and attack to the media as well as miscommunication are disastrous aspects of contemporary Nepal in mass communication.

**Media attack:** With certain interest media starts attacking the people and character assassination brings disaster in the life of such people. It is very difficult to construct personality but it can be put into dark with single news. Newspaper attack sometime hazardously and creating disaster. (Panday, 2001, p. 27). In recent years attack to the media also is in growing tendency. This types of treatment whether from the part of journalist or general people hampers the norms and values of the society.

**Miscommunication:** Sometime media brings wrong news. India Today brought the Game Plan to minimize the country's nationality. Even BBC broadcasted a poll attacking the freedom of the country. Indian media are publishing idiot news on Nepal (like nonsense claim of the birth place of Buddha and location of the Mount Everest). Simultaneously, some of the Indian journalist does not hesitate to treat Nepal as a small brother. Ambassador frequently crosses the diplomatic border lines. Some time due to madness of the Indian film stars there has occurred tension between people of two countries. The news blaming the country and hampering national sovereignty has caused losses frequently. The world is becoming narrower through the development of mass communication. The electronic media has dominant role in every walk of life. Even an individual's personal life is affected by computer crimes. All information exposed without any restriction and censored attempt to all ages create unsafe atmosphere. Porn pictures are free in waves. It is within everybody's reach. Computer is giving birth not only to good things but also to different types of crimes and helping criminal networks as well as conspiracy of all sorts. Indian Game Plan created a miscommunication in 2000 and Indian film stars, another case in 2001 were really disaster created by miscommunication proliferated through mass media. During the national crisis of Royal massacre in June 2001, Indian media broadcasted wrong and humiliating news which hampered good relations. People of Nepal found bad intention of India towards this country. Even some editors and correspondents within the country also played wrongly during this national crisis. So called political leaders are found high handed in internal affairs and political matters of Nepal. The borderless media now became focal medium to disseminate the realities of the nation.

**Paparazzo:** In the case of Prince Diana, paparazzi followed everywhere and exposed even the private life. It has brought disasters in peaceful and private life. In the modern society it has become a big problem for the popular people. But exposition of corruption like in 'Tahelka' in India (2001) type of events brings awareness to the People. In the Vietnam War a photographer took a photo of a girl running with burning body due to the U.S. bombs, which got Pulitzer Prize. Press photography and/or photojournalism are sometime hazardous and sometime praiseworthy to expose right thing in the right time. Journalism is becoming more and more sensitive. Journalist is getting threats, abductions, physical and mental torture, arrests and murders too. In Nepal, about a thousand journalists faced bitter problems in 2006-7. Press freedom could not be guaranteed by the government and press people are also not playing their free role in conveying news. During the conflict more journalists were killed. Not only by rebels but also by the government there starts careful attack to hide their weakness.

**Yellow journalism:** Newspaper some time attack vigorously. Character assassination as well as preconceived notion becomes major feature in such case. Attacking businessman in hidden case, projecting nonsense things to less valued details of anti parties are fatal. Nepali newspaper has attacked the king after political takeover which remained strong protest to take out the Shah from the centrally located palace. But there lacked good guidance to protect Nepali identity, humanity, nationality as well as unity. Editors and correspondents are also blamed for taking payment of embassy and definite organization to raise vital issues. They are found loyal to protect their group interest which ultimately hampered the journalist in the country.

Exploration-journalism leads explosion: Journalist investigating secrets of smuggler, dacoits, and gangs of terrorist and anti political groups always found fatal. Such journalist have been threatened and even killed in Nepal. News of in- depth investigation can hamper to the target group. So such group always becomes anti to the journalist. So journalist has to investigate areas of disasters to protect the journalist and paper. To handle dangerous areas special preparation is needed. While in dealing sensitive subjects too, they have to be careful in happening bad incidents. Journalism as a fourth part of a state should have well equipped to disseminate realities society informed. Geographic ideas and knowledge as such became an essential theme in the journalism of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Source: The Third Pole, 2001, page 2-3. (The Rising Nepal and the Kathmandu Post, Apr.14, 2001).

**Crisis of culture and civilization:** In critical period journalism cruses the human rights and assassination of character becomes intense. After the Royal massacre the palace has been targeted much in Nepal. The power of the press has shown to bring the great change. But there are some ethics of the press which should not be crushed. Press should be able to save the human values and norms. Paper pollution has created disaster in social norms and values. The depletion of human values and norms are in increasing trends. Journalist should care the national interest diplomatically. Decomposition of culture created void and unrest in the society.

Paper pollution can be viewed from three angles: a) projection of polluted thoughts, b) encouragement of negative attitudes including bad habits, interest and behavior, c) random use of visual photographs etc. Nepal has history of suicide due to print of nude photo of a girl in the paper. Rough presentation of information some time harms vigorously. So journalism has high value of editors. Editors should be educated, experienced, wide and wise. Mass media some time plays as an advertising agency. In the people's movement some of the paper printed schedule of *Banda* which became more effective to close and stop whole country. Without such media role there was no possibility to cover the country as a whole within few days.

**Map interpretation:** Only more able students of geography can interpret topographical-sheets. Due to specific map languages used in topo-sheet, one has to gain reading skills to understand map of such technical nature.

A systematic approach is essential for the analysis of physical and human landscapes. Checklist can be developed on each specific subject. Public response depends on social-influences. Media can help to realize the situation, inform and educate people, develop sense of community and commonality. Provide information, knowledge. Provide entertainment. Help to modernize and change. Transmit culture, thoughts and innovative ideas. Transform modern outlook, global understanding and changes. How communication works? What should be communicated? How the audience behaves and response the projected topics? All are important in geographical thinking. For the advanced studies map analysis is essential. In the newspaper interpretation the physical landscape can be location (placement of the news), size (length and width of the print), area (How much

space given to the news?) and presentation style (script with photo, exploratory etc). Human ecological landscapes can be partiality and favor, intention and interest. Selection of important and less important news, in fact, is a difficult task. Among all, humanitarian ground is important. An enlighten reader can raise interest on a news paper in following sections: 1. location and placement of news, 2. space occupied in the paper, 3. linkage between two news, 4. message and thoughts disseminated, 5. reserved area for specific purpose. With the checklist in each broad table an able reader can explore, explain and expose the newspaper whether they are carrying news rightly or not? Although journalist enjoys much freedom, geographical interpretation of news can help them to judge and justify the use of freedom and ethics of journalism.

The geography of newspaper is based on the philosophy of space use and projection of important features in the paper. The journalism geography may have different meaning like where does the news come and consume? What types of materials are printed? What area has dominant role? The geography of newspaper itself explores and exposes the presentation, distribution and projection of news in the paper space. More area to the specific news has been provided by the Rising Nepal. Some neglect specific subject and highlight different scenario. In the presentation of news, the Rising Nepal found ahead to report appreciation of the Japanese Government. Another paper restricted it and presented only flat news. Flat, here means just informative and simple coverage. It has been said that accuracy, honesty and sensitivity to news are universal assets. The geography of newspaper also can analyze its attributes on the basis of news presented in the paper.

Geography is the science of exploration and explanation. As such the main theme is basically location (placement like front and first, last, inside and corner as well as direction up and down, left and right and/or middle); place (area of specific news like head of the states' news and greetings, editorial, exchange rates and weather); relationship with places (position like news of common nature and similarities of topics); movement (flow of thoughts, mode of criticism, stress, and focus of news) and regions (area of homogenous subject matter such as sports, business/economy and literature/entertainment page etc). The geography of newspaper recognizes the free, fair and fine presentation of news. Freedom of journalism does not mean within dictator and beyond law. Whether professional ethics have been maintained or not? can be the academic concern. So the justification of

this paper lies in careful analysis of the presentation of news. People who have highly educated can evaluate the intension of the placement of news. Presentation of a news paper can be examined from different angles. Large mass of people believe what news printed in their prestigious paper. As such some time news can create social problems and affect mass communication. Some time free-lancing and amateur writer demonstrate negative attitude to get space in the newspaper. Some editor disseminates corrupted thoughts and some intentionally stress negative ideas. Their one sided and polluted views can give popularity to both writer and newspaper for short period of time. But it can be fatal to the nation and people. Competence of writer can be utilized in many specialize subjects. The danger for freelancers of one sided presentation always remains high. The world is changing and the change may kick those who disseminate distortions and negative thoughts. If something mistaken, Journalist becomes most dangerous criminal. They can damage many things like character assassination to the national security, unity and identity. A newspaper can create unfounded rumor, protection to the criminal, diversion of the crisis, conflicts and confrontation etc. In the national interest, the paper can work as a guard. Editorial independence is not always preferable. Some time criticism to the government become fatal to the national integration. Some time news of social crime hamper to the established culture of the country. Selection and presentation are most important aspects in the projection of news. This all indicates a free and fine role of a paper as the watchdog. It has been said that a good news editor has overall charges of the production. He decides contents, shape, size and space allocation priorities etc. Though the news operation is the main task of editor in a newspaper there is no field of studies to analyze good and bad of newspaper. The geography of newspaper tries to operate lacking and likings of newspaper.

There are many definitions on news. The most popular one is, "North, East, West, South, what comes from there makes news". This indicates the coverage of all areas. News comes from all direction. Obviously, news has no geographic boundaries. But newspaper has boundaries. Readers are selective. Some read only part and particular subject of interest. But newspaper must examine what makes news. There are many techniques including local news, money, crime, sex, conflict, religion, disaster, tragedy, humor etc and so on. Personal impact and human interest to novelty and the underdog all are subjects in the newspaper. There are various factors of geographic nature in creating news value. Four main factors are related to geographic attributes.

**Timeliness-** New and hot news create excitement. Temporal aspect is more important in news.

**Proximity-** More interest in a minor event close to reader occurs than more important event far away. Distance as a geographic factor is also important in journalism.

**Size-** To draw attention either very large or very small size, news draw more attention. How much space should be given to specific news? This plays vital role in the use of newspaper space. Small space in the front page is like value of small land like in the Central Business District (CBD) of a town.

**Importance-** The content selection is important. What sounds important to the Rising Nepal may not be important to the Kathmandu Post. Evaluation of news content and ranking for the projection is a responsible aspect as a geographer selects facts to show in the map. Spot news and news stories have their own importance. Some are big news and some are small. Who, what, when, where, why and how inquiries helps to attract readers in writing the news story. But in the modern days writing a lead is more important to make news effective.

