

Science for Women

Baseline Study Report

for

RADIO JAMIA

AJK Mass Communication Research Centre, Jamia Milia Islamia University,
Delhi

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1. Project Context

1.1 The Background

The **Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA)** catalysed and supported by **Rashtriya Vigyan Evam Prodyogiki Sanchar Parishad (RVPSP)**, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi, has embarked on a pan-Indian project to evaluate and encourage understanding and application of science in everyday life for women. Entitled ‘**Science for Women**’ (SFW) with special emphasis on “**Nutrition & Health**” this project aims to reach out to the women in the poorly literate sections of society in urban and rural sectors across the country. Through community

participatory programmes this project will study how best women can be encouraged to the benefits of science in daily life. The project duration is at present two financial years and in the first phase, it is planned to operate through a selected number of Community Radio Stations (CRs) licensed to educational institutions and reach out to women living in communities covered within the primary and secondary catchment areas of these low power FM radio stations.

A pilot study of the project was conducted at Anna FM, Anna University, Chennai during the year 2004-2005. Eighteen educational institutions which had been granted the license to run community participatory radio stations at that time were invited to a workshop held on March 8 and 9, 2007, under the aegis of RVPSP and at the end of the workshop each of the participating educational institutions were asked to submit proposals suited to develop the Science for Women Programme through the community radio stations run by the institutes.

CEMCA with its expertise in research, community participation and capacity building, was selected as the nodal organization and was asked to submit a comprehensive proposal to RVPSP for implementing and monitoring the project. CEMCA's role in the project is extensive - CEMCA is the focal organization for selection of educational institutions. It has been entrusted with the following responsibility:

- a) Help in identifying the communities and conduct a baseline study to profile the communities within the catchment areas of the community radio station
- b) Act as facilitator for capacity building within the students and the women from the communities so that the programmes developed can be truly community participatory,
- c) Ensure that the programmes are of interesting enough to motivate the women participating/listening to understand the importance of science in everyday life
- d) Ensure proper utilization of the funds generated by RVPSP.

CEMCA has designed the implementation programme in two phases:

- The first phase consists of a baseline study conducted under the supervision of a CEMCA appointed expert using students from the educational institution and women from communities. Through this study a profile of the community is mapped, the current practices and knowledge base vis-à-vis a range of issues/subjects in the community documented and assessment made of the needs and shortcomings. The baseline study is also designed to motivate the students to understand and interact with the community women and develop awareness within the community about the FM channel run by the educational institution.
- In the second phase, workshops are conducted in the educational institutions for a capacity building exercise for the production teams which will design and produce community participatory radio programmes with the central theme of Nutrition & Health. These community participatory programmes will be broadcast from the channel daily following the workshop.

Fourteen Educational Institutions granted license to set up Community Radio Stations by I&B Ministry have been selected by CEMCA and RVPSP for awarding the SFW Project. The following report is the finding from the baseline study for RADIO JAMIA licensed to AJK Mass Communication Research Centre, Jamia Milia Islamia University, Delhi. This is the second privately owned Radio station in the Community Radio Category set up in the National Capital Region.

2. Profile of RADIO JAMIA

RADIO JAMIA is the second community radio station licensed in the National Capital Region and it reaches out to areas within a radius of 8-10km. around the Jamia Milia Islmia University campus in South Delhi. The frequency allotted for this community radio station is 90.4. This radio station was formally inaugurated on 6th March, 2006, by Prof. Mushirul Hasan, eminent scholar and Vice-Chancellor of the University. It is intended to provide through this radio programmes, a platform for community interface as apart of a Training in Communication & Research Project sponsored by UNESCO. At present the station broadcasts fresh programmes from 2pm -5pm in the afternoon which is repeated the next day from 10am -1pm.

