

Panels or Manels? Desperately seeking women In Indian TV news debates

Report on a Study
on the Representation of Women in Indian TV News Channels

The Network of Women in Media, India

February 2019



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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Although women constitute around half of the human population, their voices and opinions are not proportionately heard in the public sphere. Women are seen, heard or read less than men almost everywhere in the world.

The representation of women and men in the news media, in India as in much of the world – as news-makers, sources of news, news analysts/commentators and even news presenters – is far from equal, as the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) has consistently shown. The under-representation of women as experts, in particular, is a global trend even though it has been clearly established that there is today no dearth of female experts in multiple fields in most countries.

Television news channels in India regularly feature panel discussions with spokespersons and experts to analyse and debate current events and issues. Women are invariably under-represented in these forums.

Over the past few years the issue of ‘manels’ – men-only panels – has come to the fore internationally, with a popular blog (‘Congrats! You Have an All-Male Panel’) calling attention to the all-too-common phenomenon and several other initiatives, such as @genderavenger and manpanels.

Vasanthi Hariprakash @vasanthihari

Debating a woman's entry in politics, is the mother...father of all manels. #PriyankaInPolitics
#UP #NetaPriyankaGandhi @INCIndia @republic
@NWM.India



7:53 AM - 23 Jan 2019 from Bengaluru, India

63 Retweets
183 Likes

org, attempting to raise awareness and encourage corrective action. In India, too, several panels on important platforms and conferences have been called out for being all-male panels or manels, as they are now called.

Having observed and experienced the gender imbalance in news media in general, and the poor representation of women in debates and discussions on news television in particular, members of the Network of Women in Media, India (NWMI) from across the country decided to conduct a systematic monitoring of TV news channels in the summer of 2017.

The research exercise aimed to collect and collate information on the participation of women – as anchors/interviewers and as discussants/respondents – in panel discussions during prime-time news bulletins and popular talk shows on TV news channels broadcasting from different parts of the country. Conducted over one full month (22 April to 21 May 2017), the study examined programmes aired by 28 channels in 12 languages: six in English, four in Hindi and 18 in various other Indian languages (Gujarati, Punjabi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Bangla, Odiya, Asamiya and Marathi). One prime-time news show and one top weekly talk show were reviewed for each channel.

Eleven NWMI members volunteered to monitor Indian TV news channels in the summer of 2017. Researchers were based in several locations across the country: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Delhi, Dhubri (Assam), Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune. Channels were selected by the researchers based on their own linguistic backgrounds and knowledge, but care was taken to ensure that the study covered languages spanning the country's various regions: North, South, East, West and North East.

A total of 390 hours of programming was viewed by the 11 researchers over the one-month period. Out of the total number of programmes monitored (506), 69% were prime-time news programmes and the rest were talk shows, both daily and weekly. The study findings are based on 506 completed forms submitted by researchers.

Politics dominated news panel discussions, accounting for 45% of the programmes surveyed (229 of the total of 506). The second most discussed topic were Crime and Agriculture but both accounted for less than 6% of the total surveyed time (29 and 28 programmes respectively).

Almost a quarter of the responses (24%) related to English language channels, while Hindi language channels accounted for 14% and Bangla for 11%. The least number of forms received (1%) were for one Urdu language channel which was part of the study. The maximum number of forms were filled for the English channel, Times Now (37), followed by ABP Ananda (Bangla) with 35 and News X (English) with 33. At the other end of the spectrum, only 2 of the forms received related to DD 1 News (English).

The findings of the study corroborate the under-representation of women in news and current affairs discussions and talk shows across channels and languages.

Highlights

Nearly three quarters of the anchors were men (72%). The imbalance was highest in Hindi language channels, where men constituted about 89% of the anchors. English channels fared well with almost as many female as male anchors.

Panellists were also overwhelmingly male at 86%, with women at a little less than 14% and transgender (TG) panellists constituting a miniscule 0.2%. Interestingly, Hindi channels fared better here, with women panellists at 23.5%, compared to English at just 17% and the average for regional language channels at a dismal 10%.

With regard to the professional background of panellists, certain fields were almost exclusively dominated by men: sports, religion, law enforcement and farming. More women were found in the categories of artist and legal profession than among academics, students and journalists.

Language-wise, Hindi, Gujarati, English and Urdu fared much better in terms of representation of women among panellists than Tamil, Punjabi and Odiya, which registered just about 5% female representation. However, it must be noted that even the better performers had a female representation of only about 22%.

The study revealed that, while television news channels regularly feature panel discussions with spokespersons and experts to analyse and debate current events and issues, women are usually under-represented in these forums. Their opinions do not seem to matter: their absence is hardly noticed by decision-makers in TV news and even by the audience. Having become accustomed to watching and listening to men pontificate on 'important' issues, most viewers do not seem to be aware that women's voices are rarely heard during crucial debates about vital issues that affect and ought to concern all citizens.

The under-representation of women among anchors as well as panellists in most Indian television channels indicates that gender equity in the newsroom remains a distant goal. It is important to note that the scarcity of female experts and opinion leaders sharing their perspectives on current events and issues of concern to society in the media deprives audiences of the knowledge and perspectives of one half of society.

FINDINGS

Panellists

- Women's representation in panel discussions broadcast by Indian TV news channels is 13.6%, compared to 86% for men.
- Nearly two-thirds of all panel discussions (65%) did not feature a single woman; in other words, they were manels.
- Hindi channels had the best representation of women in panels: an average of 23% (still less than a quarter).
- English channels lagged behind on women's representation, at 17%.
- Gujarati channels fared relatively better than other regional language channels, with an average of 21% women in their panel discussions, while Tamil and Punjabi channels brought up the rear with only 5%.
- Bangla and Telugu were not much better at 11%; ditto for Malayalam at 10%.
- Most of the women seen on TV news panels were journalists, artists, lawyers, bureaucrats and activists.
- None of the panels featured women sportspersons, religious leaders, police officers and/or farmers even in discussions on related topics.
- Only 5% of the professional and independent analysts featured on panels were women; the corresponding figures for party spokespersons and subject experts were 8% and 11% respectively.
- In contrast, female panellists made up 50% of panels assembled for discussions on so-called women's issues; interestingly, 30% of the panels on events and issues relating to religion and crime were women.
- On the other hand, in discussions on politics, which constituted nearly half (45%) of all panel discussions on news television, only 8% of the panellists were women.

Anchors

- Nearly three quarters of the anchors were men (72%).
- English channels were an exception, with the number of female and male anchors almost equal.
- The imbalance was highest in Hindi language channels, where men constituted about 89% of the anchors.
- Regional language channels surveyed fared much better at an average of 24% of women anchors (nearly a quarter of all anchors).
- Interestingly, however, there was no difference in the representation of women as panellists in programmes anchored by female and male anchors.



Recommendations

1. All television news channels should make a deliberate effort to substantially increase the participation on women in panel discussions and talk shows.
 2. Women should not be restricted to discussions on gender-related or “soft” subjects, but must be included in discussions on a range of topics, including politics, economics, international affairs, defence, finance, industry, agriculture and crime.
 3. Channels should make conscious efforts to ensure adequate representation of female experts in various fields in the pool of panellists from which they draw participants in discussions so as to enable women from different subject areas, backgrounds and regions to share their knowledge, experiences and perspectives with viewers. The present under-representation of women is not because female experts are not available but because adequate efforts are not made by channels to look for them, due to the prevailing lack of awareness and concern about the need for gender balance in news programming.
 4. Women should be invited to participate in panel discussions as subject experts and analysts, not just as victims or relatives of individuals in the news.
 5. Hindi and regional language news channels should ensure parity in the number of female and male anchors.
 6. Anchors must ensure that female panellists are given due time to speak and that their voices are not drowned out by shouting male panellists, nor silenced with insults and attempts at shaming.
 7. Senior female anchors should be retained on air just as senior male anchors continue to appear even as they age.
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Introduction

Introduction

Although women constitute around half of the human population, their voices and opinions are not proportionately heard in the public sphere. Women are seen, heard and read much less than men almost everywhere in the world. This is because they are not adequately represented in available forums and platforms, including in the news and other media. Television news channels regularly feature panel discussions to analyse and debate current events and issues. However, women are usually under-represented in such forums on most television channels.

It is all too apparent that the representation of women and men in the news media, in India as in much of the world - as news-makers, sources of news, news analysts/commentators and even news presenters - is far from equal, as the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) has consistently shown. The under-representation of women in the media, especially as experts, is a global trend even though it has been clearly established that there is today no dearth of female experts in multiple fields in most countries. In 2015, women comprised only 24% of the people heard, read about or seen in newspaper, television and radio news, the same level found in 2010, according to the GMMP, which has been monitoring the situation every five years since 1995.

A five-day survey by IndiaSpend in February 2018 found that women are largely invisible during India's prime time TV debates, comprising only a fifth (20%) of the panellists on news television during the sample period.

The article based on the survey also referred to a Mumbai-based media study released in 2017 which showed that "only two respondents (the BBC and IBN Lokmat, a Marathi-language news channel) agreed that 'at least' one female voice makes for the 'right mix' for television panels." While over half the respondents in the study led by Population First and KC College reportedly claimed that gender is not a decisive factor in the selection of panellists, 15.78% said that the 'appearance' of panellists played a role. Reading between the lines, it seems likely that the physical appearance of female guests is seen as more crucial than that of men.

The article also quoted well-known TV news anchors on the subject and pointed out that although nearly every political party in India has female spokespersons they comprise a minority on TV news panels. In addition, the piece examined the strategies being used by the broadcast news industry in the UK to end the underrepresentation of women's views on television and radio as an example that could be followed in India.

In 2016 Safecity and SheThePeople scanned Indian TV networks, conferences and events for 'manels' or all-male panels and found that a mere 18% of TV news panellists and 12% of conference panellists were



women. According to them, statistically, such under-representation should never happen even in fields that are male-dominated; there are enough qualified women speakers if one has the will to find them. Stating that the persistent prevalence of manels indicates that gender discrimination exists and that selection processes are biased, the article concluded, “Gender equality should not be a buzz word which is mouthed without ‘walking the talk’.”

In a 2015 survey on media and gender in India by the International Federation of Journalists (focusing primarily on patterns of employment and working conditions), only 6.34% of the respondents felt that women were shown as ‘experts/leaders’ in the news. A miniscule 2.17% thought women were depicted as ‘equal citizens’. In contrast, many more respondents said women were generally depicted as ‘victims’, ‘sexual objects’, ‘family figures’ or ‘negative stereotypes’.

Objectives of the study

Over the past few years the issue of ‘manels’ – men-only panels – has come to the fore internationally, with a popular blog calling attention to the all-too-common phenomenon and several other initiatives attempting to raise awareness and encourage corrective action. Echoes of the campaign against manels have been heard in India, too, but obviously not enough because exclusively male panels continue to be the norm at conferences, other events, among juries and, of course, in television studios. This is the background against which this study and its findings need to be viewed and understood.

Having observed and experienced the gender imbalance in news media in general, and the poor representation of women in debates and discussions on news television in particular, members of the Network of Women in Media, India (NWMI) from across the country decided to conduct a systematic monitoring of TV news channels in the summer of 2017.

The research exercise aimed to collect and collate information on the participation of women – as anchors/interviewers and as discussants/respondents – in panel discussions during prime-time news shows and popular talk shows on TV news channels broadcasting from different parts of the country. Conducted over one full month (22 April to 21 May 2017), the study examined programmes aired by 28 channels in 12 languages: six in English, four in Hindi and 18 in various other Indian languages. One prime-time news show and one top weekly talk show were reviewed for each channel.



The background features a white circle centered on a white square, which is set against a larger blue square. The blue square is divided into several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes, creating a layered effect. The overall design is clean and modern.

Literature Review

Literature Review

Who Makes the News? (<http://whomakesthenews.org/about-us>), a knowledge information and resource portal on applied media research that focusses on gender and other axes of discrimination in and through media and communication, refers to the Bangkok Declaration developed during the 1994 'Women Empowering Communication' conference, which had called for a 'more just, people-centred and sustainable world order'. Pointing out that "women are concerned with basic needs of our societies, with the creation of life and the preservation of environment, but are at the bottom of all hierarchies," it had noted that "...it is essential to promote forms of communication that not only challenge the patriarchal nature of media but strive to decentralize them..."

The 2015 report of the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP), hosted by this portal, had highlighted many issues related to gender inequality in the news every five years from 1995 to 2015. The latest report had noted that progress towards gender parity in the media had almost ground to a halt over the 20 years of study. For instance, in 2015, women made up only 24% of the persons heard, read about or seen in newspaper, television and radio news, exactly as they did in 2010.

Even as debates and discussions take the form of "new soaps" with several major debates on current affairs being beamed on prime-time, the situation has hardly changed for women. Reshma Patil, in an article for IndiaSpend, based on her December 2017 paper, 'Breaking News: Missing Views,' for the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism in Oxford, UK, has pointed out, "On any evening, those watching prime-time television news debates in India may get the impression that women rarely have opinions worth airing on any subject – politics, economy, stock market or geopolitics." The findings came as a result of IndiaSpend counting the number of men and women who appeared as panellists (commentators/spokespersons/newsmakers) on debates on 10 English news channels, between 8 pm and 10 pm for five days starting February 5, 2018. "Over four times more men than women – a total of 264 men as opposed to 54 women – appeared as panellists during the sample period, indicating the under-representation of women's views in the broadcast media."

Restricting the gender count to invitees (not anchors) and debates (not interviews), with numbers being based on screenshots of groups of panellists who appeared in the first half of the shows, female panellists were found to range from three to ten in number, with some panellists appearing on multiple channels the same evening.



As Patil points out, “Female panellists outnumbered their male counterparts on only one of the 10 shows in the five-day sample – Epicentre on CNN-News18 (which shifted from 7pm to 10pm from February 6, 2018).

“Two of the shrillest shows on television with nationalist leanings – Republic TV’s The Debate at 9pm and 10pm with Arnab Goswami, and The Newshour at 9pm and 10pm on Times Now – had the lowest representation of women.”

In Europe, women are “much less likely to contribute to stories as experts, as professionals, as politicians or as business people”, according to the 114-nation GMMP 2015. “The news is still dominated by men’s voices talking about things in which they have the starring role, voices of authority.”

This could easily be a description of the scene in India, where women comprise nearly half the population.