Presenting Sports, Business and farms, classified advertisement and educational notice all became popular in most of the newspaper. Weather, money exchange rate, obituary also found as regular features in Nepali newspaper. Horoscope, government notice, letters to the editor and/or reader's reaction, vacancy announcement all are taking permanent spaces. In the column writing question-answer, interview, book review, crime reporting etc are famous. The headline writing became an art. Some are presenting bitter criticism and negative thoughts instead creative and constructive criticism. Some are becoming mouthpiece of certain sector. Each newspaper has social responsibility. Though advertisement has been given first preference (60 per cent) there are many items to share in the newspaper.

### **The newspaper occupies more geographic topics**

Foreign news, economy, industry, agriculture, transportation and communication, trade and commerce, weather, disaster etc. are geographical topics found in most of the newspaper. Newspaper and geography has strong relations of dimensional nature. Use of news in paper space as well as geographic category of news and research resources provided ample scope in the new field of geography of newspaper. No work has been found in internet search in this field. As such the author claims this Journalism Geography is new sub-branch propagated in 2005 from Nepal.

## ASSUMPTIONS

This researcher was reading everyday about half a dozen daily and weekly newspapers. During study period the researcher found dimensional factors which can be helpful to improve the standard of a newspaper. News presentation in each paper was of two types: 1. Common subject matter, 2. Special subject matter. Both have been presented in their own style. Mostly, common news has been found much distorted directly in their location, length and legitimacy. This gave an idea in comparing news in the basis of geographical mapping concept. This researcher started comparing different news daily in each newspaper for one week. Two aspects have been taken to compare. The first one is **location** and second one is **content**. In geography map is a replica of space. In newspaper printing paper is space to depict facts. As such this researcher found some similarities as well as importance of geography in newspaper and newspaper in geography. So with this base there rose many assumptions:

- Newspaper run by private paper always attack to the government.
- Private newspaper disseminates more negative news than the public run newspaper.
- Each newspaper favors news of specific nature (in accordance with specific interest and intention) in presentation.
- As geography adopts holistic approach different information printed in the newspaper can be the source of geographical research.
- Current events presented in the newspaper can disseminate knowledge, thoughts and visions of various natures along with revision of definite topics and update fact and figures.
- Geography and newspaper can share knowledge and develop reciprocal relationship for the betterment in fulfilling professional interests in each area.
- Banner news has some interest specific to newspaper editorial board.
- News of the person related to editorial desk gets extra preference in coverage and placement. Like the book release and review of the column writer and editorial member get extra benefit from its presentation.
- The coverage of topic is of holistic nature in both areas. Geography as a holistic subject and journalism as a field of diverse areas can develop relations for mutual benefit.

## PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The concept paper on the linkage of journalism and geography is to highlight an outline of the newly

emerged thoughts to establish new sub-branch in geography.

This study is intended to investigate spatial use of the newspaper. Space in oriental conceptual thinking is universe. To me space is not only a unit of the earth; it is a space of time and place in heart i.e. something abstract which is difficult to explain (may be impression and feeling). In this broad context this writer was watching media carefully since new millennium. Man is becoming more universal with the explosion of information technology (IT). But from the presentation of news, one can easily explore intention and interest of the editorial board in underdeveloped countries. Newspaper in developing countries is becoming individualistic, narrow, one sided and selfish in nature. The negative news has been highlighted more with big heading, unnecessary elaboration and intentionally conflict creating. This type of presentation hampers not only life of an individual but also national norms as well as humanistic attitude at large. It is hard to digest modern thoughts and societal values of developed countries. Judgment in selection of items plays vital role in the reputation of the newspaper. Whether a newspaper is using space as a land value system or not? Whether space utilization has followed location in value hierarchy or not? What type of news is getting priority? What intention is sparking inside news? Is there any relation between news and specific newspaper? What sort of materials are getting permanent space in particular newspaper? All these became an essential task to analyze due to the peoples concern of day to day affairs and intensity of their effect?

The 21<sup>st</sup> century is the century of IT. It is taking impressive role of imperialism. It has affected negatively through diverse thoughts encroaching national interest and hampering personal freedom. Radical and abrupt changes ultimately, disturbing society and decomposing humanistic thoughts. In this context, newspaper has crucial role. Newspaper became basic needs as food to the modern man of multi business. Each newspaper is trying to sale their news to fulfill hungry brain of different professionals. The popularity of newspaper depends on

- a) news value of the contents
- b) selection and presentation of news items
- c) placement of items in the paper space.

The newspaper ethics generally stress free, fair and fine journalism in general. At least newspaper in the developing countries follows universal law and practices. And if they realize should be adopted formative attitude. Nationalistic and humanistic

attitude should be developed among most of the journalist in developing countries. This is related to judgment of contents which is well treated in the highly developed countries.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The news affects mass of people. What we know in the contemporary world is from mass media of various kinds. Mass media became like air mass for modern man. Listening media such as Radio, recorded music; AVA like television, computers and the internet, print media such as newspapers and magazines, comics became like daily consuming goods. Mass media has affected individual and society. Media can play both positive and negative role. For example impact of television may encourage life to lead better life in one hand and encourage crimes and violence. Media violence on children i.e. aggressive effect also is becoming news of modern time. The victim effect also created fear about violence too. Children of developed countries observe fights and murders on T.V. in their elementary school life. Children are best caricature which some time creates problems with the broadcasting and publicity of harmful things. The journalist has great role and responsibility but quality of large mass of contemporary journalists of Nepal is very poor. They are not properly guided. As such they do not maintain ethics of journalism. And feel as supreme commander by themselves. They blame aristocrat but they become commander in their thoughts and theories. Their qualification and command in specific thought in reality is weak and they feel themselves dictator. The fight between Gorkhapatra and Advertising agency of July, 2008 was a dirty game in blaming each other. Communication has been misused to fulfill specific interest. Bad intention always creates problems. Which news has to be emphasized? How to present specific subject? Whether and why to publicize the specific news? became challenging task. Whether certain news treatment in separate manner is justifiable or not? If we feel mass media is like air mass for the respiration, we have right to check the pollution level like health hazardous gas emission of the vehicle in the air. The news and any contents should be like oxygen, not nitrogen covering only negative news. Journalism as the oxygen of democracy and its content for the development, paper should be sound and balanced in its composition. Journalism has great role on political process. Censorship and control are not possible. But self realization in the editorial board members is essential. There are dimensional things to be considered while publishing paper. This study thus started

researching under the title "A geographic Study of the Nepali Newspaper"

### OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the research is focused on the use of geographic knowledge in journalism and journalistic information in geography for which following objectives have been set up:

1. To apply geographic themes for the measurement of space-use in the newspaper.
2. To interpret news-maps as an atlas of activities of man and phenomena of nature depicted in the paper.
3. To compare and evaluate news printed in daily news papers.
4. To establish relations between geography and journalism.
5. To suggest measures for the improvement of geographic teaching and editing of the paper from the geographic point of view.

### LIMITATION

In Nepal, there are several newspapers on which following are delimitation of the study:

- a) The newspaper selected for the study was two English Dailies and two vernaculars published in Nepal.
- b) The scope has been confined only four daily papers of private and public publications of Kathmandu.
- c) The study analyzes the newspaper only in the two broad perspectives. Measuring with specific themes and interpreting types of news. Geographic themes have been concentrated to analyze and interpret contents of major news printed in newspaper. Sphere of contents and motifs of the presentation are taken as important aspects.
- d) Under measuring themes, location, placement interaction, motifs and area coverage are included. While the interpretation of the news types, it has covered mapping of the news like political, economic, social and natural news.

### METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this study was the analysis of the published news. Sample was taken from four newspapers published in the same day. Random issues of the given newspaper have been collected to count the news categories. Altogether 28 issues (7 from each representing 7 days of different date used as sample. Some of the issues of the given newspaper gathered randomly to support the collected data. Some of the newspaper has been



purposely used to exemplify the disorders of the news. Factors selected for the analysis of the newspaper are five themes of geography education. News as a subject matter has been analyzed on the basis of geographic Location, Place, Interactions, Movement and Regions. News contents have been grouped in the following sections as an atlas of subject matter.

- Political news (governmental activities and declaration, political speech and events, diplomacy etc)
- Social news (accidents, crimes, adventure, performances, household works etc)
- Economic news (infrastructure, business, agriculture, industry, trade and resources etc)
- Geographic news (restructuring of the administrative units and states, disaster news, climate and climate change, nature, global events of geographic topics etc)
- Entertainment and sports news (art, music, literature, sports, drama and cinema)

Features, column writing and articles (there are literary and academic articles, household contents and entertaining parts printed in the newspaper. Along with the given aspects of news, permanent column such as editorial, advertisement (classified advertisement also), weather forecast, exchange rate, obituary etc. are general things found printed in the Nepalese newspaper. Data collection instrument was developed in the basis of the theme of the printed news of the particular date. Grouping of the statement related to disaster, economy, sports, entertainment etc have been done with generated data on location, site, sizes etc.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The important elements related to geography can be applied in the newspaper. News paper can be measured with the help of geographic themes and also interprets news as a map of thoughts and events; the preliminary survey reveals that the news has to be placed in specific area which has been influenced by the editorial policy. They may select news according to their preference or choice of the areas and interest. There is substantial coverage of spaces in the newspaper. Permanent column space such as editorial, sports, business, money exchange, weather and feature articles are general in many newspaper. There is also flexible space which has been used according to the priority of the editorial policy. And there is another type of space which provided space according to the nature of news. With the analysis of the preliminary study of the four daily newspapers, four sections have been arranged to clarify objectives.

## Section I

### GEOGRAPHIC THEMES TO MEASURE STANDARDIZATION OF NEWS

This section tried to analyze and interpret the news on the basis of five focus fields. On the basis of geographic factors following themes can be the criteria to examine nature of news in the paper space. A printed material has specific position. It has been placed in specific site. Size of the news differs with each other. The physical appearance (Heading, body, illustration) and mental tone of presentation differ in shape. The space coverage also differs. All the given elements can be measured to analyze and interpret newspaper.

#### Measurements

Following geographic themes have been adopted to analyze the geography of newspaper as a map of events.

