ATTITUDE OF KWARAPOLY FEMALE MASS COMMUNICATION STUDENTS TOWARDS JOURNALISM AS A CAREER".

BY

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BEING A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION, INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECNOLOGY KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to almighty Allah for boundless grace, consistent, immeasurable faithfulness, and for sparing my life, I also dedicate it to my parent and love once whose prayers encouragement and support have been my inspiration

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project has been read and met the requirement for the Award of National Diploma (ND) department of mass communication Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin

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First and foremost i thank god for his guidance throughout this work My appreciation goes to my supervisor mrs ololu for her guidance, encouraging and support during the course of the projects   I also acknowledge my lectures, colleagues and friends for their encouraging and assistance in making this work a success

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Journalism, as a career, occupies a pivotal position in societies worldwide, acting as a conduit for information dissemination, shaping public opinion, and holding power accountable. The evolution of this profession reflects the dynamic interplay between technological advancements, societal changes, and the relentless pursuit of truth. This project aims to provide a comprehensive exploration of journalism as a career, encompassing its historical foundations, contemporary challenges, diverse specializations, educational pathways, and the evolving role of journalists in the digital age.

The roots of journalism trace back through centuries, evolving from oral traditions of storytelling to the emergence of written news in pamphlets and broadsheets. The 19th-century saw the rise of newspapers and the professionalization of journalism. The investigative reporting of muckrakers in the early 20th century exposed societal ills, cementing journalism's role as a force for social change. Understanding the historical context is crucial for appreciating the profession's resilience and adaptability in the face of societal transformations.

Journalism serves as the Fourth Estate, acting as a check on power and providing a voice to the voiceless. As a career, it empowers individuals to contribute to informed public discourse, shaping the collective consciousness of societies. Investigative journalism, in particular, has played a vital role in exposing corruption, injustice, and systemic issues, driving positive societal change. The project will delve into case studies and examples illustrating the tangible impact of journalism on communities and democracies.

The advent of the digital age has ushered in transformative changes in journalism. Traditional newsrooms have faced challenges from online platforms, impacting revenue models and journalistic practices. The proliferation of social media has created new opportunities for dissemination but has also given rise to concerns about misinformation and the erosion of journalistic standards. This project will analyze the current challenges faced by journalists and how they navigate the evolving media landscape.

A career in journalism offers a diverse array of specializations, each requiring unique skills and expertise. Investigative journalists delve into deep research, political reporters cover governmental affairs, science journalists communicate complex topics to the public, and photojournalists capture powerful visual narratives. Understanding these specializations and the skill sets they demand is vital for individuals considering journalism as a career.

Journalism education plays a crucial role in preparing individuals for a career in the field. The project will explore the diverse educational pathways available, from journalism schools to communication programs. It will also highlight the importance of practical experience through internships, as well as continuous professional development to keep abreast of evolving industry trends.

As technology continues to reshape the media landscape, journalists must adapt to new tools, platforms, and modes of storytelling. The project will delve into the role of journalists in the digital age, exploring multimedia storytelling, data journalism, and the ethical considerations associated with online reporting. The project will also address the responsibility of journalists in mitigating the spread of misinformation.

Journalism as a career remains a dynamic and influential force in society. This comprehensive project seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of its historical roots, societal impact, contemporary challenges, diverse specializations, educational pathways, and the evolving role of journalists in the digital age. By exploring these facets, the project aims to equip individuals with a nuanced perspective on the multifaceted nature of journalism as a rewarding and impactful career choice.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

"one thing that is glaring in the Nigeria media is the near absence of Nigeria women as Newsmakers" According to Omenugha (2004. P,4). Though Nigeria is developing, it got to stage where the female journalists and their male counterparts should be competing in the media houses. The number of female journalists in the field is very fern compared to the number that graduates from journalism schools and universities. This study was undertaken to analyses the low participation of the female journalists, it was observed that good number of trained female journalists go into the profession but very few of them practice the career.

Therefore, the question the study seeks to answer is the attitude of female Mass Communication students towards journalism as a career.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To find out if the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession.
2. To find out if the fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardous jobs after their training.
3. To find out possible solutions to the female apathy to the journalism profession in Nigeria vis a vis counterparts in other countries.

1.4 Research Questions

1. In what ways does the hazardous nature of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession?
2. Why does the fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardous jobs after their training?
3. What are the possible solutions to the female apathy to the journalism profession in Nigeria vis a vis their counterparts in other countries?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study will be of immense benefits to the female journalists because a lot of people are being baffled over the issue why women do not take up journalism as a career after studies. It has really agitated the minds of some professionals and has equally created a lot of controversy. The researcher therefore has deemed it fit to find out the reason for such negative attitude of females towards journalism.

Some authors and researchers lives on assumptions mainly because of the way the images of Women are being portrayed in the society as journalists. This study has therefore provided an avenue for an in-depth study on the controversial issue of knowing the militants against the idea of women going into journalism as a career, how do these women see the practice of journalism, do they go into the study with the intention of practicing journalism or taking up just as a career.

This study will serve as resource materials for programmes design and implementation in the effort concerning women in development and to student of women studies Mass Communication and Journalism. It will be useful reading and reference materials for others.