A Mumbai-based media survey released last year showed that only two respondents – the BBC and IBN Lokmat, a Marathi-language news channel – agreed that “at least” one female voice makes for a “right mix” of television panelists. More than half the respondents in the study led by Population First and KC College were of the opinion that gender is not a decisive factor in the selection of panelists. But 15.78% of the respondents said that the “appearance” of panelists played a role.

In 2015, an International Federation of Journalists survey on media and gender in India showed that only 6.34% of respondents felt that women were depicted as experts/leaders in news programmes; 21.73% said they were depicted as victims.

Conversation.com had reported in November 2016 that women were hardly ever seen or heard as experts on TV. Quoting the 2015 GMMP report in a global context and citing relevant data, it admitted that India had a long way to go where the representation of women’s opinions in the media went.

An article republished in The Wire and originally published in The Ladies Finger, cited a 2013 video on ‘The New Voices Arts Project’ dealing with theatre, in which only men are featured. What surprises the writer is the fact that the absence of women goes unnoticed and if pointed out, the argument is subsumed in whataboutery. The article quotes Feminist publisher Urvashi Butalia, founder of Zubaan, who refuses to go to events where there are only men and writes to the organisers, explaining her stand.





The article also quotes Pakistani author and journalist Reema Abbasi who talks about her unease as the sole woman in a sea of suits on many occasions and as one of many women in all-women conferences both in South Asia and in Europe. Attempting a primer for a robust and diverse discussion, the article provides suggestions that event organizers can keep in mind:

- 1. Do you have at least one woman on your panel? What, you just didn't notice?*
 - 2. You want to include women in your panel but it's so hard to find women?*
 - 3. Watch out for the dynamics on a panel with only one woman (and why is that again?), even before the event is underway.*
 - 4. Make moderators watch out for the fact that women are socialised to give way in conversation.*
 - 5. Instruct announcers and male participants to refrain – even if it kills them – from commenting on the appearance/attire/cooking skills of female participants.*
 - 6. Don't tell women participants what to wear, either to make them your sex appeal factor or to make them your "Look ma, we got culture" factor. Just don't.*
 - 7. Think about the language of an event*
 - 8. No, women organizers are not in charge of assisting a man lighting lamps, vaguely shepherding winners off stage, or organizing tea and snacks.*
 - 9. How about the women in the audience?*
 - 10. Diversity must be thought about beyond the gender axis, too.*
 - 11. Even if it is hurting your tiny ear, accept that the woman – hopefully women – that you have on your panel are actual experts and will make valuable contributions to the discussion.*
- 



While the situation in India and South Asia is appalling for women, the situation is not too different the world over.

Even in gender-sensitive Norway, women are under-represented as news subjects in the news: just 24% of the people seen, heard or read about in the news are women, with 76% being men, as the GMMP 2015 shows. Men dominate Nordic news and the situation has not changed much since the 1990s, despite international commitments such as the United Nation's Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Section J in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA). Of all the Nordic countries, Sweden has the highest representation of women but, even here, it is still as low as 30%.

Women and men continue to be seen in gender-stereotypical ways, where women are identified by their family status, men often represent the voice of authority, play the role of experts and dominate the news, especially about the economy and politics.

However, even within Nordic countries, there are differences when it comes to representation in web news. Globally, women tend to be more visible on web news than in print, radio and television. But, again, while women tend to be more visible on web news than in traditional news in Iceland and Norway, in countries like Denmark, Finland and Sweden, there are fewer women on web news.

Besides, although women have outnumbered men in journalism education in the Nordic region for decades, they are not employed in newsrooms to the same extent. Apparently, gender awareness is clearly not an inherent part of journalism education. Newsrooms also tend to be resistant to external initiatives and remain unaware of international commitments related to gender equality in the media.

Slamming the lack of diversity in TV debates, Gaven Morris has pointed out how white, middle-aged men continue to dominate in front of the cameras and microphone. In Melbourne, most sports coverage is by men who feel absolutely qualified to comment on the experience of women sportspersons. Quoting the GMMP 2015, which found that the proportion of women interviewed in Australian sport coverage for TV, radio or print was a barely detectable 1%, Gaven has pointed out how women comprised just 24% of the people seen, heard or read for all news coverage, a level unchanged from five years earlier. Terming the pattern as unrepresentative, inaccurate and boring, the article pointed out how the news of the day is still presented largely from the male perspective, and that women are largely overlooked by the media despite the increasing participation of women in public life.





Quoting other studies, it tells us how the 2013 Women in Media report found female sources accounting for just 20% of all news commentary in Australian newspapers. Similarly, a 2000 US study showed the ratio of male to female experts quoted in newspaper reports as the main source was 5:1. While this could be partly because women are under-represented in fields like politics, business and sports, it is also because journalists are not making an effort to inject fresh blood into their contact books. Citing another study, it points out that in the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), 80% of interview time was dedicated to men.

Manels are common in academia, too, as pointed out by Daneil W. Drezner in the Washington Post. According to Drezner, the problem of manels arises due to the constant change of panellists till the last minute. Hence, invoking a pledge to not attend a conference that has inadequate representation of women may be problematic for the organizers. Creating new norms for participation in panels may also be a contentious process.

At the political level, despite U N Security Council Resolution 1325 explicitly saying that all parties in any conflict should support women's participation, it has hardly been the case at international conferences. When foreign ministers from 10 countries met in Paris in December 2015 for the Paris Climate Conference (COP21), only 16 out of the 58 main figures were women. The lack of women in peace negotiations, high level conference panels or boards is alarmingly common.

Referring to a (statistical) probability analysis created by mathematician Greg Martin, which estimates that women comprise 24% of PhDs in mathematics, the article points out that statistically women should be at least one in four among speakers on panels on high-level mathematicians. Yet, that is not the case, as seen in the 1:19 ratio at a recent mathematics conference.

Drezner points out that a database of women could be a positive intervention. An initiative to connect Google Maps to locate women in the required area is mooted to overcome the excuse that women cannot be found. Crowdsourcing, as used by the Safety Project, is also cited as an initiative that can help bridge the gap between identified and unidentified speakers. A database like She Source can also be of help for the inclusion of experts from developing countries.

Appealing to men to refuse to participate in all-male panels, this article points out that women comprise 50 per cent of all humanity and are involved in all aspects of public life, science, arts, politics and many other human endeavours. Hence, reason dictates that discussions and debates include men and women of different demographics. Arguing for the value of diversity as an economic imperative that produces better results, it





advocates the use of #YAMMM for shaming manels on social media. Pointing out that the problem of inadequate gender representation extends also to other demographics such as minorities and older people, it cites some areas where women's representation is negligible, such as manels on Artificial Intelligence (AI), where a lot of effort is needed to bring women forward to voice their opinions.

Referring to the irony of men talking about women in manels on gender equality, as seen in Davos, Switzerland, a Slate blog by Brigid Schulte laments the absence of women from all public discourse.

Even in TED talks, the male:female ratio is 3:1. As for gender-sensitive Sweden, men are featured in the news 70% of the time. Men, the blogs tells us, are often invited as experts even when they lack expertise in topics such as foreign affairs. Questioning the excuse often given of the scarcity of women professionals or experts in a given area and condemning it as 'mere laziness,' the blog highlights the historical contributions of women as code breakers in World War II and as 'hidden figures' mathematicians behind NASA's first manned space mission. Yet, an effort to encourage diversity in panels at the George Washington University came under attack. Re-emphasizing the need to prepare lists of diverse experts through active effort, it points out how lists like Equallisters disrupted the pattern by including diverse experts and eventually gathering 1,30,000 followers with more than 600 lists and 30,000 names for event organizers to choose from.

The general excuse is that there are not enough women to invite for discussions. Of late, several columnists have been trying to refute such claims. Michael Skapinker tells us pithily, "Women are out there, in every field. You just have to look. You can find thousands of company, regulatory body, research institute and university websites with their senior staff listed. The majority of people at these organisations may be men, but few bodies have no senior women at all. Once you have found someone who looks expert, you can read her research papers or interviews. More important, you can usually find a video of her speaking so that you can assess her public presence. Impressive women can be found all over, with no question of diluting standards."

YJ Fischer, writing for Bustle, has gone a step further by suggesting that audiences facing all-male panels noisily walk out in protest. Citing instances like The Consumer Electronic Show, the biggest tech convention in the world, which had only male keynote speakers, a history conference at Stanford where all 30 panelists were male, and The Smart Building Conference in Amsterdam that had 35 speakers, all male, she explains the constitution of manels by organizers: "To me, it stems from a presumption that men are experts and belong in positions in power." She commends the efforts by Manpanels.org, No thanks, mate, GenderAvenger, Equalister, Mission Visible, and Sourcelist in dispelling myths about women and bringing in better diversity.

On the same lines, the Gendered Conference Campaign has also been getting many to take a pledge to avoid manels, and imparting advice on how to have more diverse panels at debates.



Methodology

Methodology

The study was conducted by 11 members of the Network for Women in Media, India, who volunteered to participate in the monitoring of Indian TV news channels in April-May 2017. A total of 28 news channels in 12 different languages were monitored over a period of one month (22 April – 21 May 2017). The languages covered by the study are the following: English, Hindi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Bangla, Odiya, Asamiya and Marathi. Researchers were based in various locations across the country: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Delhi, Dhubri (Assam), Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune. Channels were selected by the researchers based on their own linguistic backgrounds and knowledge, but care was taken to ensure that the study covered languages spanning the country's various regions: North, South, East, West and North East.

Panel discussions aired during the daily prime-time news shows of each channel and one weekly talk show were studied. The former were selected according to what each channel identified as prime-time; as a result there is some variation in the time slots. Researchers were free to choose any one talk show broadcast by the channel(s) they were monitoring. Some channels had no weekly talk shows while the talk shows of others were aired more than once in a week. Each researcher watched the programmes on their own at their convenience and filled the schedule online on google docs.

Out of a total of 513 completed forms received from the researchers at the end of the monitoring period, 506 were useable. Accordingly, the findings are based on 506 responses.

Hypothesis

These were the three hypotheses on which the study was based:

1. The representation of women in news panel discussions is minimal in comparison to the presence of men across all Indian TV channels.
2. The presence of women in panel discussions is better in English language channels as compared to Hindi and other regional language channels.
3. The number of female anchors is almost equal to that of male anchors in TV news channels.

Tool

A schedule of 13 questions was prepared on Google docs for easy sharing (see Annexure) and the forms were all filled online. Two of the questions (10 and 11) had one secondary/follow-up question each.

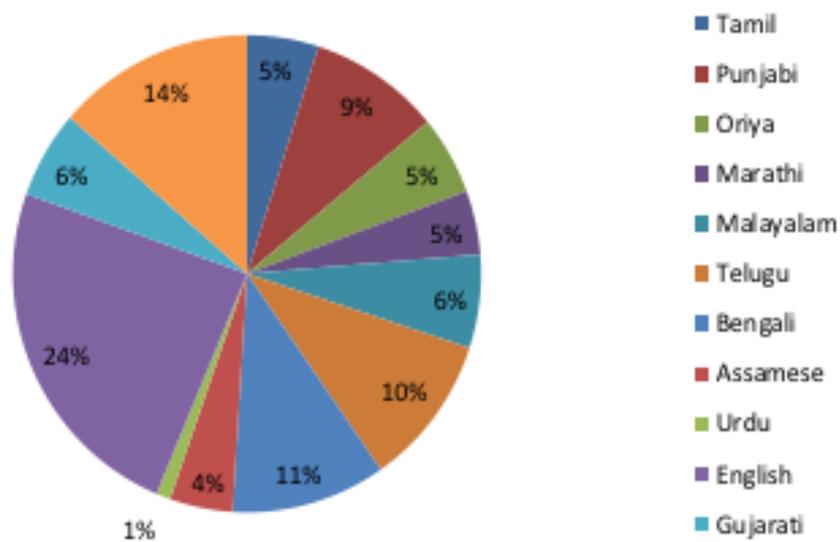
Analysis

Analysis

Details of Sample

The findings are based on 506 correctly completed forms submitted by researchers who monitored 28 Indian TV channels in 12 different languages over a full month (22 April - 21 May 2017). Researchers filled out forms pertaining to each programme they watched. Almost a quarter of the responses (24% of the total of 506 forms) related to English language channels, while Hindi language channels accounted for 14% and Bangla for 11%. The least number of forms received (1%) related to one Urdu language channel. A total of 390 hours of programming was viewed by the 11 researchers over the one-month period.

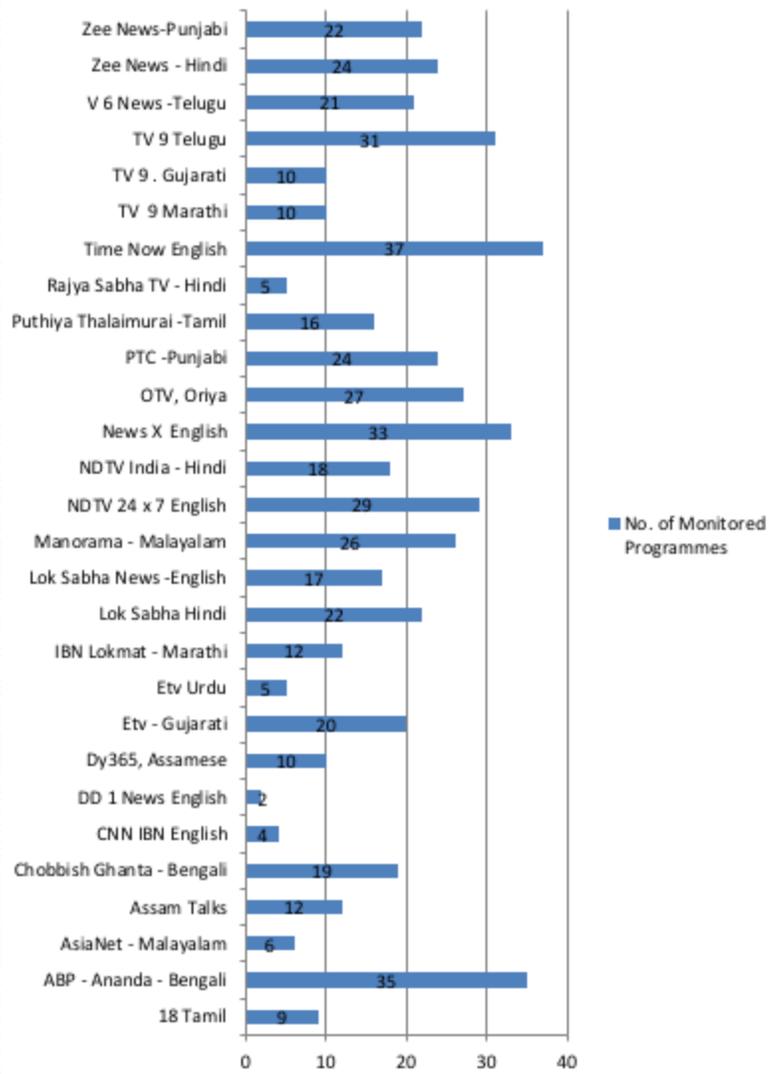
Language-wise break-up of Monitored Programmes (506)



Break-up of sample by channel

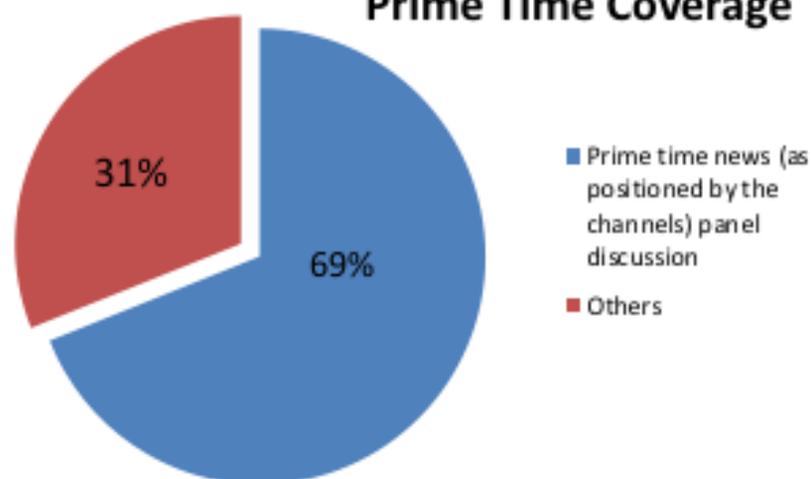
The maximum number of forms related to the English news channel, Times Now (37), followed by ABP Ananda (Bangla) with 35 and News X (English) with 33. At the other end of the spectrum, only 2 of the forms received related to DD 1 News (English).