**Location:** Location of the news and other items in paper pages is most important part of the newspaper. The position of news on the paper is an important aspect from the point of view of its weightage. It refers to position of news and printed unit on the paper surface. Geographical position of the news in the paper plays a vital role to show value and disseminate message. The space given in a particular location, font point or position in space to the news is an important aspect in the news dissemination of the paper. In the newspaper, news has absolute and relative locations. Site of definite news in its positional direction provide news value including priority and stress. News has position on the paper surface. Location of news also describes the position of contents and places on the newspaper. For example simple news presented in frontal upper corner could take advantage of first look, wide reading and popularity. By comparison news usually is low effect in inner marginal and middle areas. The Japanese aid has been overstressed by the government media. Location in general has been placed into four folds of the paper for which north, south for half fold, North-east for upper right side, north-west for upper left side, south east for lower right side and south-west for lower left side or right side of vertical fold represents east (right) and west (left), horizontal fold indicates upper north and lower south. Centrality covering middle portion of the paper has specific value. Left and right corners of the heading also have separate value. Appropriate location of news motivates readers, balances value of newspaper and adds importance of news. News of small value can be given importance with proper

location. News of opposition parties can be put like neighbors together to balance power and position. Thesis and anti-thesis, action and reaction have been used mostly in the reader's column. This type of location tries to justify views of different voices. This trend helps to balance the role of the newspaper. Relative location as such is important in placing news, thoughts and readers' voice in the newspaper.

**Place.** Place in geography is an area having specific identity in the earth. In the case of newspaper each news indicates its identity in the surface of the paper. Like cartoon corner and editorial, news fixed in the specific place popularize for its title (name) and position. In geography place has definite identity. Like Jomsom, Pokhara, Tansen, Butwol and Sunauli there are places of importance like Gorkha, Dhading, and Trishuli. The column and direction of the place can be absolute locational position of news. Absolute location of specific news/column can be visualized in the newspaper. In the case of relative location the weightage of the theme, hierarchy can be taken as factors affecting the location of news in the paper. Characteristics of printing materials and its placement create an identity like a place in the paper surface as earth surface. A particular part of the newspaper or a particular area in the space of the paper has its own characteristics like a place. They are in relative location. Some are fixed like weather chart, editorial, money exchange rate, etc. Importance of house and its price depends on the location. Location of news in the paper is like the price of the house in high and low land valued area. Editorial can be treated as CBD and special editorial is like center of most valuable location and place of pivotal position. Characteristics of a place, gives specific meaning and character and also distinguish them from other places. As geography generally describes places by their physical or content characteristics, placement of news is like landscape of a place. The news and permanent column printed over time form to give characteristics distinct from surrounding news. The position of print materials in a hierarchy, scale, orderly arrangement gives base to the news. The Royal and/or news on head of the state are high. Such news arrangement occupies specific location in the newspaper. The place on the paper has important and less important like location of house depends on its land value. Editorial can be treated as CBD and special editorial is like center of function or festival. Characteristics that give them meaning and character and also it does distinguish them from other places. Landscape of the place has its own value. In newspaper, an obituary and congratulation looks quite opposite

to put together in print. As geography generally describes places by their physical or content characteristics, placement of news plays special role in its emphasis. News occupies places unevenly across the surface of newspaper. Some are printed on front or in the back, other are inner front and back etc. Some are left, some are right and middle while some are up and some are down. Some occupy small area and some large. The Japanese aid news has been placed in the high value area in both presentations. The interaction of news links their importance, intention. They demonstrate their existence. Photo and news are interdependence and interact between them is caption and presentation of newspaper. The value of the news link every part of the paper surface. There is relationship within places. Definite places have occupied by important and newest news. News content and amount of space allocated to the news is also important. Both content and space coverage are conscious in allocating substantial space in the front page of the paper. Place (site) has been taken as the particular part of newspaper space. Volume of words in particular area is like population density. Distinct position can be measured in the basis of column number and four fold parts. Place in map and news in paper create own character and importance.

**Interactions.** Thoughts and policies shaping the newspaper landscape are important aspects. Between news there is some sort of relations. The physical (in the paper space) and human characteristics (thoughts) addresses the news depends on the specific place. Journalist modifies its presentation. Journalist adopts the change. The journalist works to motivate reader by decorating news. The title to thoughts they render to provide some environment. Illustrations and color use, size of font and underline etc of news help to provide specific environment in thoughts. The news of the Japan aid has been presented with pictures in both cases. Some news may be important, can be pestered back intentionally to degrade its value. Editor often modifies news to meet their interest.

**Movement.** Movement in the newspaper also can be visualized. Journalist interacting with the news gives the life in paper. The news has movement in its message, thoughts, and priorities in news delivery.

In the photo features Gorkhapatra of March 23, 2005 printed a monkey expressing reaction of satisfaction while the Kantipur gave a cartoon of Batsyan depicting a political party leader's satire the government. The leader was in exile listening transistor the facilitated and logically house arrest. The cartoon is in favor of corrupted leader who tried to create sympathy but indirectly,

## VIEWES FROM GEOGRAPHIC EYES

the guilty leader expected more facilities even in the exile of his time of national crisis. Intention can be explained linking the both illustrations. Measurement has been taken with additional photo, special color highlight, box presentation and selection of attractive heading. Flow of news types may differ between newspapers. Movement of news items, contents, ideas migrate in different newspaper. Analysis of news interacting on the newspaper can be a strong base to study journalism.

**Region.** The region is the homogenous feature of subject matter and thoughts found in the

The geographic criteria of location, place and relationships within places, movement and region can be utilized to analyze the surface and news in the paper. In the context of Nepali newspaper it looks different. The daily newspaper, the Gorkhapatara and the Kantipur of March 8, 2005 inspired to develop geography of Newspaper. News on Japanese aid has been treated differently in the given public and private daily newspaper. The news at first sight has been evaluated in the basis of the given five geographic criteria.

Table 2  
Comparison of Front Page in the presentation of the news  
(‘Japanese grant’, March 8, 2005.)

| Criteria                          | The Gorkhapatra          | The Kantipur       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Location (Situation)              | North-east               | North-east         |
| Place (Site)                      | 250 words/Column 4       | 100 words/column 5 |
| Relationship within places (Size) | 2 <sup>nd</sup>          | 2 <sup>nd</sup>    |
| Movement (Shape)                  | Photo of signing contact | No Photo           |
| Region (Space)                    | 10X19 (190)              | 12X15 (180)        |

newspaper. How the news form and change in the newspaper became an interesting part. An area of the newspaper surface with one or more features or characteristics (economic, sports pages etc) give a bigger unity and make it difference from the surrounding areas. A region in the newspaper may be termed business page, classified advertisement, feature article, obituary pages, literary column etc. The regions in the paper can be like parts of columns. Region in geography is an area of homogeneous features. The newspaper also gives area for specific subject or content area. News or contents presentation in an area that displays are found unity in terms of subject matter. In most of the newspaper there are editorial, sports and entertainment. Yet there are almost countless ways to define meaningful region depending on the subject being considered. Some regions are defined by one characteristic such as sports and others by the many complex contents. For example disaster of various natures which is not a regular feature, language and literary news are occasional. Birth news of special nature all can be of complex features. News such as business or sports has fixed a specific area. Region (space) in the paper indicates the area coverage of common contents and/or subject matter. The measurement of length and breadth covered by the news has been taken as news zones. In the newspaper there are permanent regions for specific themes like business. Sports, entertainment and information.

The Gorkhapatra also gave high weightage in presenting the news on the Japan aid. In the case of space, words and location the Gorkhapatra gave the importance of the Japanese cooperation. Newspaper of both organizations has been found different in the presentation of news of common nature. The common title of the first news is a rare feature in Nepalese newspaper. The Gorkhapatra, the Kantipur, the Annapurna and the Himalaya Times had common title in the event of September 2, 2007 bomb blast coverage. The Nepal Samacharpatra also covered the same title. ‘Rajdhanimaa Srinkhalabaddha bisfot’ i.e. ‘Series of blast in the capital’. This is a unique coincidence. Journalist’s generation and feeling is common. This hampers originality and innovative power of newspaper. Editorial desk should be careful and more imaginative in making headline in the daily newspaper. Nepalese electronic media has affected much even the newspaper editing. Title may be duplicated some time but presentation must be unique and motivating. Paper has different interest and intention. So title and its placement differ with their understanding and look of the incidence. In November 9, 2007 news of RSS has been carried by The Rising Nepal as following:

Kalaiya, Nov.8. Dead body of Central Member of Press Chautari Birendra Shah, who was abducted and killed by local activists of CPN (Maoist), has been dug out in Dumarwana VDC Ward No.-7, Bhadramath village, of Bara district, District Police Office, Bara has said. (The Rising Nepal, Nov. 9,

2007, Page 1.) The Gorkhapatra, a vernacular (Gorkhapatra correspondence) gave it as follows: Kathmandu, In Kartik 22. The body of Birendra Shah who was abducted and killed by activist near to CPN (Maoist) has been found in Thursday at 2 PM in Dumarwana VDC-4 near Tangiya (Gorkhapatra, Nov. 9, 2007, p.1). Kantipur under the heading 'The body of journalist Shah found 'gave news from office correspondence as follows: Bara, 22 Kartik, the body of journalist Birendra Shah was found at 2 PM in Dumarwan-7 the forest near Tangiya Basti. He was abducted by Maoist in Asoj 18. The Naya Patrika, national daily gave news in p.3 with photographs. Journalist Birendra Shah who was abducted and killed in the same day by Maoist activists was found in Thursday. But newspaper using their freedom carries public interest and people's desire as well as needs to be informed. This type of newspaper educates people and respect readers. Others want to divert their attention to fulfill limited interest. The first page coverage also differed much in stressing the subject matter of the news.

follow duties. This, mostly in the developing countries, encourages them to deliver negative news as much as possible. This ultimately, disturbs the developing society and kills creative impulse of the people. This harasses young generation. It became very difficult even to show weakness of journalist in the developing countries. Journalist in the developing countries mostly is under qualified. They feel that they are above the constitution. Even in the time of national crisis and emergency period they demand so called freedom to encourage dirty politics. The journalist used by foreign organization does not hesitate to distort news. They become medium even to facilitate terrorist's notice. In the case of 'Nepal Banda' newspaper provides publicity opportunity. They encourage even foreign ambassadors to intervene national politics by highlighting their activities. They write special editorial and also some time leave blank to show their dissatisfaction. They forget national interest as well as peoples' wills. They encourage corrupted leaders and always blame the government. They never appreciate

Table 3  
Form for the News Analysis of the first Page of the Rising Nepal

| Title/Categories<br>(Measuring criteria)                          | Location<br>1-4 (rating<br>scale 4-1) | Size 1-4<br>(rating scale<br>4-1) | Shape<br>Column<br>covers | Space<br>Sq.cm | Total | % |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------|---|
| His Majesty Issues order  |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Audience  |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Annual Reports  |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Pashupati photo   |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| SC seeks views from amice curie on petition                       |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Panday, Singh hold talks  |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Over one billion rupees Japan grant to Nepal                      |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Mahashivaratri being celebrated today                             |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Top priority to economic reforms, security, says Rana             |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Government scrapping two-day weekly holiday system from next year |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Portfolio   |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| 'Government for more transparency in foreign job'                 |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Inside  |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Japan understands Nepal's aspiration for peace stability          |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| BPKIHS results  |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Exchanging documents of agreement on Japanese grant               |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |
| Total score   |                                       |                                   |                           |                |       |   |

The newspaper can be categorized in the basis of the news printed in the specific news in their respected paper. The news title and its contents can be the mirror of the newspaper. Getting news is not a problem in the age of communication highway. Selection of news is a challenging aspect of the newspaper. Its presentation also is another important aspect to disseminate information. Journalists generally, fight for right but forget to

opposition even though people are praising the things. So this type of play is hampering to keep government stable and develop the country.