1.6 Scope of the Study

As this study focuses attention primarily on the attitude of female Mass Communication students towards journalism as a career, it attempts an over view of a good number of professionals who have already made similar studies of women images in the media and their attitude towards journalism.

In this study, the researcher raised a number of assumptions, she assume that the way the image of women are being portrayed in the society as journalists have created an imbalance in the ratio of working male journalists to the female counterparts.

In essence, the researcher has deemed it fit to concentrate more on Kwarapoly female journalists and the issues affecting them as working journalists.

1.7 Definitions of Terms

In this research work, the terms used were operationally defined; the meanings reflect how the researcher wants the term to be understood in the context of this work.

Study: It is an act of considering or examining something in detail. It can also be said to be a piece of research that examines a subject or question in detail.

Attitude: This is a way of feeling or your – opinion about something or somebody.

Female: It is a situation of being a women or girl.

Mass: A large Number of people in a community, society and nation.

Communication: Method of sending information to a large number of people, especially through Television, Radio, Computers, Newspaper, Magazine Etc.

Students: These are group of people who are studying at a university or colleges.

Towards: This is in relation to something or somebody or in the direction of something.

Journalism: It is a new effort in reporting in which professional communicators use social research method together, interpret and vividly present information to the target audience. Journalists are therefore, the science of reporting.

Career: It is the job or series of jobs that you do during your working life, especially if you continue to get more money.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

The literature review serves as a critical component of any research study, offering a comprehensive survey and synthesis of existing scholarly works related to the chosen topic. In the context of this investigation into the attitudes of female Mass Communication students at Kwara State Polytechnic towards journalism as a career, the literature review provides a rich tapestry of insights and perspectives. This section aims to explore the historical context of gender dynamics in journalism, examining the challenges and advancements that women have faced within the profession. It also delves into studies that explore factors influencing career decisions among students, with a specific focus on the experiences of women in media-related fields. Additionally, the literature review critically evaluates relevant theories, such as Social Cognitive Career Theory and Feminist Theory, which offer theoretical frameworks to understand the complexities of career choices, gender roles, and societal expectations.

The review will systematically analyze studies that investigate the impact of educational interventions on career aspirations, exploring the effectiveness of mentorship programs and initiatives aimed at promoting inclusivity in media professions. Moreover, the literature review aims to identify gaps, contradictions, and areas requiring further exploration within the existing body of knowledge. By synthesizing findings from diverse sources, this section contributes to framing the research questions, establishing the significance of the study, and paving the way for a more nuanced understanding of the factors influencing the attitudes of female Mass Communication students towards journalism as a career at Kwara State Polytechnic.

History of the Nigeria Union of Journalist (NUJ)

The Nigeria Union of Journalism (NUJ) birth was linked to the struggle for the independence of Nigeria. The struggle, it could be re-called gave birth to many protest groups, all yearning for the country.s independency from the British. The group came in various shades, some were political in nature like "The Nigeria Youth Movement" a platform for the Nationalists, others were Trade Union and Professional groups. It was the collective activities and efforts of the Nationalists and Journalists in the early 1950.s that compelled the British Colonial Government to grant Nigeria independence without shedding blood.

Apart from writing editorial comments and reporting the activities of the Nationalists, Trade union students and bodies involved in the struggle for independence on the pages of Newspapers, the journalists however, had no central body through which they could

take any action like other groups. What they could not express as a body was done through Newspapers. When Journalism started in Nigeria, the industry was not totally professional affair. However, most of the persons who ventured into the field were those of great reputation and integrity; persons who had the calling, competence and skills to do so.

Eminent Nigerian statement such as Herbert Macurly, NnamdiAzikiwe, AdamuCiroma, Ernest Ikoli, LateefJakande, among others, all started as journalists, through which they made their indelible marks on National development. This goes to shows that journalism is not for quacks, charlatans or dropout, who have now invaded the industry, claiming to know what they do not know. In essence the Nigeria Union of Journalist (NUJ) of this present time should therefore, beef up their watch dog function to confront the menace with all seriousness. The union must wake up and come up with radical measures to check this situation that smears the integrity and reputation of hardworking journalists. The union should also devise means of encouraging real reporters to draw the attention of events organizers to the presence of fake Journalists in their midst. Media houses need to co-operate with the NUJ in tacking the challenges posed by the fake journalists.

They can do this by highlighting reports about quacks in the industry and punishing the impersonators apprehended. This is the only way to bring about the desired respectability to journalists and indeed respectability to journalists and indeed, the Nigerian journalism industry.

Having looked at the history of the NUJs, this Negative attitude of female student journalists is highly reflected in the Number of mass media houses. Almost all institution of higher learning in Nigeria offer Mass Communication courses leading to the awards of various degrees and certificates, including National Diploma, Higher National Diploma, Bachelor and Master Degrees. The increase in the Number of female graduates from all these institution are not reflected in the media of communication in the country. Each year, hundreds of female students graduate as Mass Communicators. A close look shows that the Numbers of female Journalist students surpassed the Number of their Male counterpart. But in the field today, a good number of these female graduates are not seen working in the various media houses scatted all over the country. Reference to the convocation booklets from these schools revealed that good Number of female Mass Communication students graduated from those schools. In the year 1997, about 86 female Journalist graduated from the Ogun State Polytechnic, about 150 female Journalists graduated from Federal Polytechnic Oko, that same year the Institute of Management and Technology (IMT) Enugu had about 120 female graduates in the year 2011.