Channel-wise break-up of Monitored Programmes



Out of the total number of programmes monitored (506), 69% were prime time news programmes and the rest were talk shows, both daily and weekly.

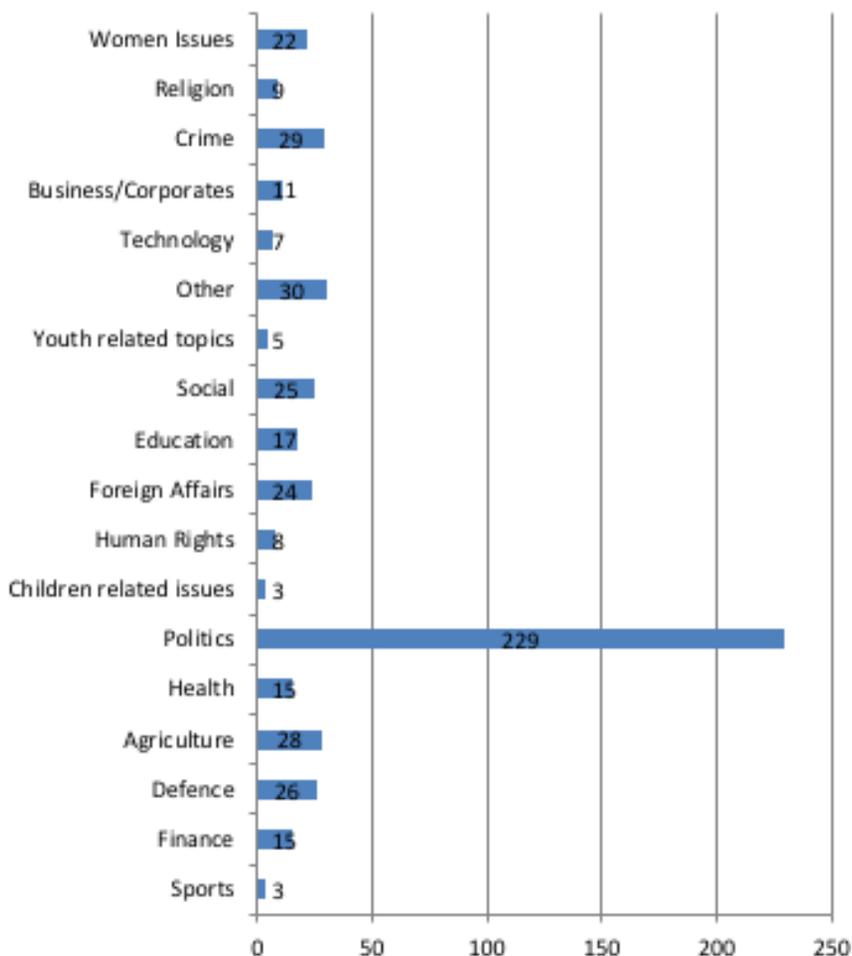
Prime Time Coverage



Topics discussed

Politics dominated news panel discussions, accounting for 45% of the programmes surveyed (229 of the total of 506). The second most discussed topics were Crime and Agriculture but both accounted for less than 6% of the total surveyed time (29 and 28 programmes respectively).

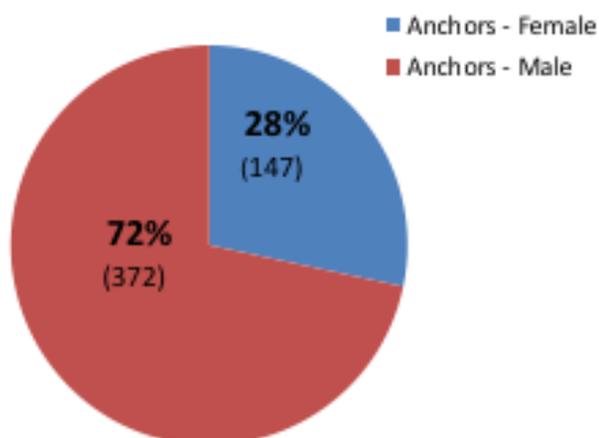
Sector-wise distribution of Monitored programmes



Findings

News Anchors

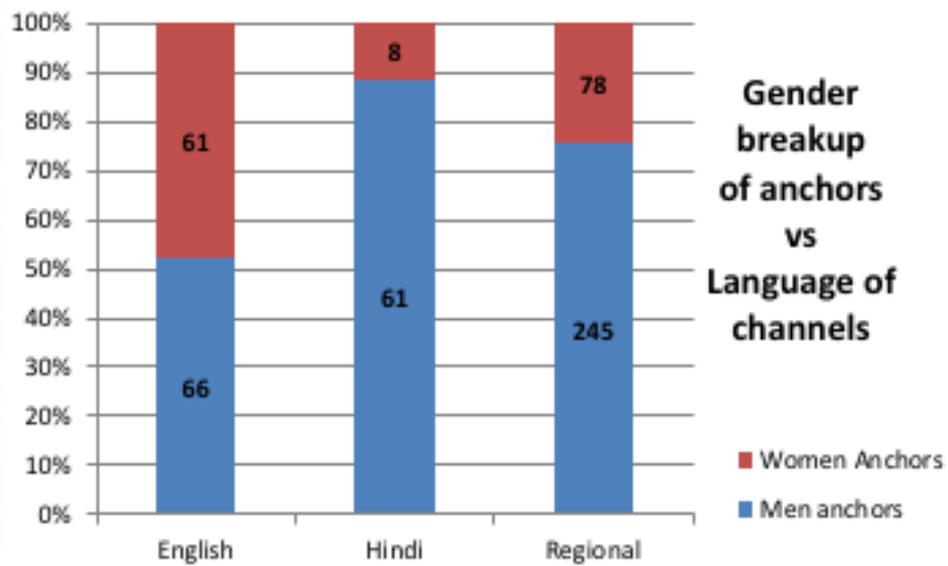
Of the total of 519 news anchors identified during the monitoring (across 506 programmes), only 147 (28%) were female; the rest (372, nearly 72%) were male. In 141 news programmes (nearly 28%) female anchors presented the news alone.



Contrary to the popular perception (and the third hypothesis of this study) that there is a preponderance of

women news anchors, the study found a deficit of female anchors except in the case of English news channels.

With 61 female anchors to 66 male anchors, the numbers were nearly equal in English news channels. However, this is the lone example of gender parity among news anchors. Hindi news channels were the most lopsided, with just 8 female anchors to 61 male anchors – a mere 11.6%. The regional language channels proved somewhat better, with an average of 24% -- a little less than a quarter.



Bangla channels: General impressions

Manjira Majumdar

Watching prime time television programmes on Bangla channels over a month revealed talking heads going around in circles, reminding one of the famous lines from Shakespeare “sound and fury signifying nothing!” Truly imitative of the national debates in Hindi/English, the format had one and, sometimes, two anchors, “moderating” debates and cutting off guests on the panel at regular intervals. Panellists often played musical chairs, shuttling between the two prime channels - ABP Ananda and Chobbish Ghonta (since renamed Zee Chobbish Ghonta). The dress code of female anchors appeared to be business formal, adding to the sartorial difference between them and the usually traditionally clad women panellists.

For the entire month of the survey, hardly any women’s issues were discussed (though caught one caught glimpses of a few just before primetime or on weekends). However, issues like the price rise in general and the increase in school fees in particular, as well as crimes against women, were featured. The death of a model in a car crash brought in comments from a number of people, including female psychiatrists/psychologists, who discussed the grim picture behind the world of glamour.

It appears that television in Bengal, devoid of any in-depth analysis of problems (through, for example, news documentaries), have only contributed to the low attention span of viewers. People have their televisions playing full blast in the background without anyone actually paying any attention.

Nevertheless the panellists themselves were usually articulate and witty; their bonhomie reflected their familiarity with each other, despite political differences, as members of this cosy male club of panellists.

The presence of solo female anchors in Chhobish Ghonta would suggest that a large number of women panellists and subject experts could be seamlessly included in such news debates without raising eyebrows. The gender gap in Bangla TV news channels needs to be identified, recognised and plugged.

At the end of the month of monitoring, I was glad to get back to my reading and avoid watching prime time TV news programmes, which were on the whole more toxic than stimulating!

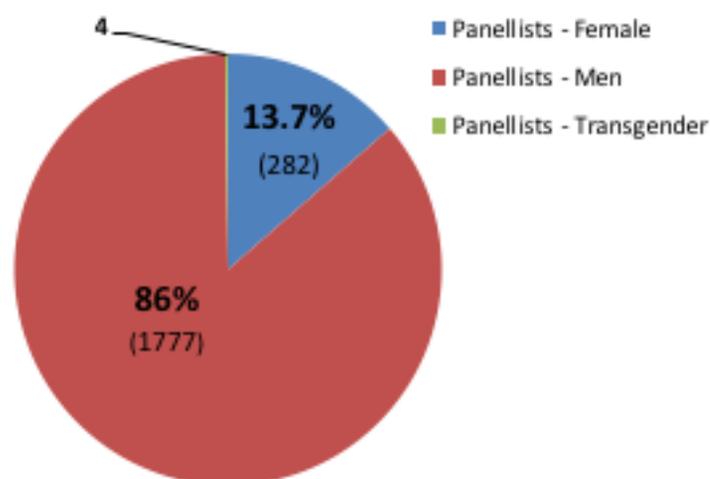
Panellists

The term panellist is used here to describe individuals invited by various TV channels for prime-time discussions and weekly or daily talk shows focusing on news and current affairs. A total of 1,777 male panellists was recorded across the 506 shows monitored, comprising a whopping 86.1% of all panellists. In contrast, there were only 282 female and four transgender panellists, representing 13.7% and 0.02% respectively of the total.

This means that an overwhelming proportion (nearly 90%) of the information and opinions on current topics aired on a daily basis by Indian TV news channels come from male experts and spokespersons (journalists, social activists, academics, lawyers, cultural figures, business leaders, military personnel, security specialists, politicians, etc.). Whatever the topic – politics, economics, education, health, crime or foreign affairs – women’s voices and views are hardly being heard and do not seem to matter.

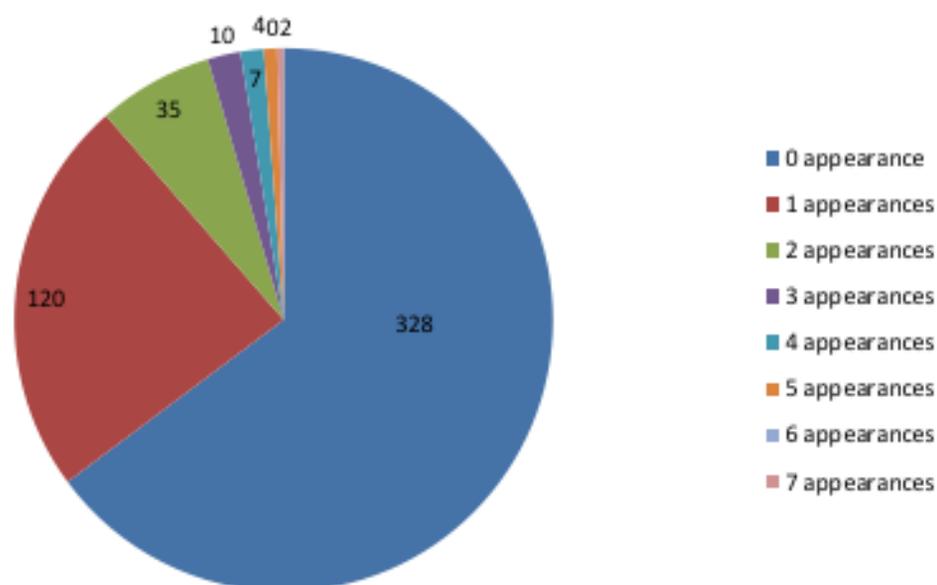
In the lone prime time news discussion featuring four transgenders as panellists, the discussion was about a sex change operation gone wrong.

This programme, called Counter Point and telecast at 10pm, was on the Malayala Manorama channel (Malayalam). When there is a similar line-up of women on a panel, too, the topic is most likely to be gender-related.



Further, out of the 506 programmes monitored, as many as 328 (65%) did not have a single woman panellist; in other words, nearly two-thirds of the ‘panels’ were, in fact, ‘manels’. Less than a quarter of the discussions (120, 24%) had one lone female panellist, while a far smaller proportion of programmes had two women (35, 7%) and even fewer boasted three women (10, 2%).