Media, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has to be very careful from corrupted politics, smugglers and terrorists of various kinds. To keep society, secure and peaceful media can contribute a lot. Media can encourage leaders of various fields in bringing

society clean. Even foreign investment is motivating to disturb developing countries and influencing to fulfill their interest. As such young generation should be very careful, if they want social prosperity in peaceful manner. Let such hopeless newspaper discourage by not buying it, by campaigning not to read such hazardous paper, by pressing them to include more creative and constructive news and publish a model newspaper favoring national interest, encouraging social development and progress. The newspaper selection became a difficult task to evaluate properly. So this researcher has tried to measure objectively the categories of the newspaper. The given calculation can help to select which newspaper to read from the reader's part.

- a) best newspaper: having more than 75% positive news
- b) better newspaper: with more than 50% positive news
- c) good newspaper: having less than 50% positive news

From negative aspect the

- a) worst newspaper having 100% negative news
- b) hazardous newspaper: more than 50% negative news
- c) bad newspaper: less than 25% negative news.

Selection can be intensified by using second criteria i.e. the contents of the newspaper. It can be measured in the following developments.

- a) best newspaper having multiple positive news
- b) better newspaper having natural with social-cultural news
- c) good newspaper having less political news and more informative news

Newspaper can be medicine and also transferring diseases too. A careful selection keeps people well informed. A good newspaper with long history can serve like a university. It can deliver knowledge, information as well as enrich thinking and vision of the readers and users.

## Section II

### NEWS ATLAS

Mapping news: while geographic map is the map of natural and cultural features, newspaper is the map of human activities and nature events moving with time. The geographic approach in mapping news has helped to use newspaper space properly to sake the interest of the people and nation. There are many criteria to evaluate news and space use of the newspaper.

Themes categories:

1. Political: local, national, (royal and governmental) regional, global (related to nation, non related to nation)
2. Economic: local, national, regional, global
3. Social: educational, religious, health
4. Natural: disaster (natural, man-made)

There are spaces using permanent column. Permanent: editorial (political, social), article (political, social), sports, business (exchange rates), Notices (public, private), obituary are either carries everyday or regularly in the newspaper. All the given categories can be analyzed in the following criteria:

Location (site) as an absolute location editorial, sports like column are fixed.

Place (specific position) the newspaper places news according to their priorities.

Interaction (between variables) news of the common theme is concentrated in the specific news area.

Movement (ideas and visions) the news helps to disseminate information and flow ideas and thoughts.

Region (homogeneous and wider space). It is thematic separation and/or homogeneous features. There are compartmentalization of news like Advertisement (Notice, Bid, etc), Business/Economy, Sports, Entertainment (film, art), Political news, Social news, Disaster news, International news related to country, International news not related to country, Information and knowledge etc

Newspaper analysis requires data acquisition. There are various techniques and tools to gather data of the news themes and use of paper space. Measurement of column space is used for specific news. Categories of news help to find out the stress and identity of the specific newspaper. Tabulation of news for different objectives can be obtained through its categories. Analysis and interpretation of different angles of presentation help to know different aspects of the newspaper. Before tabulation one needs to define the news type clearly. It may be by heading and main theme or subject area.

The geographic analysis of newspaper can create various types of interest. The news paper covers different factors which can be analyzed in the given section. An analysis of the coverage of space, theme, location and circulation (sphere of influence) helps

to identify weakness, marketing and linkages to improve the newspaper standard. It will be more valuable to include country names covered by the news, place names of the country to analyze the news and find out specific areas in national space. List of people of both national and international, list of subject matters etc. all facilitate analysis. All information of the news paper can be of geographic

value. Where is the area of specific diseases? Which area thunderbolt strikes much? This type of data help to suggest what type of preparation and precaution (medicine to send and electric effect to be planned) can be managed. A newspaper can cover many things and follow or stress specific areas which can be benefited by conducting various kinds of action research.

Table 4  
Form for the Comparison of data distribution between two newspapers  
(Tabulation sheet for newspaper atlas)

| Categories   | TRN (Negative/ Positive)<br>% | TKP<br>(Negative/Positive)<br>% |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Political<br>1..National<br>2. Bilateral<br>3. International   |                               |                                 |
| Economic<br>1. National<br>2. Bilateral<br>3. Global   |                               |                                 |
| Social<br>1. Religious<br>2. Educational<br>3. Health<br>4. Entertainment<br>5. Art<br>6. Literature |                               |                                 |
| Natural<br>1. National<br>2. Global  |                               |                                 |
| Advertisement<br>1. Notice<br>2. Bid   |                               |                                 |
| Sports<br>1. National<br>2. Global   |                               |                                 |
| Information<br>1. Knowledge<br>2. Weather<br>3. Exchange   |                               |                                 |
| Editorial<br>1. Political<br>2. Social   |                               |                                 |
| Disaster<br>1. Natural<br>2. Manmade   |                               |                                 |
| Articles<br>1. Political<br>2. Social<br>3. Scientific   |                               |                                 |
| Percentage of news<br>1. Negative (N)<br>2. Positive (P)   |                               |                                 |

## Space Use in the Paper

Space in the newspaper can be categorized according to their uses. Like land use classification newspaper has different items to be used in the paper space.

1. Name: Upper most part either in the center or left corner, the name of the paper is depicted.
2. Center: The space given to the banner news is like the space of capital city. Most important news can be found in the center as banner heading news. It has big heading, photo etc. It is generally under the name of the paper. Within this central news some paper forms special column (upper corner or center box) to highlight more valuable aspects. This space is small but valuable like core area of the capital city.
3. High value area: The editorial space is the focus area like head of the states residence. This space is generally located in the left column of the second page. In the upper part small space is used for quotations like welcome gate which opens wisdom. Editorial is more decorative and carefully written and leading the contemporary issues like ruling government.
4. Farm field: Central page in the middle is given for thought provoking articles. Mostly political article is like the farms of letters (*Akshyarko kheti*). This opinion page generally cultivated by academic scribes.
5. Allotted zones: there are spaces of permanent features. Like Sports, Business, Classified advertisement, Children's page, Letters to the editor etc. Arts and entertainments (games like cross words, poems) etc.
6. Others: different categories of news, information (exchange rate, weather, Air schedule, television programs), advertisement, photo features, fashions, cartoons and cartoon strips, records and general knowledge, house keepings and household things, horoscope, vacancy announcement, notices, bids, congratulations etc.

The use of space is like the mosaic of settlements. The panorama of the earth and common landscapes is visual face. Important news whether it is given in the box, color shade, with photo and other decorative touch, the use of space anywhere in the paper can motivate. While we focus in the space some object motivates us. It is like traveling and finding landscape, townscape and templescape like

different features and land use. So the space within the paper is important and it develops as an important place to motivate readers like tourist traveling in small village and or spots. But obviously, the value of the space in the paper is not similar like the land value of urban, suburban, village, remote area and other land of far and near from the market area and/or important establishments in the map. The importance of market of the news projection also depends on its placement like land value of its location. Space use as such depends on location, construction, decoration and other motivating factors. Paper can be upgraded through proper use of space. Innovative position, construction of news and presentation helps to improve the use of space and personality and or identity of the paper

## LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY OF JOURNALISM

Language in journalism is most important part. The geographic language use in journalism i.e. geographic language in journalism is an area to be studied for the enrichment of the newspaper language. Standardized language creates readability, reliability and creativity to keep the paper personality high. The reputation depends on its language and power of words in the presentation of the news items. Words used should be technical (specific to the topic and to the point) and powerful in its conceptual clearance. Words in the paper space are like the seeds in the farm field. There are different types of language standards in newspaper: 1. editor's language used in the editorial, 2. language of the correspondence of the news, 3. language presented in the advertisement, 4. languages written by writers in the article (academic/technical and literary), 5. Zonal flavor of language. Use of linguistic variations in newspaper is acceptable up to the digestive level. Use of ethnic words of different regions can help to increase national vocabulary. Following factors have been neglected generally in newspaper:

1. Appropriate technicality of the vocabulary: There are terms of geographic nature. Dialect differs between different regions.
2. Adjective use: Adjective used to decorate person generally found misguided. Generally, superlative words have been used even to highlight person who are not liable to get it. And some time to raise the intensity of the event adjectives are found misused in the paper.