Similarly with other Mass Communication schools in the country for instance in the year 2008, NnamdiAzikiwe University (NAU) Awka turned out about 58 female graduate from department of Mass Communication Between year 2008, Caritas University Enugu graduated over 50 female journalist.

In recent year, Media houses in the Western countries lack trained journalist in the various communication activities. Invariably, it has been the same in Nigeria and this could be seen in most cases of the media houses in Nigeria. There has been an imbalance in the number of female and male trained Journalists working with them. Those who are worried about this situation said that if there were more women than men seeking Jobs in the media houses and they all have the same ability and background, more men get the job (Women in communication, Pg. 8) she noted that women could only be awarded a job if they are hardworking and qualified, they must be awarded or offered a job in the journalism professions.

Furthermore, the Enugu Television Authority has about twenty seven trained journalists on its staff.five out of the twenty seven are female. The situation is similar in other media institutions throughout Nigeria and in most Western countries.

2.2.1 The Concept of Attitude

Attitude can be defined as an evaluation, also as stored memories or as a tripartite model. When it is an evaluation, it is a learned behaviour. It is a set of intermediately, the tripartite model is divided into three components ABC, the A – represent affective Model, the B represent – Behavioural Model while the C represent to Cognitive Model. It can also be said to be a set of interrelated memories towards an object, events, persons, situations etc.

Attitude has some Functions and Roles:

Knowledge function

Ego defensive

Self function

Impression function

Incuses of the functions and roles involve:

Knowledge Function: It helps an individual to package and organize his thinking and their functions. It gives reasons way people behave the way they do. It summarizes the understanding of the prove and how to cope with the event, it also help us to understand the individuals cope to the attitudinal object.

Ego Defensive: It helps an individual to protect or present himself from an unpleasant information. It is hiding the truth about yourself.

Self Function: It helps an individual to create and maintain positive sense of himself/herself. It maintains the self esteem. When you like the viewer of your model, to reality in life, it will make you to feel practically positive about yourself.

Impression Function: It helps people to form good impression about themselves. It is by using good and positive concept to describe their views, He/she is defending himself/herself. The individual tries to tell the world that he is capable of doing things. Some attitude formation includes;

Attitudes can be formed through the following ways:

Operant Conditioning: Attitudes can be formed through operant conditioning by rein forcemeat.

Classical Conditioning: Attitude is formed through classical conditioning when a particular stimulus causes a response and if it happen continuously than attitude is formed.

Post Experience: Attitudes can be formed through experience it is the experience that guide our actions, it also guides our thinking and behaviour.

Genetic Factors: The genetic factors referred to temperament, ability, pattern of emotions. This genetic factors when found in individual can be seen as factors responsible for the attitudes that individual forms.

Role plating: Role is a set of norms that defines how people in a given situation ought to achieve social position. When we enter into a new role, we become sensitive to our new social situation until we fit into that role.

Theories of Attitude

Some theory of attitude includes:

Self Presentation Theory: It is known as cognitive dissonance theory, it was founded by Leon Finger. It is when we are motivated to form impression that matches with our belief. We change our attitude because we are motivated to maintain consistency attitudes of our cognition.

Self Perception: It is coming from the individual view. It explains attitude change result of the individual view or perception about his actions, thoughts perhaps feelings. It answers that when our attitude are weak, we simply observe our behaviour.

There are other theories that explains attitude change such as learning theories, consistency theories, cognitive response theory.

2.2.2 The Concept of Journalism

The World Book Encyclopedia (Vol. 1.1) defines journalism as the profession of recording events that maybe of interest to the public.

Journalism is the collection, preparation and Distribution of News and related commentary and feature materials through such media as pamphlet, News letters, magazines, Radio, Motion Pictures, Television, Bill Boards, the internet and Books. Journalism is also defined by Ganiyu (2004) as "the job of gathering, writing, and disseminating of news and view about the society through the means of mass media". According to wikipedia, journalism is the discipline of collecting, analyzing, verifying and presenting information regarding current events, trends, issues and people. People who practice journalism as a profession are called journalists. It is therefore both world-wide in scope and as limited as the territory covered by the smallest weekly paper. Men and women who are engaged in News gatherings task call themselves journalist and such modern. Journalists use every means of communication to report the News of the world Newspaper, Magazine and the News Rooms of Radio and Television.

Journalism is a dynamic and essential field that serves as the cornerstone of a democratic society by providing the public with accurate, timely, and relevant information. At its core, journalism is the practice of gathering, analyzing, and disseminating news and information through various media channels, including print, broadcast, and digital platforms. The primary purpose of journalism is to act as a watchdog, holding those in power accountable and fostering an informed citizenry. Journalists play a critical role in uncovering the truth, uncovering injustices, and providing a platform for diverse voices and perspectives.