Presence of Women vs. No. of Responses



It is worth noting that while two discussions (out of 506) had seven women on the panels (not all present in the studio), the topics in both cases were predictably related to violence against women: the judgements in the cases involving the 2012 gangrape in Delhi (aka the Nirbhaya case) and the 2002 gangrape of a Muslim woman in Gujarat (aka the Bilkis case).

Four different programmes had five women panellists each (interestingly, none of the programmes monitored had six women panellists).

The details of these shows are as follows:

1. Taal Thok Ke, a daily show on Zee TV News (Hindi), featured a discussion on defence matters titled 'Ab Ki Baar Pakistan Ka Ilaaj Boli Nahi Goli Hai'. While it was anchored by a man, the programme featured five women panellists, including two 'involved parties', one subject expert, one retired bureaucrat and independent analyst.

2. Media Manthan, a weekly news show on Rajya Sabha (Hindi), featured a discussion on The Role of Women in Media. Anchored by a man, the programme had five women journalists as panellists.

3. Nation at 9, a prime-time news show on News X (English), focused on the proposed execution of four of the accused in the 2012 Delhi gangrape. Anchored by a man, the programme featured two male and five female panellists. The two male panellists were one 'involved party' and one subject expert. The women panellists also included a subject expert and an 'involved party', but the other three comprised an activist, an artist and a bureaucrat.

4. Amar Chobbish, a daily programme on Chobbish Ghanta (Bangla), focused on the case against 'instant triple talaq' in the Supreme Court of India. Anchored by a woman, it featured one male panellist (a religious leader) and five female panellists, among whom were four academics. '

Four women panellists were featured in seven programmes wherein the following topics were discussed:

1. Triple talaq (the topic of two of the seven programmes)
2. Film lyrics that 'outrage women's modesty'
3. Attack by chili farmers on the Khammam Market Yard
4. Stone-pelting by Kashmiri students
5. Justice for 'Nirbhaya' (victim of the 2012 gangrape in Delhi)
6. Vikram Chatterji, a habitual traffic offender



Ten programmes had three women panellists and the topics discussed were the following:

1. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) elections
2. Humiliation of Assam CM in India Today hoardings
3. Triple talaq (focused on by three of the ten programmes)
4. Death penalty in the 'Nirbhaya' gangrape case (the topic of two of the ten programmes)
5. Telengana Chief Minister's warning to Roads and Buildings (R&B) ministry officials over damaged roads in the state
6. The prospect of film star Rajnikant entering Tamil Nadu politics
7. Restrictions on freedom of the press in India

Two women panellists were featured in 35 programmes (the list of these programmes can be found in the Annexures).

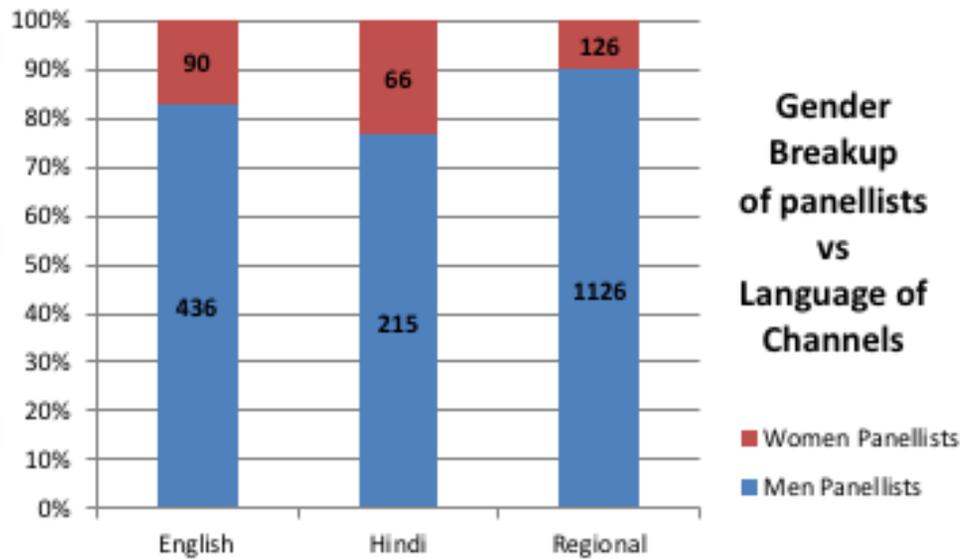
The issue of how far female panellists actually get to articulate their views was not focused on in this particular study, where we have looked mainly into how many women are being invited to join panels by TV news channels, what their professions are, what kinds of topics they are called to speak on and how channels in different languages fare in terms of ensuring that women's voices are heard. However, the monitoring process did reveal that this is an important factor to look into in the future because women's voices are often drowned out by men on the panel shouting and cutting into others' remarks.

Representation of panellists by language

When the data collected was analysed by language (English, Hindi and regional language channels), it was found that Hindi channels performed better than the others in terms of women's representation, with women constituting nearly a quarter (23.5%) of all panellists. In English language channels, women made up just 17% of the panellists (less than a fifth), while in regional language channels they formed a negligible 10 percent.

The hypothesis that English language channels would do better in terms of gender parity among panellists was therefore proved wrong. Moreover, the difference of 6.5 percentage points between English and Hindi channels is fairly significant.

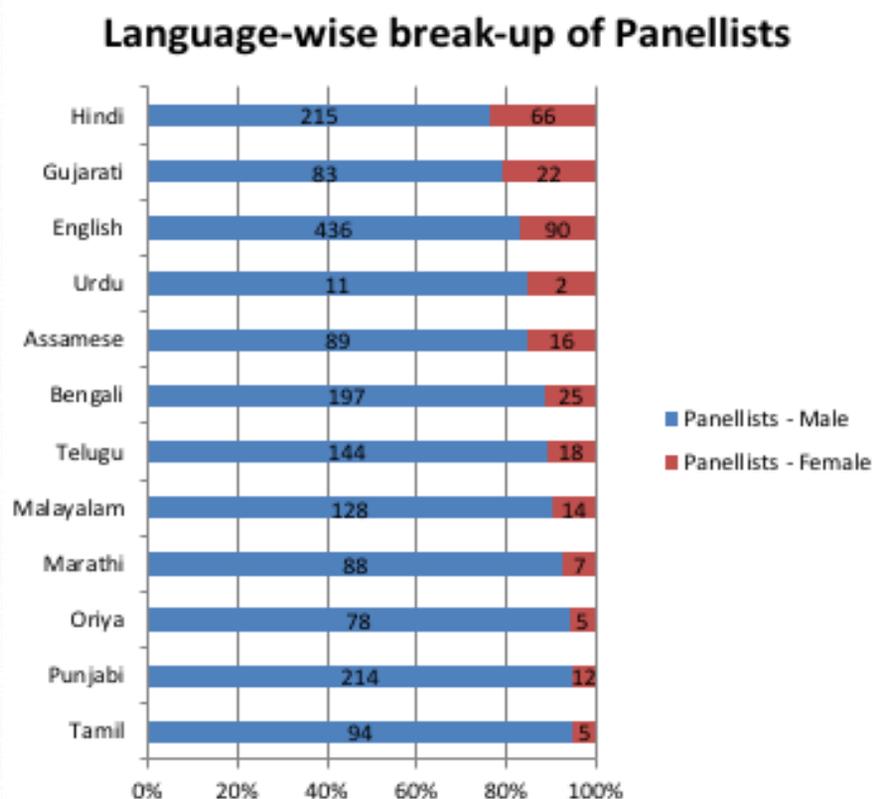




Gujarati channels were in second place after Hindi, with women making up 21% of the panellists. Bangla and Telugu language channels notched up 11%, while Malayalam followed with 10%. Tamil and Punjabi channels were the worst off, with only 5% of the panellists being female. Odiya was also close to the bottom, with 6%.

These findings are significant considering that states like Tamil Nadu and Kerala are known for doing exceptionally well in fields like education, health and other human development parameters and Bengal prides itself on being progressive.

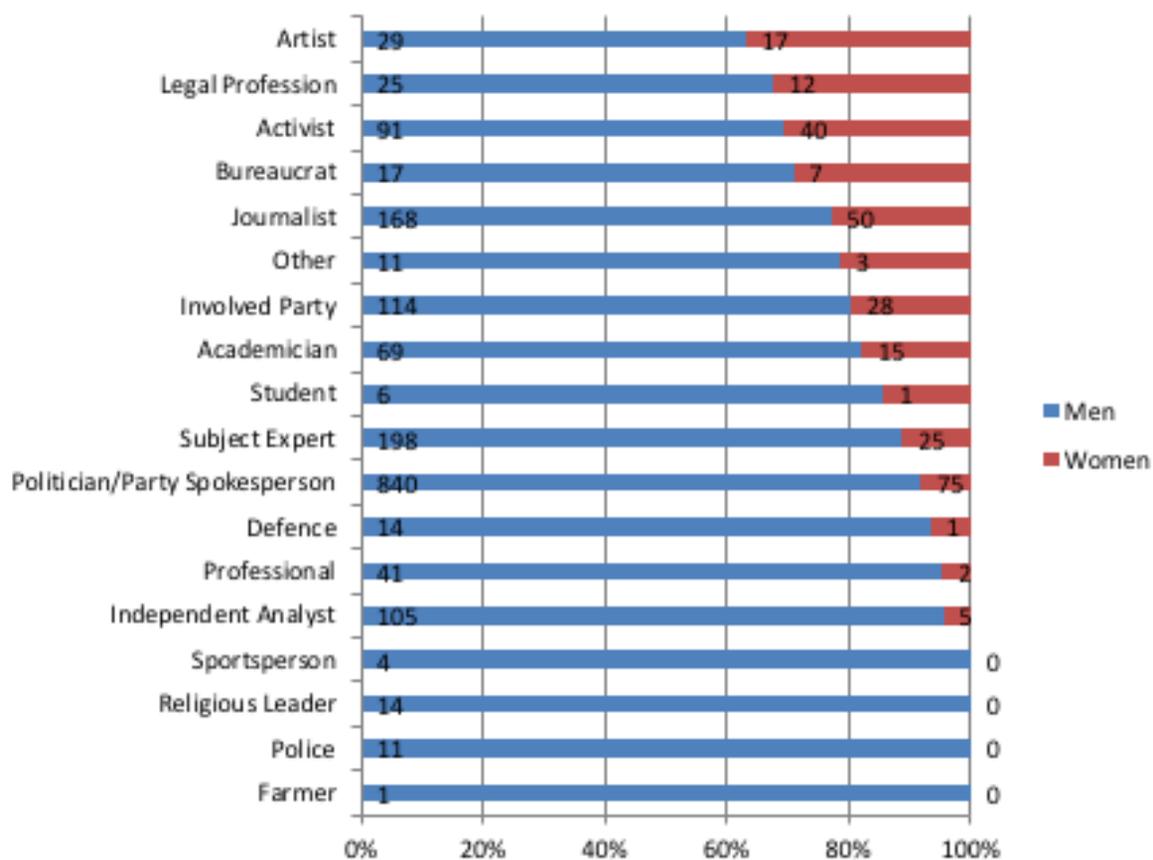
Language-wise break-up of women's representation in TV news channels



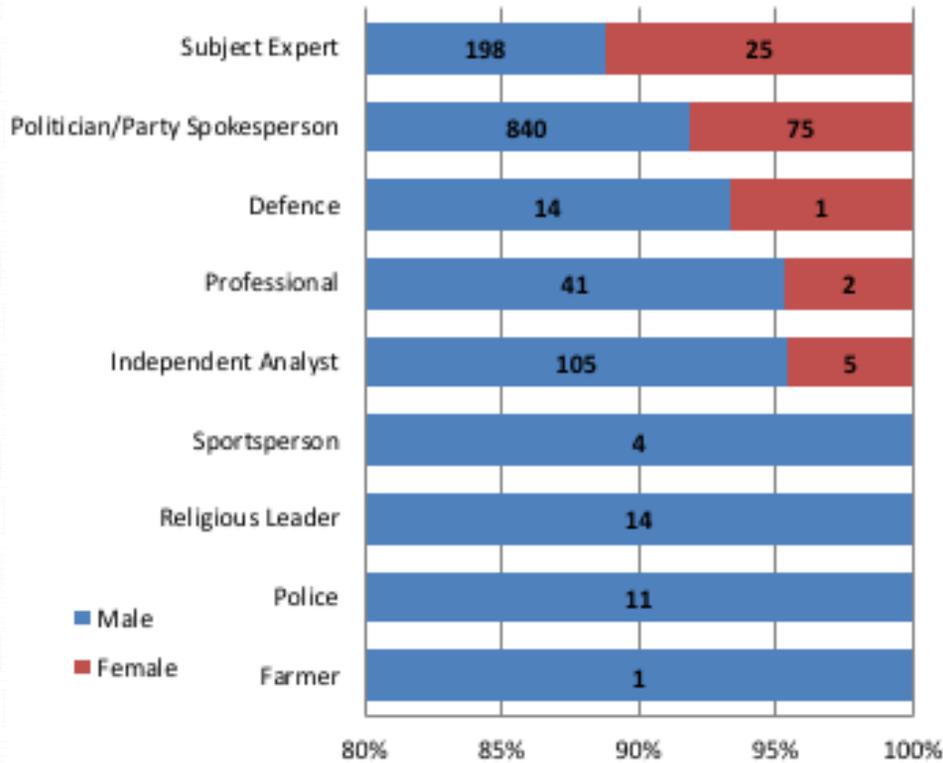
Representation of female panellists by profession

The study found that professions like artists, lawyers, activists, bureaucrats and journalists were best represented among panellists. While female artists made up 37% of the total number of artists featured as panellists, female lawyers constituted 32% of all lawyers on the panels, female activists 30%, female bureaucrats 29% and female journalists almost 23% of the total number of panellists in those categories. In other words, in no professional category did women represent close to half the panellists; in most categories they were less than one third and, interestingly, among journalists they were less than a quarter of the total. Not a single woman was represented in four professional categories: police, religious leader, sports person and farmer. Since only one farmer made it as a panellist across all the 506 programmes, one can conclude that farmers' voices are hardly heard in TV news debates and that female farmers are heard not at all. Similarly, only four sports persons appeared as panellists and they were all male. Of the 11 police officers who were panellists not one was female. All 14 religious leaders who participated in panel discussions were male. As far as "independent analysts" were concerned, only five out of 110 (less than 5%) were women. Similarly, a mere two out of 43 professionals were women. Only 8% of party spokespersons and 11% of subject experts were women.