3. Outlook: Negative presentation is more in private paper. By commentary words even negative news can be made positive. In the case of father's rape the news can make little comment. Even beast can not do such thing like note can be made while dealing such anti-social news. Some time misleading title causes serious harm. In 1972 this writer was working as an editor of Kalियुग, a humor magazine. In the 14th issue, page number 18 a column has been given to the Kalियुगko Samachar. There are some titles of the news which gives miss understanding to the reader. For example 'Killing of the lady (by our correspondence) looks interesting. Titles like 'People themselves destructive' are found in different newspaper are the result of linguistic negligence. In suicide news description can be seen mentioning tricks (by using certain (name of medicine) and techniques (by using certain means) affect negatively.
4. Blaming: Newspaper some time blames each other. Some time misuse press freedom. Without any evidence some paper prints rumor. Some time paper fights each other. Mostly, this type of activities originates in the cause of interest class. In July, 2008 there was big fight between Gorkhapatra and Advertising agency elevated up to man-handling level. Paper and or media must follow law of the nation. Some time paper shows as if they are all in all. No one can be a dictator in democratic society. Each country has rules and regulations under law which every one follows systematically.
5. Emotional dealing: This aspect has both negative and positive effects. In the case of formative suggestions this helps to create awareness while in the attacking some individual, institutes it may play like a fire. So use of emotional language should be cared in print and broadcasting to visual media. Emotion invites threats and vandalism. Emotion can be seen unbalanced even in the interview. Interviewers some times feel king himself and interviewee is lower than him. In reality, question should be diplomatic and tricky to find reality. An interview is not to show high emotion, psychological domination and showing better position between each other.
6. Depth study: To carry news story and authenticity one should have much more depth in subject matter. Journalist is found weak in putting questions in the interview. Factual information, historical development and critical studies are lacking aspects in the presentation. Generally, in interview and thematic article as well as specific dealing of the news different elements is necessary to make presentation effective and interesting.
7. Honorific language: Everywhere in the world there are grading of honorific language. What word should be used to dignitaries and what to the general people? Excellency, Your honor, to respected, reverend like title of respect have been used around the globe. Language and dialects should be used carefully. Manner of speaking, language should not be neglected which is a part of the culture and civilization. H. A. Gleason says "The spellings which are used in written literature to indicate that the speaker is using folk speech, they may represent actual differences between geographical dialects." It is substandard pronunciation in 'eye dialect'. Dialect geography as such is helpful to the journalism.
8. Conceptual language: In conceptual presentation, language should be cared in two dimensions: *Abstract/ Concrete and technical/ vernacular*. Care should be given in using concepts of the following nature. Abstract/ technical, Abstract-vernacular; Concrete/ technical, Concrete/vernacular. To make readable to the general people the concept must be used carefully. If needed, give definition to make concept clear. Simultaneously, to enrich language and vocabulary new concept should be used to standardize the paper. Language in this context is a powerful weapon to give life to the presentation of the news and views. Careful use of the words and construction of the sentence helps to enrich even the language and literature of the country.

### PAGE LAY-OUT

Page wise presentation: Different newspaper use space according to their interest and importance. Generally, the left upper corner or column has been given to Head of the State and the first news in the upper left corner is for the big banner news of the nation (generally Political). But banner news generally covers the great event and/or incidence of the day. The use of space for editorial, sports, business etc. is fixed or permanent. The pages of the paper are something like land which has different values according to its location and placement. As such an analysis of four daily newspapers can give some glimpses on how the space use in different pages is managed.



First page: the Gorkhapatra has tradition to give priority of news of head of the state in the upper left corner. In the issue of 7<sup>th</sup> May 2005, Gorkhapatra could not give the news of a well known Hindu Pundit in front page. He was killed by terrorist. But all other dailies including Kantipur, Samacharpatra, and Rajdhani have highlighted as big news by printing in the first page. The Gorkhapatra has published four additional pages of entering 105 years special issue. May be due to birth anniversary, the Gorkhapatra could not give such bad news in the first page. In fact, Gorkhapatara has not given any negative news in the first page. But the Kantipur gave following news in the front page.

- a) Assassination of popular pundit.
- b) Failure of the assassination plan of Musaraf.
- c) Assassination of an old Nepali in Delhi.

And negative news such as a) restriction in the airport. b) Warning to increase interest of deposit, c) International court to the Maoist.

The last news was Blayer third time also, the first news of the kings audience to Vice-President of World Bank was in both newspaper. Gorkhapatra has carried following news in the first page,

- a) Health workers should be self dedicated
- b) Gorkhapatra should live till the galaxy
- c) Dedication to nation and story of Gorkhapatra.

Both papers have printed advertisement almost in the same scale.

Kantipur has printed four persons' face photo inside first page news while Gorkhapatra gave only one photo of panoramic view of the capital.

In May 2005 Gorkhapatra Daily has covered following news on the first page.

1. Appointment of ambassadors, 2. Welcome participation. 3. UN Day should be made meaningful, 4. Request to explore alternative market of government. 5 killing of former Mayor, 6. Inauguration of International tourism fair, and 7. The budget will be made reality based. The editorial photo was the Transit Mart-2005 inauguration by the crown prince.

The Kantipur, Nepali National Daily of the same date included following news.

1. Crown prince couple in welcome ceremony, 2. After order also in Jail, 3. Follow-up for the death penalty, 4. Captured, release after, 5. Government industries collapsed, 6. Nepal could not join ACC

(Asian Cricket Cup), 7. Protest for not opening mobile of journalist, 8. Appointment of ambassadors, 9. Seasonal biting of electricity, 10. Killing of former mayor of Itahari, 11. Six Rupees of a single orange.

In the given selection of news content the Gorkhapatra gave more news of national value while Kantipur selected more negative types of news. In the English news the Kathmandu Post of Kanatipur Publication following news were printed in the first pages of the given date

1. New ambassador for Myanmar, Russia, 2. Former mayor shot dead, 3. 150 Nepal's rendered homeless in India, 4. 'Western countries for resettlement', 5. Danida, DFID suspend in Nepal, 6. ACC decision dampens Nepal's Asia Cup hope. The caption of editorial picture was 'Police intervene at a Maoist victim's sit-in program. Other private paper like Aannapurna of News Media Pvt. Ltd, and International Media Network Nepal (Pvt.) Ltd, APCA House and Nepal Samacharpatra of Kamana Publication Group Pvt. Ltd. all protested but Rajdhani honored Prince and Princes highlighting in the editorial picture. But emphasis has been given most unwanted leader's speech with photo in the box news. Kantipiur highlighted Pandit's assassination not only in the first page but also in second, third pages as news story with photo features. And in addition, an article related to Pandit also printed in page 7. Two extremes of a common event can be seen in delivering news in the two popular dailies of Nepal. In the sports page Kantipur printed photo of Crown Prince but Gorkhapatra neglected the presence.

### Section III

#### COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Regarding the comparative study of the newspaper following criterions have been taken into consideration

- a) Similarities.
- b) Main title/heading
- c) Space value
- d) National news
- e) Negative news

Similarly, roots of contemporary problems such as intention of the coverage, maintainance of social norms and values, and professional ethics, security senses have been discussed. Comparative study, as a tough job, needs vigorous efforts to conduct analytical operation at least in major parts of publicity mechanism.

Table 5  
Comparison of News categories of the first page

| Categories              | The Rising Nepal                            | The Kathmandu Post                                      |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Common distribution     | Photo of Pashupati temple<br>Japanese grant | Photo of Pashupati temple<br>Japanese grant             |
| Main title              | Japanese grant                              | Amicus Curies conclude debate<br>(Non-suspended rights) |
| High valued space       | His Majesty issue order                     | India talks tough with FM Panday                        |
| Number of national news | All   | All   |
| Negative news           | 0   | 0   |

Both have columns (the Rising Nepal =8; The Kathmandu Post=7) and size of the paper is similar to each other.

Table 6  
Comparison of Front Page in the presentation of the Japanese grant.

| Criteria                   | The Rising Nepal   | The Kathmandu Post   |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Location (Position point)  | North east   | North east   |
| Place (Part of space)      | 450 words/column 4   | 250 words/column 1   |
| Relationship within places | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  |
| Movement (Pull factors)    | Photo of exchanging documents of agreement<br>Over one billion rupees Japan grant to Nepal<br>Interview with Ambassador of Japan<br>(Additional) | Photo of Japanese ambassador<br>Rest.1.2 b Japan grant to Nepal<br>No additional materials |
| Region (basic unit)        | 19X12 cm (228 sq.cm)   | 32X5 (160 sq.cm)   |

Location in both papers is almost similar. But in the placement the Rising Nepal and the Kathmandu Post treated differently. More stress has been given by the Rising Nepal with more per cent of space coverage. In the news script also, the Rising Nepal gave more importance in elaboration.

The Naya Patrika of 18<sup>th</sup> August 2008 could not mention the name of the Chairman of the Cassette release program of Sak de Nepal. This news was in short form printed in the last page. This has given the name of chief guest but not the chairperson. But the same news was presented with the photo and detail covering each of the program items in the Rajdhani. This has given in the second page of the paper. Kantipur even presented shortest news in the last page without giving the name of chairperson and chief guests of the cassette release program. Nepal Samacharpatra also gave detail news with the cartoon of Kumar Neupane and Hem Subedi which was printed in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> page. Annapurna daily also neglected the news detail. The Gorkhapatra and some other English papers have blackout the news. Intention of the particular correspondence must be checked by the managing authorities. They might have personal

relations to erase or distort person's name. As such before the inclusion of the news there should be some one mediator to question detail of the events. And cover at least main persons, words and works of the program. The news must be taken in depth and or major outlines by the correspondence who attend the program and it should be edited by some other specialist to project its importance. The news of literary and cultural nature has always neglected in the Nepali newspaper to their newspaper and relatives only preferred to stress and publicize in depth as well as with positive motive. Some of the newspaper may not attend the program but it should be covered from other paper next day. Gorkhapatra, some time became mouth piece of certain group. In Aug. 16 an article on Humor and Gaijatra has highlighted on the individual organization and person. In the Gaijatra day of 2008 the Kathmandu Post has not given any news and article on Gaijatra and humor program in the issue of the festival day of 2008 (Aug. 17). Tourist and any foreigners could not get any information of Nepalese famous culture of cow festival.

Nepali news paper has to rethink on the behavior of their journalist, writer and related persons

including editor and correspondence. This types of study helps to improve the existing practices. People's expectations and thereby reliability of the news can be achieved.

### SENSE OF SUPPORT

Regarding the advertisement, newspaper needs to be planned in own way. Advertisement has its own values and norms. In Nepal, there are about 100 advertisement agencies in the country till the beginning decade of 21<sup>st</sup> century. About 2,000,000,000 (total 2,150,000,000 market on which 1,500,000,000 is in print and electronic media and 650,000,000 in hording board, banner etc. In print media there are about 830,000,000 and TV 450,000,000 and Radio 21,000,000 advertisement. In government print covers 160,000,000 and private it is 670,000,000 amount in advertisement. (Gorkhapatra, Oct. 9. 2007). It is 60,000,000 in government radio and it is 150,000,000 in private sector. Some companies played important role in advertisement market. They are self motivating. About 10.15 agencies do not need to approach market. In reality advertising agency and newspaper agency both are professionals and depend on each other. In Nepal, due to political causes professional balances have not been maintained. Rapport between two is not good. In July 6, 2008, an editorial of Gorkhapatra blamed advertising agency. Media society opposed ('Opposed by Media Society', Kantipur, Jul. 2008) the version (*Samanti sattako batabrikshyama umriyako dalal punjibadi arthatantrako euta anga ra rup ho, bigyapan bebasaya.*). This low grade blame of editorial has used nonsense words blaming the advertisement profession as a whole. This type of temperament hampers the broader wisdom and the prospects of professional journalism.