The radio station aims to reach out to the people through participatory programmes, usually live from the studios. The students plan and prepare the programmes under the guidance of Mr. S. K. Verma (Lecturer in the Faculty of Mass Communication). Dr. G.R. Syed (Reader, Faculty of Mass Communication) is the Station Manager who supervises the radio station. Programmes are essentially issue-based, focusing on problems and concerns of the local communities and students of the university. Some programmes relate to educational information and enrichment subjects, both for students and community members. It is also a window for showcasing creative talent of students. Most of the programmes are made in-house but of late programmes are also being made in collaboration with civil-society groups and organizations working on developmental issues.

A chart showing the reach of the transmitter for RADIO JAMIA is included in the Annexure B of this report.

3. Baseline Study Objectives & Design

3.1 Objectives

The baseline study aims to achieve:

- A documentation of the socio-economic and demographic profiles of the target listeners
- An in-depth understanding of the media habits of the women, particularly with reference to radio,
- Identify issues of concern for the community
- Assess the willingness/interest among women for participation in the community radio initiative
- Build awareness of Radio Jamia and SFW programmes

3.2 Study Methodology

3.2a Sample

The base line study was initiated from **November 15th – 20th, 2007**. Both boys and girls were involved in the field survey work and students were inducted from different streams and faculties. A total of 40 students and 12 community members participated in the data collection. The survey covered 1030 homes from the following colonies:

- Abul Fazal Enclave
- Okhla Vihar
- Ghaffar Manzil
- Jamia Nagar
- Noor Nagar
- Batla House
- Mujeeb Bagh
- Zakir Nagar

Most of these colonies are within a range of 2-3km from Jamia Milia Campus. Abul Fazal enclave is a large colony spread over more than 5km area. The communities selected reflect the wide range of economic strata that Jamia Radio can reach. These are urban communities aware of all urban facilities, rights but in many of the families social conventions do not allow freedom for women. The areas are also well-known for occasional sporadic violence. Therefore it was decided that boys from the university will accompany the girls. Accordingly 12 groups were made and each group was supported by a community member for the field trips.

3. 2b Instrument

CEMCA designed a detailed questionnaire comprising of more than 45 questions for the baseline study. The questionnaire was sent to Jamia Mass Communication Research Centre for translation into Hindi and was adjusted to suit the local linguistic profile. The translated questionnaire was rechecked and finalized in consultation with CEMCA before the baseline study workshop commenced. JAMIA printed 1500 copies of the questionnaire and an equal number of stickers advertising the JAMIA RADIO - 90.4 through which the SFW programmes will be broadcast in the future months. The process was facilitated by Ms. Bandana Mukhopadhyay, Consultant CEMCA, and Project Assistant Swati Goel.

The questionnaire consisted of five distinct sections:

- a) Information on socio-economic and demographic profile of the listeners of the FM station
- b) Media habits of the listeners- ownership, frequency of listening, interest, utility
- c) Current information sources and nature of solution for problems on issues like health hazards, family planning, social hygiene, childcare
- d) Issues of local importance

- e) Issues that community women would like to hear as well as participate on radio

3.3 Data Collection

A two-day workshop was held from 15th – 22nd November, 2007, to explain the entire project, methodology of data-collection, need for the baseline study, precautions to be observed while visiting the households, and the procedure for tabulation. Simultaneously from the second day, data collection process was started.

At the commencement of the Baseline Study Workshop, all the participants were explained the rationale of the Base Line Study, the objectives and the expectations from the project. Dr. Iftekhhar Ahmed, Director, AJAK MCRC, Jamia Milia, addressed the participants and spoke to them of the ethics of education, the role they will play in society after passing out from the university and how this project is like a measure of their understanding of the social responsibility. Dr. G.R. Syed, Reader, Radio Production and Station Manager for Jamia Radio also addressed the students and spoke of the importance of understanding the listener especially for those aspiring to be professional broadcasters. Ms. Bandana Mukhopadhyay then took up the questionnaire section by section to explain how the questionnaire had been designed and how these answers are to be solicited from the respondents. A question-by-question discussion of the survey followed with the students to clear all reservations and difficulties about the questionnaire. Jamia has appointed Mr. Suresh K. Verma, Lecturer (Radio Production) as the principal coordinator for the SFW Project who organized the students in 12 groups, each group supported by one community member for the field trip. .