Professional Break-up of Panellists



Professional Break-up of Panelists (2)



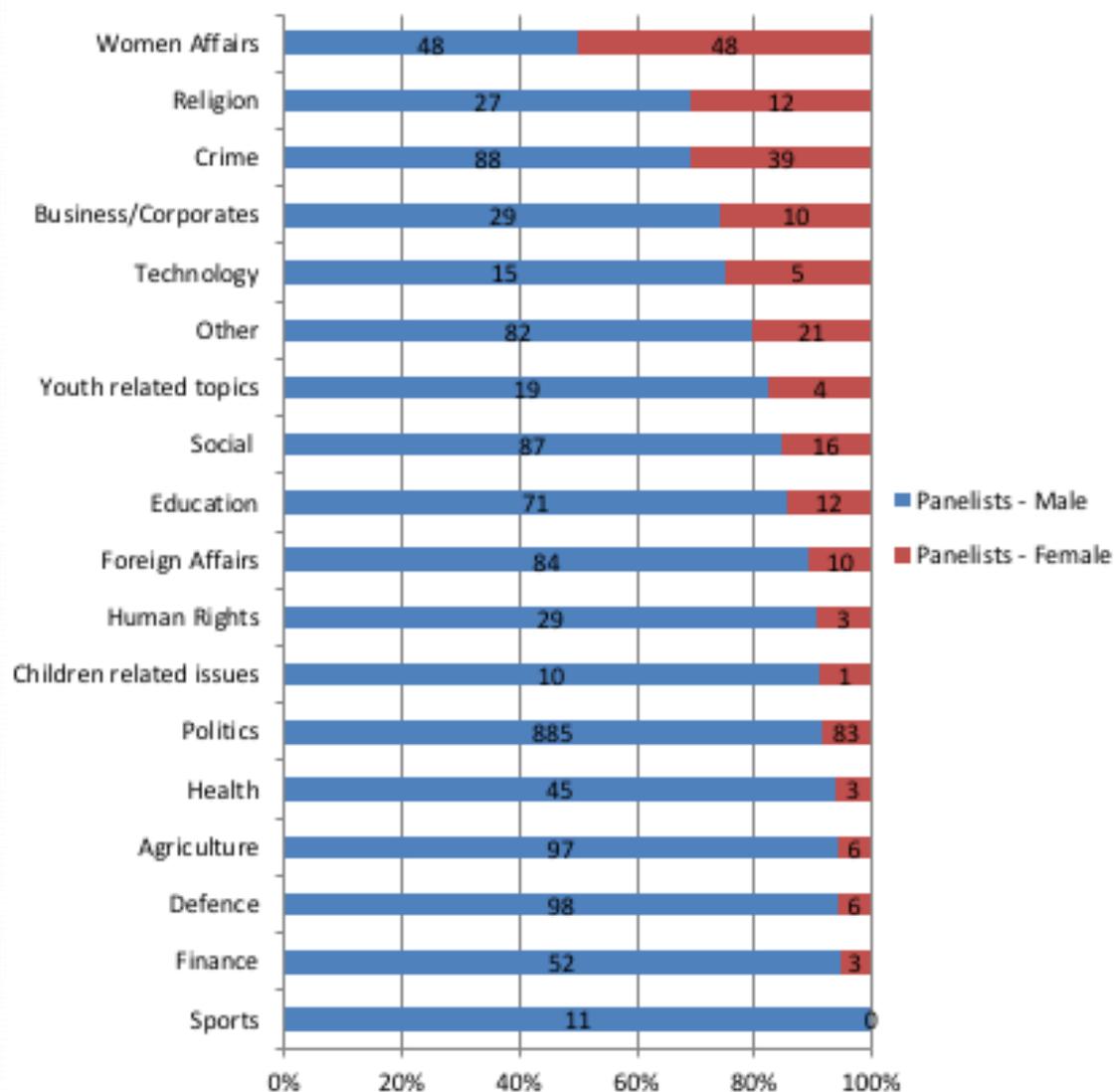
Representation of female panellists by topic

The study revealed that for discussions on women's/gender issues, 50% of the panellists were women, whereas when the topics related to religion or crime, for example, women made up only 30% of the panels. For topics related to finance and defense, women's voices were just around 5%, while health and agriculture were not much better, at 6%. For politics, the topic of nearly half (45.6%) of all discussions on news channels, only 8% of panellists comprised women.

Among the news making headlines during the period of the study were the court judgements in the cases involving the 2012 gangrape in Delhi (aka the Nirbhaya case) and the 2002 gangrape of a Muslim woman in Gujarat (aka the Bilkis case), the controversy and court hearings regarding the practice of Instant Triple Talaq (which was the focus of multiple discussions on many channels), protests involving stone pelting by students in Kashmir and freedom of press (presumably linked to World Press Freedom Day and various reports on the state of media freedom in India).

It was encouraging to note that some of the panels discussing these topics featured three or more women. It is, of course, to be expected that women would be called in for the first three – which can be seen as “women's/gender issues” – but it is interesting that the panels on the other two topics also had more than the customary representation (or non-representation) of women.

Topic-wise Representation of Women in Panel Discussions

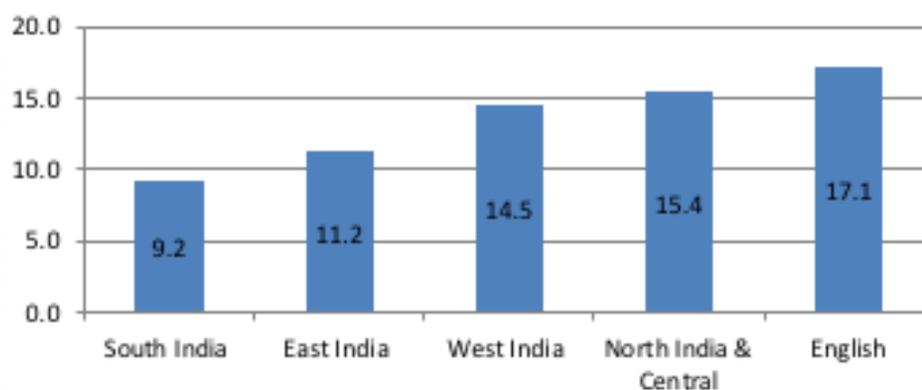


Representation of female panellists by region

The study found that women’s representation in panel discussions on channels in languages prevalent in the northern region of the country – represented by Hindi and Punjabi here – stood at 15.4%. The figure was 14.5% for western India, represented by Gujarati and Marathi in the study. The eastern region was worse off at 11.2% and the south – represented by Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu – had the lowest representation of women in panel discussions: 9.2%. English language channels, which cannot be categorised by region, were not included in this analysis.

Of the 147 female anchors found to be moderating news and current affairs panel discussions, the majority (141) helmed the programmes on their own. However, the study found that the gender of the anchor did not make a significant difference to the representation of women on the panels: the ratio of female to male panellists remained almost the same – 15% in programmes with female anchors compared to 13.7% across all monitored programmes.

Region-wise Representation of Women in Panel Discussions



This could mean either that there is no difference in the selection of panellists irrespective of the gender of the anchors or that anchors are not always the decision-makers when it comes to choosing who to invite for panel discussions.

Considering that the discussions monitored were prime-time news programmes or talk shows typically anchored by senior journalists, the fact that there was no significant difference in the number of women panellists even in shows with female anchors suggests the prevalence of a general assumption that men are experts (or experts are male) and/or that they are somehow better equipped to be panellists.

“Encountering” televised sexism

Pushpa Achanta

In November 2014, when I participated in a panel discussion on a Kannada news channel (Suvarna News) on the “Kiss of Love” saga, a belligerent anti-corruption social activist (T J Abraham), who was live on camera, asked me if I would strip before him, on TV. This was his response to the views I had expressed on the right to sexual freedom, the diversity of our culture, the need to encourage girls, women and sexual/gender minorities to exercise their agency, etc.

Co-panellist Pramod Muthalik (of Sri Ram Sene and the 2009 Mangalore pub assault infamy), who was also live on camera from another town in Karnataka, bellowed his typically misogynistic views and his homogenised thoughts on “namma samskruti” (our culture), while a former RSS worker in his thirties (seated beside me in the studio) was surprisingly polite. But, expectedly, neither he nor Muthalik condemned the bellicose social activist, which made them complicit in his inappropriate remarks.

When I pointed out to the anchor that the activist’s words and tone were unacceptable, the former merely told the latter, “She is seeking your response.” I considered initiating legal action against the channel but did not, mainly because I thought it might jeopardise the career of the anchor and, of course, that the legal process would be long drawn out. All co-panellists (except for one who spoke towards the end) and studio crew were men.

I was angry with the activist and annoyed by the lack of intervention by the anchor. However, I was neither ashamed of my opinions nor afraid of expressing them. Nor was I intimidated by the other panellists. It looked as if the composure I maintained throughout the discussion unnerved the anchor and infuriated the abusive co-panellist.

Incidentally, the anchor was unsure about my socio-cultural identity, partly because of my attire, but that should not have mattered even on a “regional news language” channel, considering the diverse demographics of Bengaluru. I am an asexual, gender fluid atheist (I reveal my gender and sexual identity based on my mood and the situation), speak five languages and have lived largely in three cities of southern India.

Conclusion

Conclusion

The study found that women's participation on panels put together by Indian TV news channels is less than one sixth that of men, averaging 13.6% women to 86% men. Clearly women's voices are not being heard during crucial discussions on a wide range of issues in our media, and thereby in society, even today. The low (often no) representation of women in such panels suggests that decision-makers in the media do not think their views matter and/or are unconvinced that they can be experts on any topic – not necessarily only those obviously related to women. Not inviting women to join panels discussing the full range of topics of current interest covered by the media is tantamount to silencing them as citizens.

It was a revelation that even in English TV channels, which are often assumed to be relatively more progressive than channels in various Indian languages, the proportion of female panellists is just 17%, just a little above the average for all the 28 channels surveyed: 13.6%. The perception that English channels would be more progressive and accord women more space to voice their opinions proved to be incorrect. Clearly gender bias exists as much in English language TV news channels as in regional language channels.

In fact, Hindi TV channels turned out to have better representation of women in panel discussions: 23% -- considerably more than the average for all the channels in multiple languages monitored across the country (13.6%) and significantly more than English channels (17%).

Although the general impression is that women are fairly well represented among anchors, systematic monitoring revealed that they actually constitute just 28% of TV news anchors overall. Here English news channels do better than the others, with an almost equal proportion of male and female anchors.

However, it must be noted that, sometimes, women are made anchors because it is assumed that they would add to the glamour quotient of the programme, irrespective of their news anchoring abilities. This has been the case even in international news channels, where female anchors have found themselves eased out of their role as they got older. Even a state/public broadcaster like Doordarshan in India is known to have taken women off anchor duty after they crossed a certain age.

With respect to gender balance in panel discussions on news and current affairs, Hindi followed by Gujarati had the best ratio of female to male participants. Despite the reputation of certain states and regions as relatively affluent and/or progressive, with higher educational levels among the population, including women, the representation of women on panels in channels based in such places was found to be dismal – much worse than the overall average and far lower than in Hindi, Gujarati and English channels.



For example, in channels based in states like Tamil Nadu and Punjab, where people are in general relatively more educated and financially stable, the representation of women among panellists was just 5%. The Odiya channel monitored had only 6% and the Marathi channel 7%. The corresponding figures for Malayalam channels was 9.9% and for Telugu and Bangla 11%. The low representation of women in panels in south Indian language channels was surprising considering the fact that those states are not lacking in highly educated women.

The relatively low representation of women in TV panel discussions is a cause for concern even in economically and educationally advanced countries. But that does not mean that Indian channels should be complacent. Women make up nearly half the country's population. According to the Constitution of India they are equal citizens. The public discourse that is essential to the proper functioning of democracy cannot serve its purpose if the opinions of half its citizenry is muzzled.

The authors of this report hope that it will hold up a mirror to all Indian TV news channels and that decision-makers within them will make a concerted and effective effort to increase the participation of women and transgender individuals in panel discussions: their voices and opinions do matter.



Findings

Key Findings

Panellists

- Women's representation in TV news panel discussions as a whole is 13.6%, compared to 86% for men.
- Nearly two-thirds of all panel discussions (65%) did not feature a single woman; in other words, they were manels.
- Hindi channels had the best representation of women in panels: an average of 23%.
- English channels lagged behind with women's representation at 17%.
- Gujarati channels fared better, with an average of 21% women in their panel discussions, while Tamil and Punjabi channels brought up the rear with only 5%.
- Bangla and Telegu were not much better at 11%; ditto for Malayalam at 10%.
- Most of the women seen on TV news panels were journalists, artists, lawyers, bureaucrats and activists.
- None of the panels featured female sportspersons, religious leaders, police officers and/or farmers even in discussions on related topics.
- Only 5% of the professional and independent analysts featured on panels were women; the corresponding figures were 8% for party spokespersons and 11% for subject experts.
- In contrast, female panellists made up 50% of panels assembled for discussions on so-called women's issues; 30% of the panels on religion and crime were women.
- For discussions on politics, which constituted nearly half (45%) of all panel discussions on news television, only 8% of the panellists were women.

Anchors

- Just over a quarter (28%) of all anchors were women, which means that nearly three-quarters were men.
- English channels were an exception, with the number of female anchors almost equal to male anchors.
- Hindi channels have the least number of women as anchors at 11.6% while the regional language channels surveyed fared much better at 24% (nearly a quarter of all anchors).
- Interestingly, however, there was no difference in the representation of women as panellists in programmes anchored by female and male anchors.

Recommendations

Recommendations

1. All television news channels should make a deliberate effort to substantially increase the participation on women in panel discussions and talk shows.
2. Women should not be restricted to discussions on gender-related or “soft” subjects, but must be included in discussions on a range of topics, including politics, economics, international affairs, defence, finance, industry, agriculture and crime.
3. Channels should make conscious efforts to ensure adequate representation of female experts in various fields in the pool of panellists from which they draw participants in discussions so as to enable women from different subject areas, backgrounds and regions to share their knowledge, experiences and perspectives with viewers. The present under-representation of women is not because female experts are not available but because adequate efforts are not made by channels to look for them, due to the prevailing lack of awareness and concern about the need for gender balance in news programming.
4. Women should be invited to participate in panel discussions as subject experts and analysts, not just as victims or relatives of individuals in the news.
5. Hindi and regional language news channels should ensure parity in the number of female and male anchors.
6. Anchors must ensure that female panellists are given due time to speak and that their voices are not drowned out by shouting male panellists, nor silenced with insults and attempts at shaming.
7. Senior female anchors should be retained on air just as senior male anchors continue to appear even as they age.