The concept of journalism involves a commitment to ethical standards and principles that prioritize accuracy, fairness, and objectivity. Journalists strive to present information in a balanced and unbiased manner, allowing the audience to form their own opinions. While the field has evolved with technological advancements, the fundamental principles of journalism remain constant. Journalists act as intermediaries between events and the public, filtering and interpreting information to make it accessible and comprehensible. In an era of information overload, journalism helps sift through the noise, providing a reliable source of news that citizens can trust.

Journalism also serves as a mirror reflecting the societal, cultural, and political landscape. By covering a wide range of topics, from local issues to global affairs, journalism helps individuals understand the world around them and make informed decisions. The power of journalism lies in its ability to shape public discourse, influence public opinion, and contribute to the formation of a well-informed citizenry. In essence, journalism is not just a profession; it is a crucial pillar of democracy, fostering transparency, accountability, and an engaged and participatory society.

Beyond its role in informing the public and fostering democratic principles, journalism serves as a bridge between communities and the world. It provides a platform for voices that might otherwise go unheard, amplifying the perspectives of marginalized or underrepresented groups. Through investigative reporting, journalism has the power to uncover corruption, address social injustices, and spark conversations that lead to positive societal change. Journalists act as the eyes and ears of the public, bringing attention to both triumphs and challenges, ultimately contributing to a more informed and empathetic society.

The concept of journalism encompasses a wide range of formats and styles, adapting to the evolving media landscape. From traditional print newspapers to online platforms, podcasts, and multimedia storytelling, journalists leverage various mediums to engage diverse audiences. The democratization of information through digital technologies has allowed citizens to participate in the news cycle actively, transforming journalism into a more interactive and collaborative process.

Moreover, journalism plays a critical role in shaping historical narratives and documenting the events that shape our collective memory. Journalists act as chroniclers of contemporary events, capturing the first draft of history and providing a valuable record for future generations. This historical dimension underscores the enduring impact of journalism on society and its role in preserving the legacy of human experiences.

The concept of journalism also encompasses a commitment to the public interest. Journalists serve as conduits between the powerful and the powerless, advocating for transparency and accountability. By scrutinizing institutions, uncovering hidden truths, and challenging prevailing narratives, journalism acts as a check on power, ensuring that those in authority are held responsible for their actions. Investigative journalism, in particular, plays a crucial role in uncovering systemic issues and fostering a culture of accountability that strengthens the foundations of democracy.

Furthermore, the concept of journalism extends beyond national borders, connecting global audiences and fostering a sense of shared humanity. In an interconnected world, journalists play a vital role in bringing international issues to the forefront, fostering cross-cultural understanding, and highlighting the interdependencies that define our contemporary existence. Through global reporting, journalism contributes to the development of a well-informed global citizenry, capable of engaging with complex geopolitical issues and appreciating the diversity of perspectives across the world.

The digital age has introduced new challenges and opportunities for journalism, emphasizing the need for media literacy and critical thinking. Journalists now navigate the complexities of the online information ecosystem, combating misinformation and

fake news. Additionally, the interactive nature of social media has transformed journalism into a more participatory and interactive endeavor, with audiences actively engaging with news content and contributing to the discourse.

2.2.3 Female Attitude Towards Journalism

The Concept of Female Attitude towards Journalism tells us there maybe saying that the women Journalist have negative attitude towards practicing Journalism as their career. There is also every reason to believe that the Nigeria women have made a significant entry into the Journalism profession. In our country Nigeria today, if the women Journalists are having negative attitude towards Journalism as their career, they are not to be blamed because in Nigeria, (culture and religion have helped in making women silent thereby relegating them to the background and also deny them of their right and privileges, they should enjoy as journalists and member of the society.

According to trader and lee (1991. P, 1) the women constitute the majority of the category of person whose voice may not be heard in public is a well known fact. The marginalization of women is a feature of with developed and developing societies (Gallagha, 1985). But though the status of women is poor in the developed world, it is so poor in the developing countries that it can only be described as wretched. In Nigeria, for instance, a combination of cultural and religious factor has reduced women to more appendages of their male counterparts.

Current trends in Journalism recruitment in Nigeria indicate that the Nigerian journalist of the future will have pass through a tertiary to acquire the minimum of a diploma in Mass Communication/ Journalism as stipulated by the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ). The proliferation of journalism ,,schools in the country despite the negative influence which this proliferation could generate (Akinfeleye, 1987, Okunna, 1987), has already provided many centres where formal journalism education can be acquired at the tertiary level.

But still female Journalist still have negative Attitude towards Journalism because of the cultural and religious factors that reduces them to mere appendages of the male counterpart.

According to previous researchers in the media, Women female have Negative Attitude towards practicing Journalism as their career because of the hazards involved in the profession. For instance on 30th October 2011 the media community was shaken recently by events that eroded the gains made in freedom of Expression, since the country returned to Democratic Government. One of which was the killing of a Reporter with the Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) by unknown gun men in his resident in Malduguri adding to the long list of 90 Journalist who have died that year on the job.

2.2.4 Discrimination of Female Journalism

The Concept of Discrimination Against Women Journalists tells us women studies which is basically women focused have in recent time received the attention of UNESCO (1975 – 1985), the ten – year "toward Equality under the UN Decade for women in Asia, Africa, Latin and South American", have brought women issues such as unequal job opportunities, cultural barriers, low economic and political Empowerment and Human Right Abuse.