To promote the newspaper, advertisements play vital role in Nepal. Government alone can not support the whole things. In the past there was government notice. In contemporary Nepal there are daily goods to gold, telecom; cement, garment etc have been advertised. In the first half decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century the role of increase was over 25%. But it slowed down due to conflict afterwards. To make advertisement standard language is becoming big problems. There are linguistic and cultural disorders in advertisement. Nude figure has been used. Non Nepali and distorted words are found in Nepali newspaper. Editing and Censor in language is needed. Most of the newspaper have special person devoted to finalize linguistic mistakes of advertisement. But still there is enough room to improve.

Censor points:

1. Language improvement (do not mix language) whether to use colloquial language or not. Spoken language and standardized language
2. Subject-centered content
3. Should not be anti-cultural in writing, speech and pronunciation. Harmony in culture (cultural harmony)
4. Positive message
5. Target oriented language

Advertisement is a service-oriented job. It is a field of profession. It is a kind of service industry. It is a kind of investment. Rapport must be kept between newspaper and advertising agencies.

### INTENSION AND INTENSITY OF THE NEWS

In April 2, 2005 the Kantipur printed big photo of most unpopular leader who was released day before from house arrest. In the black lined box small news entitled 'Indian welcomes his release' was attached. The news was as big as the departure news of the Chinese Foreign Minister who visited that date in Nepal. These two news, although are not comparable, have shown intention of the paper. From the national point of view the press meet of the Chinese foreign minister was important. Indian intervention reflected in the news. Both were worst from the point of view of national interest of Nepal. In April 4, 2005 Jana Bhawana national weekly has given main news criticizing the released leader only-Indian reliable person. Indian Ambassador meets that corrupted leader at his home. This type of meeting is fatal to keep warm relations between two countries. But the Gorkhapatra of same date spend almost half of the upper front page for the Chinese foreign minister's visit. The news of the devastating leader was printed as small news which has justified people's aspiration. But it has highlighted much on a leaders' son who has nothing to do for the people.

In April 4, 2005 Gorkhapatra and Kantipur both printed Pop 2nd's news as a main with photo of gathering in the Vatican City but as a first small news in the corner differed and in Gorkhapatra there was condolence message of the King while Kantipur printed news related to Maoist incidence and gave king's condolence together with the main news. In the right corner the Gorkhapatra printed that to organize movement is to raise morals of terrorist told by minister of Information and Communication while Kantipur printed news of two failure former prime ministers. Kantipur neglected the news of the communication minister

and news of foreign minister who told that determination of international relation occurs only from national interest. In the same newspaper (2<sup>nd</sup> Nov. 2007, Naya Patrika, page 2) there were two news together. The first one with title 'The Government will provide security to the physician'. In this PM's version just down there is another news entitled 'Man-handled and hijacked from the Ministry'.

In Jan. 7, 2008 there was a protest demonstration of the Rastriya Prajantantra Party-Nepal (RPP-N). The Kathmandu Post, a Daily English Newspaper carried news with photo in page three right-top corner and news title was RPP-N for 'fight to finish' against SPA' (the Seven-party alliance). In the same day the Rising Nepal, a daily newspaper black out the given news while Kantipur gave color photo of mass meeting of RPP-N as Banner news in front and more detail news in page three with the heading 'Demonstration in favor of the king'. But Gorkhapatra gave small news (of 2.5 inches) in the page three left column under the heading 'Protest from RPP-Nepal' (Jan. 8, 2008 issue). In the T.V. news of Kantipur it has given wider views of mass gathering while NTV could not emphasized it. Some of the newspaper even tried to undermine by showing picture of hermits and sages as audience. Some undermined by mentioning number of attendance (like Naya Patrika of the given date) which wrote about a thousand gathering in the lower right corner of second page of the paper.

Nepali news paper and media are not free from partiality. In the past, major daily used to add black color in the background faces of people to project head of the state. The photo play can be seen in its comparative projection too. Even the news censorship was strong during autocracy. And in the democracy also filtered news dominated in the media. The government media remained controlled under certain political alliance. During the control of some specific party, Radio Nepal also was broadcasting major time in making as propaganda of their interest and monopolized in carrying interview of their leaders repeatedly.

In the New Year's (2065 B.S.) issue, the Kathmandu Post found wise enough to cover current issues in front page news. The banner news under the heading of 'Groundswell for Maoists, people vote for change' covered the result of CA poll. In addition, Prachanda's speech covered under 'don't doubt us: Prachanda' and also covered king's message under the two column 'King satisfied 'news projected by RSS with passport size photo was printed in this issue of historic event. There is also

banner photo (smiling head with garland. Caption goes 'Prachanda waves to supporters after his win from Kathmandu constituency No. 10, Saturday. The paper also respected the defeated leaders under sub heading 'UML Chief, NC acting president's resignation. Last covered in the front page under the title 'poll met int'l standards: EU, US should recognize Maoists: Carter'. In the Kantipur, the first news was covered under 'King's satisfaction' and banner news is almost same like in the Kathmandu Post. Opposition also honored as third important news in the first page is about the resignation of defeated party leaders.

In the Gorkhapatra, the banner news was on the victory of Maoist. And reaction of foreign observers also highlighted. Little space is given to defeating parties. Most of the space has been covered by the news and views of Maoist. It may be due to the paper of government based publication house in which the communication minister was from Maoist cadre. The king's note on election has been black out. Other paper like the Nepal Samachar Patra also given importance to the Prachanda's victory as banner news. The paper covered king's reaction and also observer Carter's version. But another daily newspaper the Rajdhani could not cover king's news. The Annapurna, a cheap priced newspaper, also has given Maoist's victory as banner news and covered defeated leaders in the cover page news. King's news covered inside 4<sup>th</sup> page. Most of the weekly favored their masters and could not cover other's news.

Interest and intention is playing effective and influence role in projecting news item in most of the newspaper. Most of the paper is not free. But all demands freedom. Even cartoonist has been dictated to satire certain personalities. Still journalism has to be thought on fair projection of the news. The popular national level newspaper can play active role in positive thinking and balancing political power. The conflict can be reduced with proper treatment of the news. Reality based analysis and projection of news sincerely in the mass media helps to generate people's views in positive thinking. People of 21<sup>st</sup> century understand and judge what is wrong and what is right. In the developing country like Nepal, journalists are crying for freedom and democracy but in practice they are not showing their responsibility in fair and fine presentation of the news. Freedom stressed in all the time. But some time in selecting news and providing space to an individual writer, media person show biasness. Feature articles are found repeated always by the same writer. Intension must be towards bright thinking, not conservative. Highly educated people never react in such matter

but due to different reasons, media men are suffering from various problems. Physical attacks, threats and intimidations, violations of freedom of information all demands media monitoring. There are violations of media freedom and freedom of expression. But there is a need for continuation of vigilance on issues of media freedom in different activities.

Evaluation of media should be based on different aspects of its standard and base. How much it has covered the local to global news? What type of negative and positive news have presented? Is it authentic in census data and authentic facts? How much the paper maintained national view point? What about humanistic angle? Is it based on values and norms? What about validity and responsibility of the news? There are many questions including language, thematic coverage, use of press freedom and honor of human rights to integrity and moral as well as sincerity etc. Media should be aware of the following factors too.

1. Political play: Media favored people and party has been highlighted much while national figures and events have been neglected. Paper tries to hide mistakes of the interest person. This trend can hamper to show the reality and there by crushes the right of information.
2. Placement: Paper play in the location of the news too. Some news is placed in less valued corner with small title and little coverage. Mostly, the news related to literary program has been treated as low cast group in Nepal. Similarly, media have been seen to favor some of the intellectuals who in fact are spoiled themselves by exposing their mini mind.
3. Cruelty: Some paper wipes out names of some person and events which seems bad intention from the journalistic point of view. The Nepal Television has blackout the King's speech which was presented before leaving the palace. Media should cover all sorts of news which has at least national values.

Value of exact location: News has location values. Where an event does occurs? Newspaper generally neglects to mention place and venue while delivering news. For example, such and such exhibition opened (mention the exact place). Some mentions the news in broad region. In the news, the fair occurred in Kathmandu can be seen occasionally. In Kathmandu, which place and spot? The news mentioning place helps reader to find exactly where the festival occurred. The book launching ceremony is managed to perform in

Royal Nepal Academy. If there is mention of district only, there raised difficulties to find exact spot.

Policy of a newspaper: Each newspaper has special policy in prioritizing news presentation. In 13th May 2008, the news on Chinese earthquake has been given priority as a banner in Gorkhapatra and Annapurna while the Kantipur gave political news of Nepal. The Kathmandu Post, a co-publication of Kantipur in English gave Chinese news as a banner. "China quake kills 9,000". In Annapurna, the first page news located in the right margin was concentrated on "7 terms set by Congress to support Maoist". In Kathmandu Post right hand edge of the paper is devoted to "NC, UML not to join Government, set terms for support". More political news is the general feature in Nepal. But in the given sample, "petrol price hike proposed" has given to cover petrol problems as a public issue. In Kantipur there was news on "Yet 10 days to wait for the printing books" covering the textbook shortage? But Gorkhapatra has neglected such news of the country in the front page. Politically motivated paper generally gives negative news of the opposition and favors the parent organization. This type of notion has hijacked the freedom of the news media.

Page plan: For the first page, following themes can be suggested to project sincere and balanced news of the free press. 1. Banner news, big and sensational news of the hour, 2. News of socio-economic value, 3. News of international sensation, 4. News affecting day-to-day life. 5. Cartoon and photo features, 6. Some strange news of public interest.

Free press to me is that there is no any science to control freedom of expression except conscience. Self control and discipline is the tool to make paper free for which there is a need to develop wisdom and sincerity. Regarding freedom, self discipline is essential to justify journalist's work. In the case of India News T.V. channel who has broadcasted a merging map found misuse of media from the bigger houses. Sagarmatha T.V of Nepal exposed this national issue of international nature in July, 2008. In this connection all national media should expose Indian intention. In the case of other media we can tell that they might have got benefit from them so that they could not carry right issue in time. Those media which do not speak in this matter can not be a nationalist. Crushing other's freedom to fulfill one's interest is the crime. So to use right, duty is equally important. No one can justify any right without law and discipline. In this regard mostly weekly news paper in the contemporary Nepal is activating crimes. The party

politics is playing dirty games through the newspaper. Mostly weekly papers of Nepal are banded in definite thoughts and interest. As such no reader can make right judgment without studying papers pleading both sides. Because most of the banded weekly are not found clean to present justification in others views. They are publishing materials as:

1. By criticizing others in baseless ground.
2. By presenting one side views?

This type of paper can not be the public paper. They are in reality, criminals to hide realities and make publicity of polluted thoughts. They project news mostly in 1. Negative and sensational headings, 2. Crimes and criminals highlight.