On the second day of the workshop some of the data collected and analysed so that the difficulties faced by the students and community volunteers can be sorted out. Project Assistant Swati went around with the groups to make sure that a wide section of the residents are covered by the survey. Keeping in mind the restrictions on women in many of the areas it was decided that boys will

accompany but the girls will be primarily responsible for filling the questionnaire. The entire process of data collection was completed in 7days.

4. Data Analysis – Community Profile

4.1 The overall picture

The total data worthy of analysis in Jamia Baseline study as 995. The communities living in the eight areas where the survey was conducted were mostly Muslim(77.3%) but there is an 18% Hindu population as well. Most of the women who responded were married (75.8%) but a good 20% was unmarried. Women from the age-group 21-30 years were most eager to co-operate (36%) but the age group of 31-40 was not very far behind (28%). Most women in these areas are literate but the level of education in most cases was found to be limited to school level. Nearly 11% were in the illiterate group. 47% women were engaged in different kinds of economic activities and another 13% were self-employed. And average household income was over Rs.5001 in most of the families. Refrigerator, television, washing machine, air-cooler were seen in majority of the houses. The respondents admitted that men control the finance as well as all activities beyond the house and in nearly 90% homes the male member was the head of the household and lived with the family. Social service or awareness of rights in the communities was found to be low and only 3.5% were associated with any self-help group or co-operative society.

Ref: Charts No. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 75, 83

4.2 Socio-economic profile

The community is entirely urban. More than 50% of the respondents belonged to households with monthly income group above Rs.5001. Only 2.4% reported living in the lowest economic strata, i.e. income less than Rs. 1500 per month. More than 75% houses were pucca constructions with over 90% having

electricity connection. LPG cooking gas (89%) was common in the houses and only 3.5% said that they use Kerosene oil for cooking.. Nearly 89% of the houses had private toilet facilities but only 34% said they had direct tap water in the house. Another 34.5% said they stored drinking water from common taps. Women admitted to none of the social menaces like drunkenness among men (only 25% said it was a problem), lack of employment (once again only 26% said this was a problem), pollution control (over 70% said surroundings were clean and hygienic) 72% said the literacy programmes were regular and useful. They (65%) also claimed that they manage the house efficiently. The field study groups however reported that in most cases men or head of the family was constantly present during the data collection session and women hesitated to speak up.

Ref: Charts 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 76, 25, 39, 43, 48

4.3 Lifestyle Indicators

The overall picture of the community is economically comfortable. More than 90% of the homes possessed colour television sets and 65% owned radio receivers as well. Majority of the homes also had cable connection (79%) and enjoyed watching entertainment channels like STAR TV. Over 65% said they had mobile phones but land-line phone was found only in 38% homes. Most of the luxury items listed in the questionnaire were found in a large number of homes. 16.5% even had their own car. Nearly 65% houses get regular newspapers and 30% even subscribe to magazines.

Ref: Charts 1,2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 62, 63, 85

4.4 Condition of Women – literacy, education, status within family

Women in most homes are literate and 72% were aware of literacy programmes in the areas. Average educational standard of women in the communities was found to be High School level and above. Nearly 64% women also had information/expertise in handling computers. 48% said they could start some

business at home if given an opportunity and were willing to take up vocational training to start their own business. The usual superstitions associated with food habits during pregnancy, etc. was found to be low (around 33%) and it was found that the women depended on advice from elders and professional medical care in equal proportions. But only 33.5% said they are willing to take up the challenge of community leadership. 14.5% of the respondents said they were head of their households.

Ref: Charts 39, 40, 47, 48, 50, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68

4.5 Primary issues of concern in community

90% of the women complained of excessive mosquito and flies as environmental hazards. 69% also complained of pollution as a health hazard and 52% said bad-drainage cause health related problems but 66% said that pollution control mechanisms of municipality were satisfactory. 74.5% women were concerned about epidemics and diseases. However from the responses there is no clear indication of the primary concerns of the communities or of the women themselves.