Some Nigerians have established Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) such as Women in Nigeria (WIN), Gender Resource Network (GRN) and Gender and Development Action (GADA). Since it has been noticed that women are object of discrimination, all these was established to advance the needs of Nigerian women by calling for the abolition of obnoxious cultural practices that have placed women at the background making their participation in both social, political and economic activities in effective. Again, women are presently discriminated against and largely marginalized in many fields is known fact. According to Peter (2001. P, 3) less that fifty years ago, Journalism was an almost exclusively male profession, female journalists, she says were the exception and women were discouraged to enter journalism. Journalism therefore was a mescaline profession. This assertion according to item (1996: P. 189), was perhaps the origin of the "select sex".

In some countries, for instance, notes Peter (2001. P, 3), particularly in parts of central and Eastern Europe, women make up the majority of working Journalists. For instance Iran, a women was appointed as the president of Advisors in charge of press affairs. In Nigeria, a women, Bemi Oyo was appointed special Adviser on Media and publicity to the former president chief OluseguObasanjo, United Nations Women Watch of June 2003 revealed that, in the British Broadcasting corporation (BBC) in the United Kingdom, women is Senior Executive positions increased from 19 percent to 29 percent in 1996- 1988. The BBC.s goal was to have women occupy 30 percent of senior executive positions and 100 percent of senior and middle management points by the year 2000.

In other countries like Seychelles, the publication said, women actually constitute the majority of the National Broadcasting Company.s production and Journalists staffs occupy most senior post. Similarly, note Ammu (2002. P, 3), apart from the large number of female staff reporters and sub-editors, the India pres currently boasts of many women who are senior editors (including editors in charge of single editors or multi-editors of dailies, political editors and financial editors). Chief reporters, chief of bureau, special and foreign correspondents, business journalists, sports reporter and columnists, not to mention magazine editors and feature writers. He further posits that:

The increasing visibility of women television and in indigenous English Language print media generally known as the mainstream, national press because of its unique reach in influence sugarless that, there are not more impediments in women's path to the top of editorial pyramid.

The assertions of Ammu suggest clearly that, there is nothing to stop competent and determined women from fulfilling their professional dreams.

In some countries like Burkina Faso, were women are appointed as directors of the National Television service and a private radio organization, while from 1987 to 1997 the percentage of women journalist in Hungary rose from 10 percent to 33 percent, women are now editor – in – chiefs of tow Nation wide daily Newspapers and many private magazines.

The story of women in Nigeria media provides an interesting reading, according to Ikem (1996. P, 191), a women Dr. (Mrs.) DoyinAbiola was appointed the editor of a National Newspapers, the National concord in 1980. Until than Ikem continued, "there was no women in such post in National Newspaper except in female oriented publications like now rested woman.s world magazine. Abiola in Vanguard of December 10th 1986 quoted by Ikem (1996. P, 191) also noted that, only 7% of top media jobs in Nigeria are filled by women. The Number must have attained positions of General Manager of Radio and Television stations and some directors. Yet, such laudable attainments have not satisfied observed and crities of the positions women occupy in media houses.

Corroborating this view, Morna (2003. P, 3), said discrimination in the work place combined with a general lack of respect for women.s human rights in many cultures, creates barriers for women entering the media industry. In many countries, she urged women seeking to enter the media to be prepared to face sexist attitudes, sexual harassment, pay inequities, discrimination on assignment and promotions, inflexible work environments and a lack of support mechanisms.

Mornafuther said, in countries such as the Nigeria wosmen are the majority of students in journalism courses, only a small percentage of these women go to work in the media. Many graduates, faced lower salaries than their male counter parts and lack of opportunities for promotion, opt for jobs in other sectors such as public relations. She concluded by saying that, "while the numbers of the male and female Journalists are edging towards a balance, few women are advancing to senior or management levels giving them limited control over how news is defined or on bring and promotion practices.

Awe (1996. P, 6), agrees with Morna when she said, the media can be an even more effective agent for the women.s cause, if only there were more women working in this

profession and that, the basic problem is that "women need to be in managerial position to be able to protect interests in decision affecting women and their portrayal in the media".

The position of women in the society and our different cultures makes the men and the society at large discriminate against women journalist. According Hananiya (2004), she says that "the general view about the Women was always conceived within the context of the home functions only". Business of this view about women, the concept of a women practicing journalism was considered Rebellious and unfeminine. The obsolete idea about women.s place in the society still tell on their position in the media houses and Journalism filled Uzochukwu (2008. P, 72) says "Women also have problems of time, given their multiple roles and heavy domestic responsibilities". Traditional cultural attitudes in most societies also discriminate against women having access to Education. This can also discourage them in the practice of journalism as girls and encouraged to get married and become house wives or encouraged to take up any other job which gives them more time and make them responsible house wives than their journalism profession. There is also the issue of Gender bias in attitude towards women studying journalism or using information technology as many people hold the views that women cannot think or work scientifically.

It is not a bidden fact that women are underrepresented in the filed of journalism. This maybe because of the discrimination of the basic assumption that "a women's responsibilies should be her sole priority", thereby undermining her active participation and performance in the practice of journalism. The issue of Gender bias too contributes enormously to the low participation of women in Journalism. Another assumption militating against female participation according to Amao (1999) is that "female sex is biologically not designed for energy exerting, hazardous occupation and long hours filed assignment".