NB Sonal Kellogg presented an interim report on the study at the national meeting of the NWMI in Chennai in January 2018.



My observations from tracking panel discussions during the study period on Telugu and Urdu TV news channels:

- 1. Most panellists are cis gender male politicians, whatever the topic of discussion.*
 - 2. Female panellists are rare, often only one, and most seem to be cis gender.*
 - 3. Panels usually exclude transgender and/or genderqueer persons even for topics relating to gender, let alone finance, healthcare, housing, education, employment, infrastructure, etc.*
 - 4. Female anchors are minimal and the few seen seem to be cis gender.*
 - 5. It is also important to know the caste and religious distribution of panellists and anchors since surveys/studies have revealed that Dalits, Bahujans, Adivasis, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, persons from the North-East region and various other minorities (religious, ethnic, linguistic, racial, et al) and issues of particular relevance to them are highly under-represented and/or mis-represented in almost all media.*
 - 6. Topics of discussion are most often related to politics, directly or indirectly, though they constitute multiple categories overall.*
 - 7. The physical appearance of female anchors seems to matter.*
- 

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Annexures



Annexures

1. Schedule
 2. Language-wise breakup of responses (numbers and percentages)
 3. List of all topics discussed during the programmes monitored, along with number of male and female panellists in each programme that was part of the study
- 

Study of Women Representation in Television Channels in India

The representation of women and men in the news media in India and in much of the world - as news-makers, sources of news, news analysts/commentators and even news presenters - is far from equal. Though women form around 50 per cent of the population their voices and opinions are not heard often because they are not adequately represented in public forums and available platforms.

News channels regularly have panel discussions to debate issues that concern the society and current topics but women voices are not heard because they are under-represented in most television channels. The purpose of the study is to ascertain the level of female participation in panel discussion during prime time and in top talk shows in the various channels being studied

This study aims to collect and collate information on the participation of women in panel discussions in prime time news shows and top talk shows on TV news channels. It will be conducted over a period of 30 days, from 20 April 2017 to 19 May 2017. Nine English channels and 19 Indian language channels will be included in the study. One prime news show and one top weekly talk show will be reviewed in each channel.

* Required

1. Researchers *

Mark only one oval.

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- Parvin Sultana from Dhubri, Assam, parvin.jnu@gmail.com

2. 1. Date of Review (in date and month format) *

Example: December 15, 2012

3. 2. Language of the Channel *

Mark only one oval.

- English
- Hindi
- Gujarati
- Bengali
- Marathi
- Telugu
- Punjabi
- Malayalam
- Tamil
- Urdu
- Oriya
- Assamese

4. 3. Name of the Channel being reviewed- *

Mark only one oval.

- NDTV 24 x 7 English
- Time Now English
- CNN IBN English
- India Today English
- News X English
- DD 1 News English
- Rajya Sabha TV - Hindi
- Lok Sabha News -English
- India TV - Hindi
- Zee News - Hindi
- NDTV India - Hindi
- Aaj Tak -Hindi
- TV 9 Marathi
- IBN Lokmat - Marathi
- PTC -Punjabi
- Zee News-Punjabi
- Chobbish Ghanta - Bengali
- ABP-Ananda- Bengali
- V 6 News -Telugu
- TV 9 . Gujarati
- Etv - Gujarati
- Manorama - Malayalam
- AsiaNet - Malayalam
- Puthiya Thalaimurai -Tamil
- Etv Urdu
- TV 9 Telugu
- OTV, Oriya
- Assam Talks
- Dy365, Assamese
- Lok Sabha Hindi
- 18 Tamil

5. 4. Name of the show being reviewed *

6. 5. Time of the show being reviewed (e.g 9 pm) *

7. 6. Duration of the Show

Mark only one oval.

- Half an hour
- An Hour
- Other: _____

8. 7. Type of show *

Mark only one oval.

- Prime time news (as positioned by the channels) panel discussion
- Other weekly talk show
- Other: _____

9. 8. Anchors : How many and their gender

Mark only one oval per row.

	One	Two	Three	Four	None Applicable
Male	<input type="radio"/>				
Female	<input type="radio"/>				
Other	<input type="radio"/>				

10. 9. Number of Panelists *

11. 10. Professional category of Male Panelists

Please ensure that you fill up details of all male panelists. This question is also compulsory to answer. We are a responsible group so we have not made answering this question compulsory as it will entail unnecessary clicks every time we fill up the questionnaire.

Mark only one oval per row.

	Politician/Party Spokesperson	Subject Expert	Independent Analyst	Journalist	Involved Party	Academician	Activist	Other
Panelist 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. 10(a). If 'others' *, please put in the detail of that category

13. 11. Professional category of Female Panelists

Please ensure that you fill up details of all female panelists. This question is also compulsory to answer. We are a responsible group so we have not made answering this question compulsory as it will entail unnecessary clicks every time we fill up the questionnaire.
 Mark only one oval per row.

	Politician/Party spokesperson	Subject Expert	Independent Analyst	Journalist	Involved party	Academician	Activist	Other
Panelist 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Panelist 10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. 11(a). If 'others' *, please put in the detail of that category

15. 12. Topic discussed *

16. 13. Category of the topic discussed *

Mark only one oval.

- Politics
- Finance
- Defence
- Foreign Affairs
- Crime
- Business/Corporates
- Women Affairs
- Children related issues
- Youth related topics
- Sports
- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Human Rights
- Social
- Technology
- Religion
- Other

‘Language-wise break-up of monitored channels (506)

Sr No	Channels by language	Responses	Percentage
1	English	122	23.8
2	Hindi	70	13.6
3	Bangla	57	11.1
4	Telegu	52	10.1
5	Punjabi	47	9.2
6	Malayalam	32	6.2
7	Gujarati	30	5.8
8	Odiya	27	5.3
9	Tamil	25	4.9
10	Marathi	23	4.5
11	Assamese	22	4.2
12	Urdu	6	1.2

Topic-wise Distribution of Male and Female Panellists

Sr No	Topic of discussion	Classification	No of Female Panellists	No of Male Panellists
1.	Nirbhaya judgement and Billie judgement	Crime	7	0
2.	Nirbhaya and Bilkis judgement	Crime	7	0
3.	AB KI BAAR , PAKISTAN KE ILAAJ BOLI NAHI GOLI HAI, PAKISTAN PAR PRACHAND PRAHAAR , Shanti paath nahi pakistan ko sab sikhao- Pakistan wants war #GHUSKEMARO	Defence	5	0
4.	Women in Media, role of women in Media	Business/Corporates	5	0
5.	Execution for 4 accused in Nirbhaya case	Women Affairs	5	2
6.	SC hearing on triple talaq	Women Affairs	5	1
7.	Triple Talak	Religion	4	2
8.	Film lyrics outrage women's modesty	Women Affairs	4	0
9.	Mirchi Farmers Attack On Khammam Market Yard	Agriculture	4	0
10.	WHY kashmiri Student are motivated o pelt stones and not educaion ?	Politics	4	4
11.	Nirbhaya Nyay	Crime	4	
12.	Vikram Chatterji habitual traffic offender	Crime	4	3
13.	TRIPLE TALAQ PAAP KYO KARAIN SILAM KO BARDASHT- IN CONECT OF SC COMMENT	Women Affairs	4	1
14.	MCD Elections	Politics	3	2
15.	Humiliation of Assam CM in Indiatoday hoardings	Social	3	4
16.	TRIPLE TALAQ - inconect of Modis comment muslim women should speak	Women Affairs	3	3
17.	Triple Talaq	Women Affairs	3	1
18.	Will Nirbhaya rape judgment deter rapists?	Women Affairs	3	3
19.	CM KCR Warns R&B Officials Over Damaged Roads In State	Other	3	
20.	Death penalty in Nirbhaya case	Women Affairs	3	2
21.	Triple talaq	Women Affairs	3	2
22.	Will Rajnikath enter politics and rule the South	Politics	3	2
23.	Freedom of Press and Restriction in India	Other	3	4
24.	Ravi Shankar Prasad remark on Muslims	Politics	2	5
25.	MCD polls	Politics	2	0
26.	Ravi Shankar Prasad on Muslims	Politics	2	3
27.	Municipal Council of Delhi (MCD) elections	Politics	2	3

28.	Killer road in Delhi	Politics	2	4
29.	Art vs War and Nawazuddin Siddiqui	Social	2	1
30.	The unknown life of Bhupen Hazarika	Other	2	
31.	AAP rout in MCD elections	Politics	2	3
32.	AAP loss in MCD elections	Politics	2	3
33.	MCD Delhi results	Politics	2	4
34.	Bahubali controversy	Other	2	1
35.	BAN FOR PELLET GUN , BUT NOT STONE PELTING ?	Human Rights	2	4
36.	Trump 100 days	Foreign Affairs	2	
37.	Increasing acts of sexual violence in Kerala	Crime	2	2
38.	Corruption in police departments	Crime	2	1
39.	MLAs on farm study junket while farmers suffer	Agriculture	2	2
40.	Is it insensitiveness to arrange royal wedding ceremonies by politicians?	Social	2	3
41.	TRS government guidelines for BC Commission	Social	2	2
42.	Maximum fees limit for school fixed by government	Education	2	4
43.	School fees limit	Education	2	4
44.	TEEN TALAQ KO KANOONI NA	Religion	2	1
45.	TRIPLE TALAQ ISSUE OF LAW OR RELIGION ?	Women Affairs	2	5
46.	College Unions should be free of party politics (ideally follow the St Xavier's College model)	Education	2	7
47.	WILL MUSLIM AGREE TO NEW LAW ON TRIPLE TALAQ	Women Affairs	2	3
48.	NAVJOT SINGH ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BADAL GOVT OF CORRUPTION	Politics	2	3
49.	CRIME AGAINST WOMEN	Women Affairs	2	3
50.	TRIPLE TALALQ SC	Women Affairs	2	3
51.	Imposition of Hindi by Centre on states	Education	2	4
52.	Hyderabad Dharna Chowk Shifting	Social	2	1
53.	TRIPLE TALAQ - QUESTION OF RELIGION OR RIGHTS ?	Women Affairs	2	1
54.	Misuse of social media	Technology	2	2
55.	Why does the victim need to take a weapon(context: girl castrates her rapist in Kerala)	Crime	2	2
56.	Nerkkuner discussing on Neet Exam Controversy (Student told to remove her bra, as it had a metal hook) As the CBSE had a rule that no Metal should be on the body of the student.	Youth related topics	2	2
57.	Triple Talaq	Religion	2	1
58.	Tiople talaq: Against equality?	Women Affairs	2	1
59.	Bahubali (Book and film)	Other	1	3
60.	Babri Masjid Case	Politics	1	6
61.	Bigotry in the name of beef	Crime	1	4
62.	Is harrassment of devotees a part of Jagannath culture?	Other	1	3
63.	Kashmir Conundrum	Politics	1	6

64.	Kashmir - Why govt soft on stone pelters ?	Politics	1	3
65.	Kashmir Crisis	Politics	1	2
66.	Has Bihu become commercial??	Social	1	6
67.	Standardization of textbooks by NCERT	Education	1	2
68.	Maoist Terror Surge	Politics	1	4
69.	FRENCH ELECTION - INDIAN CONNECTION	Foreign Affairs	1	1
70.	Case Against Sadhvi	Crime	1	6
71.	Chetan Bhagat in DU syllabus	Education	1	4
72.	How to teach lessons to people who rejects homes to those who consume non veg food	Social	1	4
73.	The menace of drug abuse in Assam	Youth related topics	1	4
74.	Sukma killing of CRPF jawans	Crime	1	6
75.	MCD Delhi results	Politics	1	3
76.	did aap lost in punja due to sanjay singh and durgesh pathak	Politics	1	4
77.	Narada Scam: CBI's role	Politics	1	4
78.	Narada Scam: CBI's role	Politics	1	4
79.	Narada Scam: CBI's role	Politics	1	4
80.	Delhi Ma Modi Lehar	Politics	1	3
81.	GST BILL CHALLENGE	Business/Corporates	1	1
82.	GST CHALLENGES	Business/Corporates	1	1
83.	Category- Socio- political. Topic- What is the course of the Munnar struggle(Minister MM Mani's derogatory statement on Pambulai Orumai, Women led trade union, and their following strike.	Other	1	5
84.	MISTAKES BY AAP - KEJRIWALS LETTER TO WORKERS	Politics	1	4
85.	Dhingra and Vadra deals	Business/Corporates	1	2
86.	JNU professor attacked for saluting CRPF martyrs	Politics	1	2
87.	Kashmir initiatives by BJP	Politics	1	5
88.	Triple Talaq	Women Affairs	1	3
89.	Will the Minister get the government and party? MM Mani Minister (CPI) statements against the Pambulai Orumai(women led trade union in Munnar and the collector of Munnar)	Politics	1	5
90.	Bahubali	Other	1	4
91.	Sukma killings and the way ahead	Politics	1	4
92.	Triple Talaq	Religion	1	3
93.	BJP's victory in Delhi	Politics	1	1
94.	WHEN WILL We take revenge from pakistan of our soldiers	Defence	1	5
95.	The continuing chaos in Assam Sahitya Sabha	Politics	1	2
96.	Kumar Vishwas leaves AAP	Politics	1	2
97.	AIADMK intra party tussles	Politics	1	3
98.	Lok Pal act implementation	Other	1	3
99.	AIADMK merger in backdrop of Dinakaran arrest	Politics	1	4
100.	Protest against TASMALC shops	Politics	1	3
101.	Bandh in support of farmers	Politics	1	3