Ref: Charts 18, 19, 23, 38, 44, 83

4.6 Primary issues of concern in household

The women did not complain of any problematic issues within the household. 69% said drunkenness among men was not a concern, Doctors or health workers were easily available to take care of the family health problems, healthcare for seniors was satisfactory according to 66.8% and personal health concern was satisfactory for 65% of the women. There percentage of persons with disability was as low as 4.5% and with family income seemed to be satisfactory for most of the respondents and 65% claimed that they managed their household efficiently. It may be pointed out that nearly 12% women admitted that they did not know the total income of the house.

Ref: Charts 27, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 45, 46, 81

4.7 Media Profile –ownership, consumption, needs

The media profile reflects the overall economic stability of the communities – over 65% homes get daily newspaper and subscribe to magazines. Over 90% homes possessed television sets and nearly 80% of the families also had cable connection. 65% of the houses had a radio as well and most of them were aware of the FM channels. They mostly listen to good music or popular entertainment both on TV and radio channels. Listenership is evenly distributed throughout the day.

Ref: Charts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 52, 53

4.8 Community participation in CR programmes

The present status of community participation in JAMIA RADIO programmes is negligible but 75% thought radio can play a definite role in development and social sector though less than 40% showed interest in participation. The women also said they would listen to programs at home and only 43% showed readiness in group listening.

The overall impression the sample is that the women in these areas listened to radio only for entertainment but were aware that radio can play an important role as a source of information. Enthusiasm for participation seemed guarded but the women admitted that participatory radio programmes can be useful in daily life.

Ref: Charts 54, 55, 56

5. Implications for JAMIA RADIO

In the door-to-door survey, the students got an opportunity to meet over 1000 women face-to-face to build an audience for the CR station. Thus a valuable asset was created for the CR station that can be tapped both for SFW and beyond as the database contains unique identification for the respondents, identifying those who

are willing and ready to participate. During the course of the year, on different issues, where direct community participation is possible all these women can be invited to participate. Their presence in the programme will make the radio more relevant to its listeners. Further, each of the surveyed household now carries a bright coloured sticker, proclaiming the name of JAMIA RADIO, its frequency written and title of the programme which will serve as a constant reminder to the community to tune in to JAMIA FM. However the production team of JAMIA FM needs to keep in focus the following:

1. The women did not respond enthusiastically to the idea of participatory radio. In all probability, the idea was too new and unusual for them to immediately grasp. The production team will have to make considerable effort to get the women to participate in the programmes
2. To get the women to speak more freely they will have to be brought to the studios or made to feel less inhibited about expressing their opinions/feelings
3. Radio is more of an entertainment channel with good music than information to a large section of the community. JAMIA production team will have to interact with the community more frequently for in depth understanding of the concerns in the society. The women need to feel comfortable with the radio team to take interest in issue based programmes
4. The fact that literacy rate is high and upto school level education as high as 54% among women suggests that basic information is known to a large section of the community. Programmes will therefore have to be focussed on in depth analysis of the issues raised rather than general information.
5. The data clearly shows that the community within the catchment areas of JAMIA RADIO is heterogeneous. Data collected through the Baseline Study Workshop is only a basic guide regarding the condition of women in

the society. JAMIA RADIO production team will have to improve upon this data-base for making the programmes participatory and relevant.

6. Findings & Gap Areas

For CEMCA and RVPSP, this survey threw up interesting contrasts in information.

- a. This community is wholly urbanized, largely literate and is capable of absorbing information from media but they perceive media only as a source of entertainment. The SFW project will have to be truly participatory
- b. The programmes designed should be very focused and short duration so that absorption of the information is easy.
- c. Information on nutrition and low-cost wholesome diet are two areas in which the women depend more on elders or neighbours rather than media. Therefore interactive programmes will be more acceptable rather than linear information.
- d. It is important to identify local social workers develop an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation with the community women to make the programmes worthwhile.