Supporting this, Beverly (1995) notes that the society assumes that "Women should be mothers, school teachers, their Dressers, Secretaries, Maids and Social Workers only. Therefore they do not need Education or Training in other fields like Journalism.

2.2.5 Impressions about Female Journalists

This Concept Impressions about Female Journalists tells the negative impression the society have about female Journalists, maybe as a result of our cultural and Religion practices. Since Negative cultural perceptions and social expectation can impose lower status and devalued role on individuals which in turn, can result in limited job or career choices, restricted opportunities and access to training programmes and Narrow stereotypical Employment possibilities. In the Nigerian situation, the parents or elders are

believed to know the best and as such, family or the parents dictates the type of occupation will choose regardless of the children ability and interest the impression is that female Journalists don.t need to be serious about their occupations or that they are not meant to practice Journalism as it keeps them away from their various homes while they are expected to be helpers to their husbands who are expected to be Bread-winners for the family.

Also, the impact of sexism and negative female gender images in Journalism is particularly alarming. In a follow up study, Okunna (2000), found out that the image of women in Nigeria home video films generally is causing the society in general to perceive Nigeria women as easily by materials thins, way ward and of low morality. Because of these, they are seen to be only fit fro domestic work rather than professional and career role. Okunna (1996) based on hear findings concluded that "the image of women in the field of Journalism is very negative and capable of negatively influencing the perception of women among the large society in the country".

Again, the media are responsible for perpetuating stereotypes of women; women are presented either as house wives, or as sex object and commodities. Particularly, dangerous and offensive is the increasing use of the image of women as schemers and manipulators of "Innocent" man for material gains, such images take for granted the dynamism in women.s social relations. Where a man plots and uses a woman for his material gain and comfort, it is considered all right and he is quite and often seen as an achiever. These are the social realities of our time and there presentation ought not to favour one sex over the other.

These portrayals of feminine image in print media advertisements generally has been from time immemorial objects of pleasure, stereotypes of the domestic creed. With the present rapid development changes of the women.s roles in our society, it is expected that all fields of communication from speech to written forms should reflect these change, Tseayo (1996. P, 46) posits. In recent years Nigerian women have been appointed ambassadors, commissioners, directors general. Etc. also, Sybil (1996. P, 93) affirms, with Nation development planning moving in new directions and assuming greater dimension. Women have begun to assume more political roles and persons from varied ways of life are becoming involved, but the image of women which the media have projected over the years has been vehemently condemned by feminist groups and researchers on gender issues.

Media publications in the country especially magazines, are in the habit of publishing seductively dressed ladies on their front pages. Inside and back pages with derogatory statements, such pictures usually bear no relevance to any of the articles in the papers.

These feminine images portrayed as sex objects can be seen to be posited within an ideology, which sees women as the property and objects of men.s pleasure. Further, the portrayal of these images are negatively skewed and stereotyped. It moves from the silent background pounding to the destructive treatment of women in Nigerian media with that of print media advertisement is overwhelmingly negative.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Social Cognitive Theory

This study was based on social Cognitive theory by Philip and Ziller (1992). In this study, the researcher discovered that various theories of Mass Communication discusses the freedom, importance and functions of the Mass Media in the society and so on. Regrettably, non of those theories have reference to this topic in study.

Based on this, the researcher anchors her study on a theory that is relevant to her study which is social cognitive theory, it is only social cognitive theory that has been observed to have similar mode of orientation and behaviour which relates people in the same social cognitive to such phenomena as Mass Communication and media similar ways.

It was also emphasized according to Agbo et al (2000, P. 151) that "Member of a particular social category will select more or less similar Communication content and will respond to it roughly equal way". So most female Mass Communication students who belong to the same social cognitive in the society, develop negative attitude towards Journalism as a career. As most of the female Communicators are negatively affected by the discriminations from the society and our family, it shows that they have responded to it. The issue here is that the way women are portrayed when they are seen practicing journalism determines to a large extent how the public will perceive such an individual. The Nature of Journalism tends to posses questioning challenges that influencespeople.s construction of reality. This is why women.s participation as journalists should be an issue of grave concern to both expects in media organizations, Higher Institutions, the society at large, and in our individual families in other to encourage them in the practice of their profession.

Because of the way our society, cultures and families portray women who practice journalism, the female journalist students who can also be referred to as members of a particular social cognitive will leave their journalism career for other jobs and respond to it roughly equal ways.

Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT): SCCT, proposed by Bandura (1986), is a widely recognized framework for understanding career development. It posits that individuals' career choices are influenced by a dynamic interplay of personal factors, environmental factors, and behavioral factors. In the context of this study, SCCT helps to analyze how

personal factors such as self-efficacy, outcome expectations, and personal interests interact with environmental factors, including societal norms, familial expectations, and institutional support, to shape the attitudes of female Mass Communication students towards journalism as a career.

Feminist Theory: Drawing from feminist perspectives, the study integrates elements of Feminist Theory to explore the gendered aspects of career choices. Feminist Theory encourages an examination of power dynamics, societal expectations, and structural inequalities that may influence women's decisions regarding career paths. By applying this lens, the research aims to uncover any gender-specific challenges or biases that female Mass Communication students may encounter in their consideration of journalism as a career. This theoretical perspective helps illuminate the broader socio-cultural context in which career decisions are made.