Newspaper must have national interest and based on social justice and directed to promote humanity. Anything hampering national norms becomes suicide news. Journalist always should make higher courage to the people and divert their interest towards welfare of the nation as well as mankind. In this regard news of crimes should not be given priority. Bad news can be presented with editor's note to discourage such crime. Rare news of destroying social value such as rape, suicide, murder, drug addicts, pick pocketing etc should not be focused field. Some of the newspaper even mentions name of the drugs in suicide and drug addict's news. In the newspaper accidents are found dealt with dreadful picture which hampers mass psychology. Child, women and fickle minded people can not digest it. In the developing country, courageous news has high value which can help to promote society. Creative and constructive works and contributions must be appreciated. Person working for society and nation should be encouraged. Intension is important in selecting news. Selection depends on efficiency and wisdom of the editor.

#### Section IV

### RECIPROCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GEOGRAPHY AND NEWSPAPER

#### Use of geographic knowledge in the Newspaper

A newspaper can be interpreted as a topo-sheet. Newspaper is the map of man related features and phenomena. Geography helps to guide places of happenings and events. News on accident with map helps to understand the situation. Similarly, description of a place where something has happen, help to elaborate the news. Geographical concepts should be clear to the journalist.

#### Newspaper uses in Geography Education

Current events can be used much in teaching geography: Selection of specific events; Follow events of past and future; Geographic setting of a current event in the historical and geographic background; Use of map to find out specific location of every event; Discussion of events helps to justify importance. Articles of permanent value can be a good documentation. News of various kinds provide data base to the study of different subjects. Certain current events disseminate new concepts and terms which help to keep vocabularies up to date. Use of current event as such is the best techniques in geography. Nepalese daily news carries important news of national and world news. In geography, current affairs events can be used as a subject, resource, method and means of motivation. But for the careful selection following criteria should be considered.

1. Continuity of event
2. Consequence of the effect
3. Nationality influencing events.
4. Reliability
5. Scope local to global.
6. Suitability, age , ability, aptitude and in interest of the user groups
7. utility of events for the user

Current affairs and controversial topics in geography can be used in different ways. Map making, quiz, talks, discussion etc.

#### Current Events and Geography

Relations between man and earth are changing. Newspaper can be the best sources to know the change. Realizing the importance of news, educators emphasized the value in teaching current events and controversial issues. The geography teaching has given high priority in using newspaper. There is dimensional information in newspaper which refreshes the geography education.

- Activities related to economic and cultural domain found in the specific place.
- Causes of such activities.
- Problems of man and nature all are related to geography.

The newspaper carries the events like flood and its programs and effect. Some appear each day's progress. Current events supply various facts and figures in geographic knowledge. Geography is related to everyday life. Selection of current events from the mass of materials presented in newspaper should be purposeful. Man's activities and the natural events have direct relations which lie in the field of geography.

The current events provide additional information to clarify specific topic. It helps to know situation and problems to be considered. It disseminates discoveries. Geographic factors are related to the country and people. It helps to understand world affairs and serves to up-date the geographic knowledge.

Use of current events in Geography:

Research of temporal facts to analyze spatial distribution

- a) Disaster news such as Thunderbolt, Sunami, Cyclone where and when it occurred, how much and what kind of damage caused etc.
- b) Development of relation with specific country. All news of a particular country helps to peep into dimensional relations.
  - Articles of specific subject area printed in the newspaper help to revise facts, figures and points of knowledge
  - The newspaper can made news more attractive and informative by the presentation of geographic facts, figures and maps.

The objectives of this study were to trace out geography of newspaper. Representative factors have been identified to analyze the newspaper on its space use measurement and mapping. The spatial use of news in the newspaper helps to provide justification of the subject matter and intention of the journalist. There is no any field to study news from the angle of spatial structure. Where to put news, how much space has to be provided, which one should be given priority and preference? All questions are pertinent from the prospective of geographical points. Importance of news increases in the right placement and stress of its presentation. The geographic study of the newspaper can help to promote journalism. Similarly, newspaper widens the knowledge of the unstable earth and moving man. There are several advantages of newspaper in geography too. New field of studies can be brought with the help of newspaper. Geography as a field of holistic nature can analyze various aspects of newspaper. Measuring the facts and mapping the features are most important aspects in the geographic studies.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following factors have been found active in the use of newspaper space.

1. Stress of news differs according to newspaper.
2. journalism selects that news which is compatible to their policy and interest

3. location of news creates its importance
4. site and composition of the news attracts readers
5. newspaper has its own tradition in the presentation of news
6. Each newspaper has permanent space allocation for specific titles.
7. A good rapport between geography and newspaper can bring benefit to both disciplines.

The findings of the study suggest some implications for improving the attracting power of the newspaper. The major are mentioned. The findings suggest that the private newspaper prefers negative news to focus much in the first page of the paper. There is news to raise national face and fulfill national interest. The research results indicate that the newspaper play differently in placing news in paper space. The news neglected hierarchy and also importance of topic from the view point of national interest and development. News should be evaluated in placing definite site to motivate readers. Free Press and Explosion of Expressions in Nepal is recent realities in journalism.

During interim period most of the press became over-smart. There is no clear mention of punishment and fines against violation of press freedom (Voices from the Field, 2008). Many have gone vandalism of media houses hampered free press. Safety of journalist depends on intention of the news projection and attacking other's rights. Press is free up to the border of law and human right. As a fourth organ journalist must be self disciplined and able to justify the scribed matter. The exploded press after people's movement could not control them as they were in volatile political situation and state of transition. Progress except meeting and conferences have launched on professional development of journals. In the name of people's rights, press also misused journalist and journalist's duties. Fundamental rights have been crushed. Instead democratic attitudes, dictatorial attitudes caused socio-political discrimination and there by socio-political conflicts.

Even government, political parties and civil society have encouraged projecting one sided views. They have negative and attacking mentality by using their 'kept' newspaper. In the conflict situation, internationally recognized values of press freedom has been neglected and crushed from all sectors including government, politicians, and civil society. Nepalese journalists in many cases are found too young, immature and rough at the time of people's movement. Some have been stamped them as 'KhaaPa' i.e. *Khate Patrakar* (street journalist who

have no manner and no journalistic attitude). Most of the immature press people raise questions and report negatively but hardly few of them control themselves and answer logically to any questions raised in the socio-political realm. Nepali newspaper has neglected social theme. The concept of minor theme is guided by wrong notion. Focus in political matter from every direction has hampered the society to disseminate negative attitudes towards political leaders. Entertainment, art, culture to children’s creativity all is important in building the nation. Only the news of Brave boy Kamal Nepali who rescued a girl child from the Seti gorge has been highlighted enough to glorify the bravery of a Nepali boy. (The KTP, 25June, 2008). As banner news the Kathmandu Post and the Kantipur has highlighted enough with photo. But Gorkhapatra treated it as secondary news. Politicizing attitude of the editors has neglected creative and constructive works of the people. Money and mini-minded newspaper activist never take serious attention in the matter of nation and people’s welfare.

became frequent practices in the Nepali press. Nepal needs to give more attention on training of journalists for responsible journalism. Violation of press freedom has not been punished. Every one should maintain basic philosophies of the media. Integrity and loyalty is essential. Let the ideas of different sectors flow easily. Do not destroy human right. Do not use personal and/or partial thoughts to fulfill individual interest. Be wider and clear. Try to give Judgment and justice carefully in cruel theme. Honor individual’s right and follow public welfare. Be impartial and do not loose integrity. Be factual. Before projecting the news investigation needs door-stepping. Do not exaggerate. Honor human values. If you are in favor of partiality, better to sidewalk for the human welfare. Most of the weekly papers are advocating in favor of their parent parties. They have neglected people’s voices. The human right, democracy and people’s problem have been neglected like civil society who often loud voices on political matter only. The world is changing fast. Anything may happen anywhere. A care must be given in each responsible job.

Table 7  
Media Situation, 2007 May to 2008 April

| Nature of incidents                       | M  | J  | J | A  | S  | O | N | D  | J  | F  | M  | A  |
|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Journalists murdered                      |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| Journalist killed                         |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| Disappeared                               |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| Tortured                                  |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| Arrested                                  |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| Attacked                                  | 9  | 3  | 2 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 7  | 21 | 21 | 15 | 10 |
| Threatened and Harassment                 | 4  | 7  | 3 | 5  | 2  | 2 | 3 | 3  | 9  | 3  | 23 | 5  |
| Obstacles on free flow of information     | 4  |    |   |    |    | 1 | 2 | 3  | 9  | 28 | 3  | 6  |
| Administrative and legal pressure         | 1  | 1  |   |    |    |   |   |    |    | 1  |    | 1  |
| Displacement from job                     | 1  |    |   | 1  |    |   | 1 |    |    |    |    |    |
| Vehicle vandalized/looted                 |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |    | 6  | 3  | 6  | 2  |
| Journalists dislocated from work location |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |    | 18 |    |    |    |
| Total incidents (294)                     | 19 | 11 | 5 | 22 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 68 | 56 | 47 | 24 |

Source: FNJ/FODE/SAFMA

The newspaper are found imbalance in selecting and projecting news items. Spatial and topical imbalances, partiality and partial selection, projection and presentation could not cover the expectation and aspiration of the people. This causes negligence of the people. Right of information and legal aspect also is weak. Press wants to control all but who controls press? I think an able journalist can make self control. Nepalese journalists lack research work to guide in different aspects. Only few issues have been dealt deeply. Studies on current state of press freedom, issues of women journalists, freedom of expression, and role of media on social transformation all are important topics. In the name of free flow of ideas negative writing, character assassination and blaming

Journalist as such must be clear in their vision towards the profession.

The crime is in growing trend. As such balance, broadness and impartiality in projecting news became important to protect journalist. Transformation of newspaper from crime focus to creative and constructive stress became necessary to give good message to the future generation. More emphasis on evolution rather than revolution became necessary to bring bright future. Stress on creative and constructive news certainly encourages people to do something. Reader’s evaluation in the basis of specific criteria should be done at least once in a year. Research of the newspaper helps to



improve the quality. It encourages both journalist and readers.