7. Recommendations of CEMCA

- A.** Jamia Radio programmes will have to undergo drastic reorientation in presentation style to attract the community women.
- B.** The women from the community will get into the habit of listening to serious informative programmes only if they are regular participants in the programmes. Participatory production techniques are essential for the Science for Women programmes for JAMIA FM.

- C. The community it appears is complacent about their life-style. Therefore advance information on health hazards and nutritive value of different kind of food, issues concerning balanced diet are some of the useful topics.
- D. Simple information on wholesome nutrition and diet planning interest the community. But once again the thrust should be on participatory learning.

Many of the Jamia University students are from the community and this both a problem and a easy solution for any participatory programme planning. But focus of the community participation in this project should be on women from the lower educational stratas who will also benefit most through the SFW programmes.

The production team will have to understand the needs of the community women and gain their trust. Otherwise the women may not articulate their real concerns or needs and consequently the programmes will barely touch the surface of reality without becoming relevant and useful.

This report has summarised only the broad findings .Detailed tables in the appendix may be looked at for cross tabulations of habits and preferences with independent variables.

CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

The second phase of the ‘**Science for Women**’ Project at JAmia Milia began with the Capacity Building Workshop organized for community women and

students selected from the Mass Communication Course. These students would be primarily responsible for community interaction and programme planning for the Science for Women Project. The workshop was held in two phases, from 6th Dec – 8th Dec and 11th -14th December. The purpose of the workshop was to:

- To identify among community women potential broadcasters who can be made part of the planning & production team for the SFW Project
- To encourage interaction among students and community women so that they are able to understand the needs of the community which in turn would get reflected in the programme scripts & production
- To train community reporters who would be responsible for identification of community participants on a regular basis
- To explain the techniques of community participatory programme to the students and produce model programme

The Organisers

The workshop was jointly organized by CEMCA and AJK Mass Communication Research Centre, Jamia, which is responsible for running the JAMIA RADIO. Ms. Mr. Suresh K. Verma, Lecturer, Radio Production in collaboration with Ms. Bandana Mukhopadhyay, Consultant CEMCA designed the six sessions. The following officials of CEMCA and DST participated in the workshop:

Ms. Bandana Mukhopadhyay, Consultant

Ms. Swati Goel, Project Assistant

Ms. Neeru Bhatt, Project Assistant, DST

On behalf of Jamia, the following staff and faculty members were present for the workshop:

Dr. G.R. Syed, Reader –Radio Production

Mr. Suresh K. Verma, Lecturer –Radio Production

Studio Staff of Jamia Radio

MCRC Jamia selected 24 community members and 62 students for the workshop. The community women came from all the eight survey areas while the students were primarily from MCRC. However due to forthcoming holidays only 13 students volunteered to make programmes for the Workshop.

Background of Community Participants

The women selected for the workshop were from the lower income groups. They were escorted by students who either lived in the neighbourhood or with permission from the head of the family. All of them were literate but education level was limited to school. All of them had a radio at home and were well versed with commercial entertainment channels but most confessed that they were not regular listeners of Jamia Radio. While talking to them it appeared that these women came from comparatively progressive homes. It may be noted that a few men from the community also came for the workshop.

The Programme

The workshop was divided into two sections, the first three days concentrating on familiarization, content identification and development and the basics of speaking on the microphone for radio programmes. The second section, once again held for three days was devoted to de-mystifying the technical aspects of radio production and transmission for the community women, involve them in planning and production of pilot programmes for the workshop. On all the days the workshop started at 2.00pm and continued till 6.00pm as per the convenience of the community women.