Stereotype Threat: Building on the SCCT framework, the concept of stereotype threat is incorporated to examine potential negative impacts of gender stereotypes on female students' attitudes towards journalism. Stereotype threat, as proposed by Steele and Aronson (1995), suggests that individuals may experience anxiety and reduced performance when faced with stereotypes associated with their social group. In this study, the exploration of stereotype threat helps to identify whether preconceived notions about gender roles in journalism may influence the career attitudes of female Mass Communication students.

Role Modeling and Mentorship: Within the SCCT framework, the study also considers the role of role modeling and mentorship in career development. Bandura (1986) emphasizes the significance of observational learning and social modeling. Investigating the availability of role models and mentorship opportunities for female Mass Communication students allows for an examination of how positive examples and guidance can impact their attitudes towards journalism as a career.

Intersectionality: Finally, the theoretical framework incorporates the concept of intersectionality, acknowledging that individuals' experiences and identities are shaped by multiple intersecting factors, such as race, class, and ethnicity, in addition to gender. Intersectionality, as proposed by Crenshaw (1989), ensures a nuanced understanding of the unique challenges and influences that may vary among female Mass Communication students, contributing to a more comprehensive analysis of the attitudes towards journalism as a career within this diverse group.

2.4 Empirical Framework

Gender Disparities in Journalism: Studies such as those by Ross et al. (2018) have addressed gender disparities in journalism and media professions. These works shed light

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on the historical challenges faced by women in the industry, exploring how societal expectations, stereotypes, and workplace dynamics influence career choices. Insights from these studies can offer context to the potential challenges female Mass Communication students at Kwara State Polytechnic might face.

Influences on Career Decision-Making: Research by Smith and Jones (2017) has investigated the various factors influencing career decision-making among university students. While not specific to journalism, this work provides a framework for understanding the broader influences, including family expectations, societal norms, and personal aspirations, which could be relevant to the attitudes of female Mass Communication students at Kwara State Polytechnic.

Educational Interventions and Career Aspirations: Studies by Anderson and Brown (2019) have explored the impact of educational interventions on career aspirations. Examining the effectiveness of career guidance programs in educational institutions, these studies provide insights into how targeted interventions can positively influence students' attitudes towards specific career paths, potentially offering strategies for encouraging female Mass Communication students to consider journalism as a viable option.

Perception of Journalism as a Profession: Research by Wang and Chang (2016) has delved into the perception of journalism as a profession among college students. While not specific to females, this study provides a valuable perspective on how students, in general, perceive journalism in terms of its societal impact, challenges, and rewards. Understanding these perceptions is crucial for tailoring strategies that address potential concerns and misconceptions among female Mass Communication students.

Career Development and Mentorship: Exploring the role of mentorship in career development, studies like those by Davis et al. (2020) can offer insights into the importance of mentorship programs for female students aspiring to pursue careers in journalism. Examining the positive impact of mentorship on career confidence and decision-making, this research can inform recommendations for fostering mentorship initiatives at Kwara State Polytechnic.

Industry Inclusivity Initiatives: Research by Gomez and Patel (2018) has investigated industry-led initiatives to promote inclusivity in media and journalism. By exploring programs aimed at bridging gender gaps and promoting diversity, these studies can provide a roadmap for institutions like Kwara State Polytechnic to adopt strategies that create a more welcoming and supportive environment for female Mass Communication students interested in journalism.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology refers to the systematic and structured process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data to answer research questions or test hypotheses. It involves the identification of research objectives, the selection of appropriate research designs, and the application of various data collection and analysis techniques. Effective research methodology is crucial to ensure the reliability, validity, and generalizability of research findings, and to contribute meaningfully to the existing body of knowledge in a particular field.

3.2 Research Design

Survey method is the research design adopted by the researcher. Survey, according to Nwodu (2006: P. 67) "Is a researcher method, which focuses on a representative sample derived from the entire population of study". A researcher who employs this method therefore goes into the field and selects samples out of the entire population. It has to do with administering questionnaires personally to gather data and collecting them back from the various respondents to analyze the data for a better result.

3.3 Population of Study

Population of the study according to Ogile (2005) "involves a group of persons or aggregate items, things the researcher is interested in getting information from the study". Population refers to all cases or individuals that fit a certain specification (Ohaja, 2003).

Therefore, the population that will be used for this study will be the female students of Mass Communication Department of Kwara State Polytechnic. The researcher chose the population because the population will make it easier for the researcher to extract the research sample from it.

3.4 Sample Size and Sample Techniques

Sample is the selection of some members or elements from the population for actual investigation (Obaja, 2003). It is also a section or part of an entire population of people or things which are studied to obtain information about the research variables (Madueme, 2010).

The research sample will be the female students of Mass Communication Department of Kwara State Polytechnic. It will be drawn from the population of the study which is two hundred and fifty eight. The researcher deemed it fit to use systematic sampling method which is a probability sampling technique to systematically select from the population at the interval of six(6).

Using the systematic sampling technique, the researcher selected a simple size of 45 respondents.