102.	Press freedom ON WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY	Human Rights	1	6
103.	UP man beaten to death by Hindu Yuva Vahini	Crime	1	4
104.	BJP inroads into Bengal:far or near	Politics	1	7
105.	Will Lotus bloom in AP	Politics	1	3
106.	TMC intellectuals unite against BJP	Politics	1	3
107.	Intellectuals in forum to oppose BJP	Politics	1	3
108.	CM KCR announces asha workers salary hike	Health	1	2
109.	India's SAARC missile launch	Technology	1	4
110.	TRS Party Public Meeting In Warangal	Politics	1	2
111.	OU Centenary Celebrations	Other	1	3
112.	Problem of Pakistan	Foreign Affairs	1	5
113.	Congress Leadership in the future	Politics	1	3
114.	Bahubali: new 100 crores club movie	Other	1	1
115.	Lallu Yadav implicated in fodder scam	Politics	1	3
116.	Mallya's secret loot	Business/Corporates	1	4
117.	Exposure of stonepelters and their Pakistani links	Politics	1	6
118.	What will be the result of the Marathon talks about Munnar(regarding clearing encroachments in land of Munnar)	Politics	1	5
119.	#kejriwalmustanswer on corruption charges	Politics	1	5
120.	Shrinking freedom of media, role of social media	Other	1	3
121.	Kapil Mishra's complaint against Arvind Kejriwal	Politics	1	4
122.	Official security cover since 13 years for Robert Vadra's mother	Politics	1	3
123.	Was the actor involved in car crash drunk?	Social	1	3
124.	AP MPs meet SCR GM	Other	1	1
125.	UDAN REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY	Other	1	1
126.	AAP AND ELECTION COMMISSION THE EVM CHALLENGE	Politics	1	3
127.	how valid are the allegations that AAP is now directionless ?	Politics	1	6
128.	Sentencing of Kulbhushan Yadhav	Foreign Affairs	1	4
129.	Vikram Chatterji on back foot	Crime	1	4
130.	NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY DAY - MAY 11	Technology	1	1
131.	TRIPLE TALAQ AND SUPREME COURT	Women Affairs	1	3
132.	The problem of child marriage in Assam	Children related issues	1	5
133.	adulterated oil	Crime	1	3
134.	KASHMIR= EXPOSED HIZBUL COMMANDER 'S THREAT	Politics	1	4
135.	AP Govt signs MOU with HCL	Business/Corporates	1	2
136.	GLOBAL CYBER ATTACK	Technology	1	1
137.	EVM Tampering	Politics	1	2
138.	Aap Ka Kya Hoga	Politics	1	2
139.	The Punjab Govt report card of 2 months	Politics	1	4

140.	Which is greater, religion or constitution	Religion	1	2
141.	PAAS' politics	Politics	1	3
142.	3 years of BJP rule	Politics	1	2
143.	Benami Badshah (on Laloo's case)	Politics	1	3
144.	Amid the stirs, are self-financing college fees issues getting marginalized ?	Youth related topics	1	4
145.	When will the revenge of Kulbhushan be taken from Pakistan?	Politics	1	7
146.	Who should be afraid of Wanna cry-Cyber crimes	Crime	1	4
147.	What do you expect from the governor?... Read more at: http://www.manoramanews.com/daily-programs/counterpoint/2017/05/14/what-did-bjp-expect-from-governor-in-Kannur-issue	Politics	1	3
148.	Can Kannur get rid of Durga?..Can Kannur-get-rid-from-misfortune, (context of political murders in Kannur)	Crime	1	3
149.	Is tripple thalaq completely human-rights-violation.	Religion	1	4
150.	INDIA WINS AT ICJ	Politics	1	1
151.	Recent love triangle murder	Crime	1	2
152.	Kulbhushan Yadav case	Foreign Affairs	1	3
153.	3 YEARS OF MODI GOVT IN CONTEXT DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES	Foreign Affairs	1	2
154.	TMC Congress overtures	Politics	1	4
155.	ICJ stay on Kulbhushan Yadav execution	Foreign Affairs	1	5
156.	ICJ stay on Kulbhushan Yadav issue	Foreign Affairs	1	7
157.	Sham Azadi of Kashmiri separatists funded by Pakistan and suing of Times Now	Politics	1	3
158.	challenges before sikh council-Sikh freedom fighters ignored in Andaman: SGPC report	Religion	1	4
159.	Modi governance 3 years down	Politics	1	6
160.	Modi governance and economy	Finance	1	2
161.	Hotel hygiene	Health	1	3
162.	Puffed rice or muri helps weight loss	Health	1	1
163.	Censor Board Member Complaint Against Jabardast & Patas shows	Social	1	1
164.	Justice for Nirbhaya	Women Affairs	1	1
165.	Government interference in high school board results	Education	1	5
166.	Congress Manthan	Politics	1	2
167.	Government scuttling freedom of press	Social	1	4
168.	The political murder of writer/activist Parag Kumar Das	Politics	1	5
169.	Obstruction to sex racket in capital city	Crime	1	2
170.	State of the Economy after 3 years of Modi rule	Finance	1	6

171.	Jharkhand lynching of suspected traffickers	Crime	1	2
172.	Effect of demonetisation on Indian economy	Finance	1	3
173.	MEDIA COVERAGE OF INDIAN PRINT MEDIA	Other	1	3
174.	1000 days of Modi Government	Politics	1	3
175.	Opposition Leader raided in vendetta	Politics	1	3
176.	Tax Probe against Gandhis	Politics	1	3
177.	Why liberals are happy with Macron	Foreign Affairs	1	2
178.	Rewari girls fight for better schooling	Education	1	1
179.	TRS plenary crowns farmers with sops	Agriculture	0	3
180.	RS Prasad's allegation abt Muslims not voting for BJP	Politics	0	4
181.	Does Bjp respect Muslims ?- context of Raai shankar prasad comment	Politics	0	6
182.	Thermocol floats to contain evaporation of Vaigai river	Other	0	4
183.	Thermocol floats on Vaigai river	Other	0	4
184.	Are decisions made by Takht influenced by political Leader?	Politics	0	7
185.	Are decisions made by Akal Takht influenced by political Leader?	Politics	0	7
186.	Probability of early polls in Andhra Pradesh	Politics	0	3
187.	Fee Hike in Private educational institutes	Education	0	5
188.	Aadhar and right to privacy	Finance	0	4
189.	H1N1 (swine flu returns)	Health	0	3
190.	H1N1 (swine flu returns)	Health	0	3
191.	Pawan Kalyan's tweet on north-south disparity	Social	0	3
192.	Mehbooba Mufti's meeting with PM urging dialogue on Kashmir situation	Other	0	1
193.	America H1B visa - tough road ahead	Foreign Affairs	0	2
194.	PUNJAB FARMERS DEBT ISSUE	Agriculture	0	5
195.	SGPC FUNCTIONING INFLUENCED BY POLITICS OF BADAL FAMILY	Politics	0	6
196.	Maharashtra didnot get package to deal with drought	Politics	0	4
197.	Implications of Amit Shah visit	Politics	0	3
198.	Whether government's policy to import pulse right?	Agriculture	0	4
199.	BJP threat to Mamata (TMC)	Politics	0	3
200.	Arbitrary fee hike in pvt schools	Education	0	4
201.	What is ailing Kashmir and how to resolve it	Politics	0	3
202.	Deteriorating situation in Kashmir	Politics	0	4
203.	The crisis of potato growers in Barpeta district	Agriculture	0	4
204.	Sukma Ambush of CRPF personnel	Politics	0	5
205.	Maoist ambush of CRPF personnel	Politics	0	4
206.	Hindi Imposition	Education	0	4
207.	Kashmir's Elusive Peace	Politics	0	5
208.	Inapplicable today	Other	0	

209.	Chhattisgarh attack by Maoists on CRPF	Defence	0	5
210.	CHHATTISGARH ATTAC BY MAOISTS ON CRPF	Defence	0	3
211.	Spate of ongoing attacks on Akali workers	Politics	0	4
212.	Maharashtra Government's failure to buy Tur pulses	Agriculture	0	4
213.	WILL PRAKASH SINGH BADAL DEPOSE BEFORE SGPC	Politics	0	5
214.	The imposition of hindi language/culture	Social	0	5
215.	Kaun Banega Rashtrapati	Politics	0	3
216.	Maoist Violence	Politics	0	4
217.	Sadhvi Bail	Politics	0	4
218.	Sukma Maoist massacre	Politics	0	7
219.	Amit Shah in Naxalbari (N.Bengal) : BJP's growing presence in Bengal	Politics	0	6
220.	Maharashtra state's failure to but Tur pulses	Agriculture	0	3
221.	Osmania University centenary celebrations & student politics	Politics	0	3
222.	One Nation One Election	Politics	0	4
223.	INDO -SRILANKA RELATIONS ON SRILANKA PM VISIT	Foreign Affairs	0	2
224.	BJP WIN IN DELHI MCD ELECTIONS - APP LOSS	Politics	0	3
225.	DELHI MCD ELECTIONS - BJP WIN, APP LOSS	Politics	0	3
226.	DELHI MCD ELECTIONS RESULTS	Politics	0	5
227.	Lotus vs ghasphool: BJP breaking up Bengal	Politics	0	3
228.	BJP strategy for Bengal	Politics	0	4
229.	Opportunistic Opposition alliance	Politics	0	4
230.	Maharashtra government's failure to buy Tur from farmers	Agriculture	0	4
231.	TRS celebrates 16th anniversary @ Warangal Sabha	Politics	0	3
232.	Attack on army camp in Panzgam, Kashmir	Defence	0	3
233.	WHEN WILL STOP GOVT FROM TERRORISM IN KASHMIR	Politics	0	4
234.	Maratha Morcha	Social	0	5
235.	WHEN WILL PROXY WAR WITH PAKISTAN STOP	Politics	0	2
236.	INDIAN ARMY UNDER ATTACK	Defence	0	3
237.	Kejriwal oath	Politics	0	2
238.	Coming together of Kashmiri separatists	Politics	0	4
239.	Kejriwal oath	Politics	0	7

246.	THE REVOLT IN AAP	Politics	0	2
247.	AAP PARTY DEBACLE	Politics	0	6
248.	What lessons can local elections teach us.(Discussion in the light of BJP victory in the Delhi Municipal Elections)	Politics	0	5
249.	CPI CPM divide, as part of the LDF in Keralam	Politics	0	5
250.	Relief for YS Jagan in bail case	Politics	0	3
251.	Road safety following death of starlet	Social	0	3
252.	TMC's "Yajna" politics	Politics	0	4
253.	Is the explanation or the interpretation correct [Why the chief minister is not accepting the explanation.In the context of Minister MM Mani's speech]	Women Affairs	0	5
254.	Can TP Senkumar become the police chief of Kerala once again? In light of the case TP SenkumarVs State Of Kerala judgement in favour of reinstating him.	Politics	0	5
255.	Where do we go from here(politicising the demolition of a cross as part of the clearing illegal encroachment in Munnar.	Politics	0	4
256.	Does the court mean nothing? (In the light of 6day delay of no visible positive action after the landmark judgement of the SC to reinstatement of TP Senkumar to the government of Keralam.	Other	0	5
257.	Heat stroke and how it manage it	Health	0	2
258.	Maoist Menace	Politics	0	6
259.	Maoist Terror	Politics	0	4
260.	SAINIKON SE BARBARTA KA BADLA KAB ? WHEN WILL WE AVENGE ATROCIES ON OUR SOLDIERS #BADLALO	Defence	0	7
261.	ERDOGAN IN INDIA - INDIA-TURKEY RELATIONSHIPS	Foreign Affairs	0	2
262.	Punjab - Political Vendetta	Politics	0	4
263.	Loksabha and Assembleis election together	Politics	0	3
264.	TILL WHEN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS BE INFLUENCED BY POLITICS - IN CONTEXT SGPC AND BADAL FAMILY	Politics	0	5
265.	Rahul's Mission Gujarat	Politics	0	3
266.	Congress' Adivasi Card	Politics	0	3
267.	Talks with Pakistan amid barbarism	Foreign Affairs	0	4
268.	Talks with Pakistan	Foreign Affairs	0	6
269.	Freedom fighter descendant politics	Politics	0	3
270.	Difficult road ahead for the BJD party	Politics	0	3
271.	Digvijay Singh betrays India	Foreign Affairs	0	5
272.	Geneva Convention and Pakistani barbarism	Foreign Affairs	0	4

274.	Disappearance and discovery of the grandson of freedom fighter who was felicitated by PM Modi	Human Rights	0	3
275.	Vacancies in Police - shortage (topic is law and order)	Other	0	2
276.	What is the right time for the Chief Minister to respond to the SC verdict to reinstate Sen Kumar IPS as state chief of Police	Politics	0	5
277.	When will india pakistan proxy war end ? whats the solution	Defence	0	5
278.	Real Estate Regulation Act (RERA) ACT WILL GIVE HOUSES	Business/Corporates	0	3
279.	Is there human experiment in Trivandrum medical college? (Context - A sex reassignment surgery that went terribly wrong)	Health	0	2
280.	Media Coverage of Recent Developments in Kashmir	Politics	0	3
281.	Controversies haunting Pinarayi Govt (Keralam)	Politics	0	4
282.	Pakistan's Barbarism	Defence	0	5
283.	Condition of river embankments in Assam	Politics	0	3
284.	Divisive politics in impending panchayat elections	Politics	0	3
285.	Education Minister's Humiliating Comments on College Teachers	Education	0	6
286.	Legal case over "ventilator" issue	Health	0	3
287.	Legal case over "ventilator" issue	Health	0	3
288.	Legal case over "ventilator" issue	Health	0	3
289.	Kashmir migration and Pakistani terror	Defence	0	5
290.	BSF strategy and attack	Politics	0	6
291.	Politics over soldiers' pyres	Defence	0	7
292.	Pakistan's Impending Implosion	Foreign Affairs	0	6
293.	Who is the real DGP of Keralam(in the context of delay of IPS T P Sen Kumar being reinstated by the LDF government	Politics	0	4
294.	PG Doctors Strike	Social	0	4
295.	Sand price increase	Social	0	4
296.	AIADMK merger	Politics	0	3
297.	BJP DMK tug of war	Politics	0	4
298.	AIADMK merger	Politics	0	4
299.	Jayalalitha's Kodanadu estate murder mystery	Crime	0	4
300.	DMK ADMK war of words	Politics	0	4
301.	AIADMK merger	Politics	0	3
302.	Piracy/Bahubali 2 release	Other	0	4
303.	Farmer crisis	Agriculture	0	4
304.	TTV Dinakaran arrest	Politics	0	4
305.	PG Doctors strike for reservation	Social	0	4
306.	AIADMK merger after Dinakaran arrest	Politics	0	4
307.	BJP hand in AIADMK crisis	Politics	0	5
308.	Bandh in support of farmers	Politics	0	3