Schedule of the Workshop

| DATE | ACTIVITY | STUDIO WORK |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Day1 6.12.07 2. - 3.30pm</p> | <p>Introduction: Mr. Suresh K. Verma introduced the purpose of the workshop and the planning for SFW Project in Jamia Radio and started the process of introduction.</p> <p>Familiarisation Programme: All the participants were asked to introduce themselves – name, work, hobby and interest in radio. After introductions were over, the community women were invited to speak about their expectations regarding a regular health and nutrition programme on radio and in what ways they would like to contribute to the programmes. The MCRC students recorded each speaker. This was all part of the familiarization process and breaking down the barriers between students and community members.</p> <p>Essence of Community Radio: Ms. Bandana Mukhopadhyay then explained to the participants the different kinds of radio broadcasts – state-owned, commercial, private FM channels for entertainment and community-participatory radio and the diverse roles each form of radio plays in society. The objectives of selecting community radio for the SFW project was further explained and so that both students and community women understand their specific responsibilities to take forward the project. The women were very enthusiastic</p> | <p>Recording was done with cordless microphone in different parts of the hall to show how the place of recording can impact upon the quality. Community women were also explained the best possible ways of speaking to a microphone.</p> |

about participation and wanted the to know the following:

- a) information on how they can improve their daily diet
- b) Give opportunity to express their traditional medicines
- c) Presence of experts would help was the overall consensus
- d) How often they would be required to come to the studio for participating in the programmes

3.30-4.00

4.00-6pm

TEA BREAK

Group Formation and Discussion: In the post lunch session, the women were asked to talk on their views regarding the kinds of programme they would like to participate on Jamia Radio and the time they feel is most suited for the broadcast of SFW programmes. There was no consensus on the time but broadly they wanted programmes in the afternoon when children were away from school and household chores were completed. The three main points that emerged from the first day's interaction are as below:

- a) They agreed that such participatory programmes can be useful as well as interesting and were willing to give a try
- b) They felt that the programme should focus on child health and seasonal

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| | <p>ailments, cure and information on traditional medicines</p> <p>c) There is need to explain the importance of eating seasonal vegetables, their nutrient value and clear superstitions about diet</p> | |
| <p>Day 2 7.12.07 2.pm-3.30</p> <p>3.30-4.00</p> <p>4.00-5pm</p> | <p>Art of Interviewing for Community Radio: The second day started with students started with a listening session of the interviews recorded on Day1. Many of the replies the women themselves felt was unsuitable for broadcast and those which were focused on Nutrition and Health were sorted and selected for making programmes. Mr. S.K.Verma also arranged a tour of the studio and recording facilities for the community women.</p> <p>TEA BREAK</p> <p>Identification of Need Areas With this session actual work for the pilot programmes started taking shape. The students recorded the community women on their expectations from the SFW project and Jamia Radio. The collage of replies, it was decided, would form the first programme of the series. Then a discussion was held to identify the most important issues regarding health as perceived by the community women. The women said they would like to know:</p> | <p>Studio Visit for Community Women as per activity details</p> |

5.00-6pm

- a) How to cope with the cold weather
- b) Causes and Relief from chronic ailments like pain in joints and stiffness in fingers
- c) Dental problems
- d) Problems of failing eyesight

Discussion of issues for SFW Programmes:

Once the need areas had been identified, a discussion was initiated on how the community women want these ideas translated into radio programmes. Mr. S. K. Verma explained how they will plan the programmes and four production groups were 13 students volunteered to make the pilot programmes in the workshop. They were:

Iram Rizvi

Nida Zamani

Sangeeta

Karnika Bahuguna

Sweta Chahar

Rohit Upadhyay

Shadab Shubhan

Farzana Zafar

Mohd Iqbal

Mohd A. Jairajpuri

Amjad Ali Khan

Syad Rahad Kamal

Mohd Shaizad

Local Talent Hunt: From the Community women offered to participate but were

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| | reluctant to be formally part of any group/production team | |
| Day 3 8.12.07 2.00-3pm | Discussion based on recordings of day2: Based on the need identification by community women, Mr. Suresh K. Verma organized to bring one Dentist to speak with the community women for one pilot programme. Women mostly asked the doctor their own dental problems. It was a useful interactive session which was recorded by students who also took noted of the specific issues that came up during the question answer session for future programmes. | Studio Recording of interactive session with dentist |
| 3.30-4.00 | TEA BREAK | |
| 3.00- 4pm | Script Requirements for CR Programmes After the recording session, the community women departed immediately as it was a Sunday. Departed. After that a discussion session was held with students on production styles and some basic guidelines given on how to maintain community participatory character of the programmes. As all the students were well versed in radio production they were given freedom to strat planning the pilot programmes as they desired. | |
| Day 4 11.12.07 2-3.30pm | Outdoor Recording and importance of local ambience The students were given freedom to make | Studio listening |

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| | <p>recordings for pilot programmes within the community during the three days of gap between 1st and 2nd sessions of the workshop. These recordings were heard and suggestions made about the programmes the students planned. The scripts were heard and the structure of each of the pilot discussed.</p> | <p>session of recordings</p> |
| 3.30-4.00 | <p>TEA BREAK</p> | |
| 4.00- 6pm | <p>Editing in CR Programmes</p> <p>The students then departed for editing the recordings and adding the narrative to complete the programs. On Day4 three programmes could be completed as there was only one editing console for them to use.</p> <p>Preparation of pilots for SFW Project</p> <p>For day 4 no community member was invited as the entire day was used in production studio where space was limited and both Mr. Suresh K. Verma and Ms. Bandana Mukhopadhyay felt that the first set of pilots should be made with full concentration and entirely by students.</p> | <p>Editing session for programme production</p> |
| <p>Day 5 12.12.07 2-3.00pm</p> | <p>First Listening Session</p> <p>On day 5 community women and students joined for a listening session of the pilot programmes. The women were amused and excited to hear their voices and were eager to</p> | <p>Listening session for first three pilot programme from the interviews</p> |

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| 3.30-4.00 | <p>know when the programme would be on air. A discussion on the programmes and how they can be further improved was held and the women form community gave the following assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Programmes like these would be both useful and the community will be interested to participate in such programmes ii) There are many similar issues on which they wanted information and interaction with experts iii) They wanted advance notice of recording and subjects so that they can plan their queries better. | recorded with community women |
| 4.00- 6pm | <p>TEA BREAK</p> <p>After the tea-break community women were invited to join the students to edit and prepare the next three pilots. However despite all efforts it was not possible for the students to make them agree to spend time in the studio and participate in programme production.</p> <p>Discussion on pilots for SFW Project</p> <p>After the community women departed, discussion started on the next three pilots for the Workshop and an identical procedure was followed with students – discussion on script and narrative, how community participation should be highlighted in the production style and importance of natural speaking styles for</p> | |

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| | <p>community radio programmes.</p> <p>The students then went off to the editing studio for making the programme. Mr. Suresh K. Verma discussed with the students how the earlier three pilots can be improved.</p> | <p>Work on editing console to prepare pilot programmes</p> |
| <p>Day 6 13.12.07 2 -3.00pm</p> | <p>Community discussion on effective participation</p> <p>The session began with a discussion on wider community participation and how they can help. Some of the women admitted to family restrictions regarding moving out of home and were not sure how many women will be able to participate in the programmes if they had to come to the studios.</p> <p>Development of Feedback Mechanism</p> <p>Discussion was also held on developing a feedback mechanism to assess the listenership of the broadcasts. The students felt a regular survey of who is listening to what kind of programme will benefit them. Community women said a regular listenership can develop if students can record teh n at home and regularly inform the subjects as well as time of broadcast.</p> <p>Listening to pilots</p> <p>The second listening session was held after the discussions and views of community women solicited so that the programmes can be make to suit their preferences. This session</p> | <p>Students meanwhile completed production of the next three pilots</p> |

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| 4.30-5.00 | <p>threw up the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Programme producers will have to go to the community homes to ensure participation ii) A wide range of participants is essential because that will help the more conservative families to allow women to come for recording iii) A proper list of issues concerning nutrition and health needs to be made <p>.</p> <p>TEA BREAK</p> <p>Community Women thanked Jamia Radio for the opportunity they have been given and wished the SFW project success.</p> | |
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ANNEXURE A:

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR BASELINE STUDY WORKSHOP

Community Members:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Lutfi | Community member, Jamia Radio anchor |
| 2. Nazrin | Community member |
| 3. Shadab Shubhan ... | Social worker |
| 4. Irshad Khan | Community member, B.A. student |
| 5. Syad Shaarikh Ahsen | Community member, student |
| 6. Nitin Kumar Damle ... | Community member, P.G Diploma student |
| 7. Md. Sohail Akhtar | Community member, P. G. Diploma student |
| 8. Kavita.... | Community member, B.A. student |
| 9. Nusrat Jahan | Community member, M.A. student |
| 10. Ataullah Md. Danish | Community member |
| 11. Rahila Alam | Community member |
| 12. Samiya Khan | Certificate Course (Tourism & Travel Management) |

Students:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Mehreen Jabeel | M.A. (Prev –English) |
| 2. Meenakshi Negi | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 3. Tulika Jha | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 4. Tulsi Aswani | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 5. Tazkia Semin | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 6. Divya Kanchan Barns | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 7. Akhtar Zaman | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 8. Geetika Methwani | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 9. Sanjay Kumar | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 10. Naz Mehali | P.G. (Diploma) –Development Communications |
| 11. Iram Rizvi | PhD –Development Communications |
| 12. Vinit Arora | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 13. Devashish Kumar | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 14. Vandana Singh | B.A. Psychology |
| 15. Amit Kumar | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 16. Tshering Eden | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 17. Pinki | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 18. Akansha Singh | B.A. – Mass Media |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 19. Rahul Pandey | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 20. Nagma Meraj | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 21. Jumaid Jaffar | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 22. Md. Fahad | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 23. Sudhanshu Shekhar Jha | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 24. Sam Kumar | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 25. Rashi Jamur | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 26. Ashish | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 27. Pankaj Yadav | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 28. Gitanjali Babbar | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 29. Gulshan Kumar Rawat | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 30. Parul Prakash | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 31. Urmila Rai | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 32. Anita Kumar | B.A. – Mass Media |
| 33. Reetu | B.A. (H) Psychology |
| 34. Rohit Upadhyay | B.Sc. – IIInd yr |
| 35. Pushpinder | B.A. –IIInd yr |
| 36. Nazia Shamim | B.A. (English) |
| 37. Sahar Khan | B.A. (English) |
| 38. Shaista Yasmin | B.A. (Hindi) |
| 39. Kalka Pandey | B.A. (Hindi) |
| 40. Nazreen | M.A. (History) |

ANNEXURE B

LIST OF COMMUNITY WOMEN FOR CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

- 1) Rafat Numa Khan - Jamia Nagar
- 2) Aditi – C.R. Park
- 3) Shibi Mathew - Masigarh
- 4) Shakiba- Batla House
- 5) Fara Qureshi - Batla House
- 6) RAzia Khan - Batla House
- 7) Simi Parveen - Gafar Manzil
- 8) Hina Qousar - Gafar Manzil – Haji Colony
- 9) Ammena - Gafar Manzil
- 10) Hum Bano - Gafar Manzil
- 11) Yasmeen - Abul Fazal (2nd)
- 12) Sultana - Abul Fazal
- 13) Talat Anwar - Abul Fazal
- 14) Asmat Nahid - Abul Fazal
- 15) Farhat Jahan - Abul Fazal
- 16) Naaz Fatima - Abul Fazal
- 17) Saaliha - Abul Fazal
- 18) Saba - Abul Fazal
- 19) Mona - Sarai Julina

- 20) Sabra - Sarai Julina
21) Zareena - Sarai Julina
22) Khurshid Ahmed - Hari Manzil, Okhla
23) Rana – Sukhdev Vihar
24) Kamlesh - Sukhdev Vihar