With the given formative facts following recommendations can be to improve the existing situation of geography and newspaper:

1. Newspaper can be the source of geographic modulation and research: Counting of the disaster (for example lightening and its damage) from the news can help to analyze the spatial distribution of the events and its effect. This can help to protect specific area by installing earthing in the problem area of lightening and its effect. But spatial and temporal depiction is essential. Exact location (district, and VDC also Ward) help to make map and present spatial analyses of any such variables.
2. The subject specific study (like Japan based news) can provide an outline of the historical development of the relations between two countries. Analysis of all news through time line and contents classification gives historical development of the specific subject matter.
3. Coverage of national land in news can be analyzed by mapping news coming from different area. News and its frequency from different places provide coverage of events in the spatial arrangement. This helps to mobilize reporter and motivate government in specific subject area. Where the specific crime does occurs and which area is prone to specific hazards? All can be mapped with the tabulation of contents in temporal and spatial aspects.
4. Newspaper should mentioned the place and spot clearly which can help to make maps. In the case of Nepal VDC must be mentioned along with district. While mentioning place name, at least VDC and district must be spell-out.
5. News of national interest and humanistic flavor should be given top priority. Similarly, people's problems should be highlighted. Only leader's and activist's voices causing frustration to the people. As such, national newspaper should encourage people and contribute in building nation.
6. News of negative nature must be scrutinized. News like rape of different nature hampers the society. Similarly, emphasis on the news like suicide and pictures like killing, accident, sexual abuse etc affects much to the society. Such news should be harassed and news which encourages people should be stressed.
7. Creative, constructive news should be emphasized. Corruption events must be exposed. Character building, morality, national glory and heritage must be promoted.
8. Maps of the place of events should be given to clarify and support the facts. This helps to conduct research of various natures.
9. Generally, in the case of numerical dealing, round number can be used to simplify data.
- Standardization of facts and figures should be verified from the source.
10. Geographer can be a good journalist as he has multidimensional knowledge, map and chart skills and attitude of global understanding. As such students having geography subject can be enrolled in the journalism classes. Similarly, to develop career, a journalist obviously find study of geography helpful in their profession than many other subjects.
11. A journalist has to study geographical concepts. As a bridge of the both subject, journalism geography can help to fulfill basic needs in the given areas. So journalism curriculum needs to incorporate journalism geography to open new horizon in newspaper.
12. Language in a news paper is generally four types. First one is decorative like an editorial, second one is presented in simple news, third one is found in advertisement and fourth one is in article. Nepali news paper is found unable to present honorific language which is the symbol of civilization. Use of appropriate terms help to understand the things in clear manner.
13. Shortage of balanced news is general feature in Nepali journalism. A newspaper covers news and projects them for their own purpose. Specific interest and dependency on specific 'ism' and fund divert the intention in presenting news.
14. Nepalese newspaper lacks academic analysis of the events of political news in particular and dissemination of real news in general. So freedom of press in reality has not been exercised to prove press freedom. Right judgment of editor is essential to keep newspaper fair and fine.
15. Paper must be free from bias and pressures from the powerful people. Journalist is not free from rules and regulations as well as law and order. Prime concern is to take interest of the society, people and nation.
16. Geography is the best subject to become successful journalist and geographer can contribute much to improve standard of the paper. As such the Journalism Geography can be helpful in the curriculum of higher studies.
17. A separate bench for the press should be established in the court so that unfounded, unconfirmed and unrelated news could be filtered and harassed. This help to develop free and fair journalism in Nepal.
18. Empowerment of journalists through appropriate education, training, skill development and research is necessary.
19. Security and cooperation from the government became a vital aspect to foster people's right of information. Mass Media can be an effective tool for the national development.
20. Commitment of the parties and business houses in the protection and cooperation of media became

important aspects for the development of journalism.

21. Legal support and system development in employment, appointment and opportunities should be created. Journalist has high level of responsibility. As such quality control of manpower should be regularized. Code of conduct should be formed in getting remuneration from outer agencies including embassies, business houses and organizations from the back door. Orientation program and workshop for the refreshment is essential.
22. Editorial must be written thoughtfully. It will be better to highlight new concepts of human activities and natural phenomena. Two parts of editorial can cover major aspects of man and nature. Emotional writing, blaming and blind support hampers media in keeping free from polluted thoughts. It should be convincing and enlightening.

Discrimination in projecting particular news, persons and area should be eliminated. Media deals information. The responsibility of journalism is to disseminate information. In a newspaper there is news, articles, features, editorials like field through which people informed. Newspaper should be unbiased. The goal is to find truth and create awareness for the humanism. For this there needs intelligence, knowledge and commitment. Journalism is a dynamic field. As such geography, as a holistic subject can help to make newspaper more interesting and trustworthy. As such journalists have bigger responsibilities. But in the latest part, so called journalist has shown barbarous nature and worked as monkey during the time of press conference of King G. Shah's peaceful departure from the Narayanhiti Palace in 12<sup>th</sup> June, 2008. The Kantipur has printed people's comment in the Issue of 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2008. The news black out of the government media and negative attitude proved that the press freedom for the government is only artificial matter of talk. Avenues T.V. Channel has exposed all weakness of media person in this great event while government media neglected even to relay the great function of national, historical and international value. This has shown the intention of journalist and how free is the press. This event proved immaturity of the press people in Nepal. Each paper and electronic media should have to select senior journalist as their representative to send in such gracious ceremony of national and international watch. There were international newspaper representatives too. But from the part of Nepali newspaper there were low grade activist type of correspondence instead the attendance of gentle journalist. So there is need or lack of training to such journalist. Qualification must be graded as senior, junior

journalist and responsibility should be given according to weight of the work. Too young journalist lacking background in specific field some time creates devaluation of the journalism. Interview of young journalist without subject background some time seems too weak while taking interviews with dignitaries and specialist as well as known personalities. Even the question seems brutal instead sober and diplomatic use of tactical wisdom. Press pass holder must be responsible to show their behavior as journalist and maintain discipline as well as minimum integrity and honor professionalism. No one can digest scenario as shown by such journalist in the palace hall. They were making noise, walking here and there, talking nonsense thing, photo session in worst manner, destroying chair, stealing, throwing garbage, and treating bad behavior. Some of the newspaper was blaming for management. In reality, there was lack of manpower. Government has neglected and less preferred this program. Even if any body could show disciplinary thing and any types of control they may blame dictatorial behave to managing people. They could not manage self disciplined. So called fourth state became totally failure in this matter. This can be a matter of debate like in mute court. And/or case study and research theme for the future journalist. People could not believe their integrity and intellectual capacity in such dance of monkey men in the disguised face of journalist. What people can expect from this type of attitude? The time in his historical turmoil became beyond control. So there is no any logic work in such situation on what is good and what is bad. No one can justify the thing in such atmosphere of intentional attack. Even senior editor of reputed national paper has given negative logic to degrade good speech.

Liberal and monopolistic media can not be entertained by the educated people. One sided liberalism can not be taken good for the developing countries. Freedom means not to use the absolute power. As such there must be coordination between people, media and government. The main objective of media is to make people well informed, not to stress partial views and vision. The ethics of professionalism is to maintain impartial duties amidst infinite rights of journalist. There is no one to cross laws of the nation, rules of the government and ethical responsibilities towards society. Before the big political change newspaper has pleaded from different values and thoughts. Even government media like Gorkhapatra, Nepal Television and Radio Nepal started projecting one sided politics. They became more selective and the Nepal Television black out to relay even the last

speech of the King delivered before leaving the palace. Media of Nepal are found weak while talking about national issues of international nature. But with the awakening of the people, Nepal is becoming strong to keep national independence and identity high. But due to backing of some bad agents it has created conflict frequently between the relations of two countries. The subject of people's interest neglected due to lack of professionalism and use of freedom of governmental media. Media must be selective to balance in projecting news politically. Media also need to care people's will and interest. In addition, professionalism has to maintain by evaluating news from humanistic, nationalistic and justice in their presentation. Newspaper as such has great role to play especially in the developing country where paper creates public awareness.

Revolt against tradition and transformation of bright views became a matter of struggle. Journalist can revolt against age old tradition of the newspaper coverage to change the society. For this the paper should be ready to a) become revolutionary by changing traditional practices. By tradition, a) paper are providing major space to the political news, b) Not so encouraging creative and constructive works. What activities the farmer is doing? What are their problems and how to solve them? How villagers are developing the village? What about the artist and writer's creation? What type of work they are creating silently? What type of construction work is going on for the development of our country? c) How people are conserving forest? What type of arts and crafts is producing by village people? Why intellectual are silent in the transitional period of political crime and corruption like in the time of 'Chirharan' (taking out chastity) in Mahabharat?

Political news which is more creative and constructive should be given preference than carrying non sense lunatic speech of the so called leaders and even ministers. Media people found mad to cover programs frequently inaugurating by ministers and leaders. People's voice must be highlighted in the newspaper. A technocrat's speech may be valuable than political activist. In real democracy, media people do not follow power but target the misuse of power. Paper can highlight human achievement and findings which are helpful in the development. Focusing people's interest gives life to the newspaper. Paper should give preference to national sovereignty, unity, and identity. With all the given points, Nepal can move fast to meet the advancement of the developing countries like Japan, Switzerland and Singapore.

Newspaper can play positive role to promote nationality and uplift society. Journalist must show ideal behavior because people think that they understand the things. News intending better life is the symbol of human civilization. Negative news can be disseminated with slight touch of awareness creating points. A fine journalist is like a judge who is found well equipped with all evidences and documents. To upgrade attitude and knowledge, journalist should be careful to study reputed journals and newspaper published around the world. Comparison between two newspaper as well as newspaper between two countries creates an interesting views and interest. This helps to modify the maps as well as facts of the newspaper geography. Journalistic geography as a liaison science helps to develop relations between two broad gage disciplines because it uses material drawn from different subject matter fields. Geographical views on journalism obviously, help to improve the mapping of news as well as treatment of themes and develop good news landscape in the paper. The research indicates that the breaking of tradition of too much politicizing habit needs a bold revolt to change in journalism. This ultimately helps to transform bright views in the country. The given geographic studies help to improve and refresh newspaper. Reciprocal relations as such are intense between newspaper and geography as well as geography and newspaper. The Journalism Geography as a cross breed help to disseminate bright views and visions in Nepal.

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