309.	dantne se nahi bantne se SuDhrega pakistan -- Disntergarte pakistan by helping balochistan	Politics	0	7
310.	AIADMK Merger and confusion	Politics	0	4
311.	IMpact of farmers protest	Politics	0	4
312.	Hindi imposition	Politics	0	4
313.	IT US STYLE - in conect infosys hiring 20,000 employees	Business/Corporates	0	2
314.	Democracy in Regional Parties - conflicts and Leaderhip issues	Politics	0	3
315.	SUKma attack, naxalism and human rights	Human Rights	0	4
316.	Government not solving issue of reservation	Politics	0	6
317.	Pak attack on india	Defence	0	4
318.	Adani kin booked	Business/Corporates	0	5
319.	How should India react to Pakistan?	Defence	0	5
320.	Truth about Kashmir protests	Politics	0	3
321.	Is it K M Mani's plan to move to left democratic front , ldf through District panchayath election	Politics	0	5
322.	when will politics on security of india end ?	Defence	0	5
323.	TAX EVADERS ON RADAR	Finance	0	3
324.	POLIOTICAL VENEDETTA BY AKALI DAL	Politics	0	4
325.	Will Centre's MSP give relief to Telugu farmers	Agriculture	0	3
326.	Telangana DSC Notification released	Education	0	3
327.	BJP's smear campaign against Mamata Banerji	Politics	0	4
328.	Gau raksha hypocrisy	Politics	0	4
329.	Build up consensus among opposition for Presidential candidate	Politics	0	4
330.	RSS demands madrasas teach Indian tehzeeb	Education	0	4
331.	Is government not useful as accused by Shiv Sena?	Politics	0	5
332.	Is Shiv Sena confused?	Politics	0	4
333.	Digvijay refuses to withdraw comments on TS Police	Politics	0	3
334.	Congress fumes as amended Land Bill passed without discussion - News Watch - TV9	Human Rights	0	3
335.	ilaunch of SAARC Isro GSAT-09 Sattelite launch , PAKISTAN NOT INVOLVED WHY ?	Foreign Affairs	0	6
336.	Politics over AP farmers	Agriculture	0	3
337.	ISRO SOUTH SIA SATELLITE LAUNCH, SAARC AND SPACE	Foreign Affairs	0	2
338.	Politics fater leetcion in the state can we connect it to 2019	Politics	0	5
339.	NAZAR KASHMIR PAR - THE ARMY OPERATIONS	Defence	0	2
340.	Why punjab has failed in the swachch survey , not a sigle city in top 100 (enviorment / health)	Other	0	6
341.	Quack doctors in state hospital in CID net	Health	0	3

342.	Garbage issue in Pune	Social	0	5
343.	Chilli politics in AP	Agriculture	0	3
344.	Mirchi Farmers Protest	Agriculture	0	3
345.	Minimum Cost Price For Mirchi	Agriculture	0	4
346.	Minimum Cost Price For Mirchi	Agriculture	0	4
347.	Electricity Department contract employees regularization	Other	0	3
348.	Land Acquisition Bill 2016	Human Rights	0	3
349.	Kashmir's Hate Caliphate	Politics	0	4
350.	TRS Pragati Nivedana Sabha In Warangal	Social	0	3
351.	Telangana Reservation Bill	Social	0	3
352.	SWACHH SURVEY AND PUNJAB TOPIC ENVIORNMENT	Other	0	4
353.	India's Options vis-a-vis Pakistan	Politics	0	5
354.	Kashmiri separatist-ISI link	Defence	0	4
355.	Burhan wani revealed to be a paid jihadi	Politics	0	4
356.	Pakistani brutality and Indian response	Politics	0	4
357.	CPM call to TMC to thwart CPM	Politics	0	4
358.	Bribe allegations against Kejriwal	Politics	0	4
359.	Arvind kejriwal aNd his ilence on corruption charges	Politics	0	5
360.	AAP DEBACLE - CORRUPTION ALLEGATIONS	Politics	0	5
361.	path bhrasht shishya... Student OF JP MOVEMNET - LALLOO AND ANNA HAZARE ARVIND KEJRIWAL	Politics	0	3
362.	will kejriwal resign as CM ?	Politics	0	5
363.	Shifting Telangana State Secretariat	Politics	0	3
364.	Indian china - OBOR ROAD BLOCK	Foreign Affairs	0	2
365.	Death of model Sonika in car crash	Crime	0	4
366.	Train schedules late leading to discomfort in summer	Social	0	3
367.	Why did the Kerala Government apologise to the SC and pay the cost charged by the court (Keral government charged for asking clarification on the SC order to reinstate Ex DGP Sen Kumar)	Politics	0	4
368.	TDP Vs YCP over CM Chandrababu's US tour	Politics	0	3
369.	Chandrababu in USA, woos investors to AP	Politics	0	3
370.	Mirchi Minimum Cost Price	Agriculture	0	3
371.	PM's niti per sawwal	Politics	0	4
372.	KCR Crowns Farmers With Capital Support For 2 Crops	Agriculture	0	3
373.	Mission 150, (Congress election strategy)	Politics	0	3
374.	Warning for Pakistan - by , iran	Defence	0	2
375.	Will there be a different AAP party in punjab ?	Politics	0	5
376.	o fight naxclaiism in context of cm meeting	Defence	0	3

377.	Why does the CM hide the fact that weapons were found from the FIR(context- weapons found in Maharajas College	Youth related topics	0	4
378.	MORE THAN 25000 FALSE CASES IN PUNJAB AGAINST COPS AND Leader - COMMISSION OF INQUIRY	Crime	0	5
379.	Kerala congress (M) 'alliance' with CPI(M) in Kottayam district panchayat polls.	Politics	0	4
380.	Controversies haunting Pinarayi Govt	Politics	0	4
381.	Delhi metro hikes fares	Finance	0	4
382.	Question related to model's death in car crash	Social	0	5
383.	Centre Approves Telangana Land Acquisition Bill	Politics	0	3
384.	Why is Mamta's 'Jihadi' Maulana free?	Politics	0	5
385.	Insult to armyman killed by terrorists	Politics	0	5
386.	Kashmir armyman murder implications	Defence	0	3
387.	AAP MEMBERS RESIGNING FUTURE	Politics	0	5
388.	INFLUENCE OF AKALI DAL ON POLCIE FORCE IN PUNJAB STULL	Politics	0	5
389.	Kashmir Militancy	Politics	0	4
390.	Army jawan beaten up by Trinamul goons for refusing to pay bribe	Crime	0	4
391.	Lalu Yadav and daughter land ghotala	Politics	0	6
392.	Will Modi choose TDP or YSRCP?	Politics	0	3
393.	Chilli Farmers handcuffed	Agriculture	0	3
394.	AP Minister Narayana's Son Nishith's Fatal Car Accident	Social	0	3
395.	Handcuffing farmers	Agriculture	0	3
396.	FALL IN SOLAR TARIFF	Other	0	2
397.	GST Bill and its benefits for states	Finance	0	4
398.	GST and its impact on Northeast	Finance	0	5
399.	Naseemuddin Siddiqui tapes: BSP chief Mayawati expose	Politics	0	3
400.	FARMER SUICIDES IN PUNJAB	Agriculture	0	5
401.	THE WATRE ISSUE- PUNJAB AND HARYANA	Politics	0	5
402.	Upcoming municipal elections in select wards	Politics	0	4
403.	Gurudwara gyan gondri sahib in haridwar was removed 40 yeears back in 1984 - - should be restored	Religion	0	5
404.	EVMs Tampering	Politics	0	3
405.	Visakhapatnam turns haven for Hawala deals?	Crime	0	3
406.	NARMADA RIVER AND POLLUTION	Other	0	2
407.	Federation Cup & East Bengal vs Mohun Bagan	Sports	0	4
408.	Are pets harmful for babies/children?	Children related issues	0	2
409.	Sunday Municipal Vote in N.Bengal	Politics	0	4
410.	Municipal vote	Politics	0	4

411.	Creating an alternative front after municipal election results	Politics	0	4
412.	Akhilesh's statement of no soldiers from Gujarat	Defence	0	4
413.	GST implementation	Politics	0	3
414.	Nitish -lalu alliance to break on corruption charges ?	Politics	0	6
415.	two months of govt- what ahs it achieved	Politics	0	5
416.	VALIDITY OF TRIPLE TALAQ	Women Affairs	0	2
417.	VALIDITY OF TRIPLE TALAQ	Women Affairs	0	2
418.	Who will Paas support?	Politics	0	3
419.	Computer safety concern	Technology	0	2
420.	What will happen to Shankersinh Vaghela?	Politics	0	3
421.	CBI RAIDS ON LALOO AND CHIDAMBARAM	Politics	0	3
422.	Opposition 's stand on Prez vote	Politics	0	4
423.	Ransomware & cyber security	Crime	0	3
424.	Compulsory study of Bangla in schools	Education	0	5
425.	Compulsory study of Bangla in schools	Education	0	5
426.	SENSEX SCALES HIGH	Finance	0	2
427.	SWACH DHAN ABHIYAN - TAX CHORI PAR SHIKANJA	Finance	0	3
428.	FAMER SUICIDES IN PUNJAB	Agriculture	0	4
429.	IS NAVJIOT SINGH SIDHU CORECT IN HIS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BADAL GOVT ON CORRUPTION	Politics	0	4
430.	Lalit Modi Issue Investigation	Sports	0	4
431.	Rajanikanth joining politics	Politics	0	4
432.	UNEMPLOYED INCREASED TO 55 LAKH IN PUNJAB	Youth related topics	0	5
433.	KULBHUSHAN CASE IN ICJ	Politics	0	5
434.	WHEN WILL PAKISTAN AGREE IT IS WRONG KULBHUSHAN CASE	Politics	0	3
435.	Counter point on hate speech of BJP leader	Crime	0	4
436.	Every citizens bank has the face of a robber (context- SBI's proposal to charge for ATM withdrawals)	Business/Corporates	0	5
437.	Who deserves the country's high security. [Context -The Center has decided to provide Mata Amritanandamayi]	Defence	0	4
438.	Violence in recent civic polls	Politics	0	5
439.	TMC party domination in civic polls	Politics	0	4
440.	Human touch needed for medical services	Health	0	3
441.	Telangana Congress gears to check TRS	Politics	0	3
442.	AP Assembly GST Session	Finance	0	3
443.	AP Assembly ratifies GST Bill amidst YCP ruckus	Finance	0	3
444.	Special Debate On CBI Raids Chidambaram	Crime	0	4

445.	When will govt will act against HURRIYAT CONFERENCE , seperatists in kashmir	Politics	0	7
446.	IMPACT OF GST	Finance	0	5
447.	Telangana Land Acquisition Bill	Human Rights	0	3
448.	TMC leader Sudip gets bail	Politics	0	4
449.	TDP, BJP heading towards a split?	Politics	0	3
450.	Build-up to assembly elections in Telangana?	Politics	0	3
451.	ICJ stay on Kulbushan Yadav execution	Foreign Affairs	0	4
452.	INDIAN AIRFORCE AND ITS NEEDS	Defence	0	3
453.	Khawar Qureshi hired as India's counsel in 2004 IN enron case	Politics	0	5
454.	DISRESPECT TO SIKH COUNCIL CASES AND COMMISSION HEARINGS	Religion	0	5
455.	Should Pakistan be boycotted for ICC Champions Trophy	Sports	0	3
456.	Pakistan reaction to ICJ verdict	Foreign Affairs	0	5
457.	Drunk driving	Crime	0	3
458.	TS CM's aim to resolve issues of and by police	Other	0	3
459.	Malnutrition in another district in Odisha	Children related issues	0	3
460.	The robbery in M P Jewellers	Crime	0	3
461.	One year of BJP govt in Assam- an evaluation	Politics	0	6
462.	The problem of Kashmir	Politics	0	3
463.	The vaccine causing impotence rumour	Health	0	7
464.	State government's performance in last year	Politics	0	5
465.	Discontent growing in BJD	Politics	0	3
466.	Change or setting house on order (BJD internal party reorganisation)	Politics	0	3
467.	Growing discontent in the BJD party	Politics	0	3
468.	Politics of backward class	Politics	0	3
469.	Year completion politics	Politics	0	3
470.	India Pakistan politics	Politics	0	2
471.	Ransomware attack	Technology	0	3
472.	India wins (ICJ verdict on the stay of Kulbushan)	Foreign Affairs	0	3
473.	When will India take revenge (Indian soldiers mutilated by Pakistan)	Defence	0	2
474.	Was the first year of the government of keralam successful	Politics	0	3
475.	Why prime-minister not required to inaugurate Kochi metro	Politics	0	4
476.	Hike in medical fees in medical college	Education	0	4
477.	Rumours rife in Gujarat	Politics	0	3
478.	India's win in ICJ	Defence	0	2
479.	Desh Ni Jeet, Dushman Ni Har	Defence	0	5
480.	GST and Gujarat	Finance	0	2
481.	When will loans be waived	Agriculture	0	3
482.	Wada Na Tod", Modi government ineffective	Politics	0	3

483.	Why Maharashtra government stopped to buy Tur	Agriculture	0	5
484.	Will government accept that its policy on Tur is wrong?	Agriculture	0	3
485.	Why maha govt is not buying Tur even after promise by CM?	Agriculture	0	4
486.	Farmers getting suffered in BJP and opposition parties accusations on each other?	Agriculture	0	3
487.	Is Bollywood behind Tollywood	Other	0	5
488.	Criminal complaint should be filed against govt body that buy Tur from farmers?	Agriculture	0	5
489.	Media Manthan on Media coverage of Saharanpur violence (low or no coverage on tv, in comparison print had a better coverage)	Crime	0	3
490.	Donation diary of the Gandhis	Politics	0	7
491.	Gandhis and corruption	Politics	0	5
492.	RERA: Will builders be regulated	Other	0	2
493.	Beheading of army men	Defence	0	2
494.	EVM machine and Election commissions proposed hackathon	Politics	0	2
495.	Tripple talaq in SC	Women Affairs	0	1
496.	Is Dalit politics becoming weak?	Politics	0	4
497.	IS the golden period of IT sector over?	Technology	0	2
498.	China's one belt one road project: will India be left behind?	Foreign Affairs	0	2
499.	Is social media barrier less?	Social	0	4
500.	All is not well in the BJD party	Politics	0	4
501.	Rural health situation of Odisha	Health	0	4
502.	Party return politcs of the BJD party	Politics	0	3
503.	Kalinganagar firing verdict	Human Rights	0	3
504.	Strategy of the Congress Party	Politics	0	3
505.	Strategy of all parties for 2019	Politics	0	4
506.	Ministry reshuffle	Politics	0	4