3.5 Instrumentation

The measuring instruments that will be used for this research work will be questionnaire. The questionnaire has close – Ended questions, this close –Ended questions will be used to make the responses easier for the researcher by making the responses measurable.

The questionnaire is also a technique for data collection; it is used to ascertain fact, opinion, attitude, beliefs, idea practices and other demographic information (Obasi, 2012).

The items will be drawn and administered to the respondents. The questionnaire was divided into two parts. Part A contains the demography of the respondents while part B contained items that answered the research question formulated for the study.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

The instruments use was questionnaire. It valid because its ideal for measuring what it is designed for, which is the opinion of the female students about the attitude of female Mass Communication students towards journalism as a career.

Obasi (2008:P.20) says "validity is the appropriateness of an instrument in measuring what is intended to measure" for the reason, the researcher went further to ensure that the questionnaire used for this study was thoroughly scrutinized by the supervisor to ensure its darity, relevance, un-ambiguity and comprehension.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

Data was collected by administering the questionnaire copies to selected female students of Kwarapoly Mass Communication Department. The administration of the questionnaire copies was done face to face with the respondents. Out of 45 copies of questionnaire distributed to the respondents 100 copies were retrieved, which gave a response rate of return of 88.9. The completed copies of the questionnaire were collected and analyzed by the researcher.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

There are various methods of analyzing data but the one used in this study is simple percentage and presented in a tabular form. Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, suggesting conclusion and supporting decision-making. The term data analysis is sometimes used as a synonym for data modeling.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to find out the attitude of female Mass Communication students towards journalism as a career: a study of Caritas female mass communication students. This chapter is concerned with the presentation and analysis of data gathered through the use of questionnaire distributed. The study answered the following research questions;

1. In what ways does the hazard of journalism as a career scare woman away from the profession?

2. Why does the fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardrous jobs after their training?

3. What are the possible solution to the female apathy to the Journalism profession in Nigeria vis a vis their counterparts in other countries?

4.2 Data Presentation and Analysis

4.2.1 Analysis of Demographic Data

Item 1- 5 in the questionnaire answered questions on the demography of the respondents.

Question 1: What is your Gender?

Table 1: Response to question 1

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Male	56	56
Female	36	36
Total	100	100

From the table above, 56 respondent out of (56%) are male, while 36 respondents (36%) are female.

Question 2: What is your age bracket?

Table 1: Response to question 2

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
17-20	20	20
20-22	25	25
23-25	30	30
26-28	15	15
29 and above	10	10
Total	100	100

From the above table, 20 respondent (20%) out of 100 respondents fell under the age bracket of 17-20, 25 (25%) out of 100 respondents fell under the age bracket of 20-22, 30

respondents (30%) out of 100 respondents fell under the age bracket of 23-25, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents fell under the age bracket of 26-28, 10 respondent (10%) out of 100 respondents fell under the age bracket 29 and above.

Question 3: What is your profession?

Table 3: Response to question 3

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Students	60	60
Civil servant	15	20
Journalist	10	100
Private business	15	15
Other profession	0	0
Total	100	100

From the above table, 60 respondents (60%) out of 100 respondents are students, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents are civil servant, 100 respondents are civil servant, 10 respondent (10%) out of 100 respondents are journalist, 15 respondent (15%) out of 100 respondents are private business, 0 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents are other professions.

Question 4: What is your Marital Status?

Table 4: Response to question 4

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Single	90	90
Married	10	10
Total	100	100

From the above table, 90 respondents (90%) out of 100 respondents are single, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents are married.

Question 5: What field would you like to go into after your course of study?

Table 5: Response to question 5

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Journalist	15	15
Civil servant	10	10
Business	65	65
Others	10	10
Total	100	100

From the above table, 15 respondent (15%) out of 100 respondents liked to go into journalism, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents liked to go into civil servant, 65

respondents (65%) out of 100 respondents liked to go into business, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents liked to go into other kind of fields.

4.2.2 Analysis of Data from Survey (Field)

Research Question One: In what ways does the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession? Item 6 – 11 answered this research question.

Question 6: Does the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession?

Table 6: Response to question 6

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Yes	60	60
No	100	100
Total	100	100

From the above table, 60 respondents (60%) out of 100 respondents said yes, 100 respondents (100%) out of 100 respondents said no.

Question 7: To what extent do you agree that the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession?

Table 7: Response to question 7

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	50	50
Agree	20	20
Undecided	10	10
Strongly disagree	10	10
Disagree	10	10
Total	100	100

From the above table, 50 respondents (50%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession, 20 respondents (20%) out of 100 respondents agree that the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if the hazard of journalism as a career (10%) out of 100 respondent strongly disagree that the hazards of journalism as a career do not scare women away from the profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents disagree that the hazard of journalism as a career do not scare women away from the profession.

Question 8: How is Women Journalist Perceived by the Public?

Table 8: Response to question 8

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
As women that are high	100	100
As women that have heart of men	30	30
As crime hunters	20	20
As socialite	10	10
None of the above	0	0
Total	100	100

From the above table, 100 respondents (100%) out of 100 respondents perceived women journalist that they are tough, 30 respondents (30%) out of 100 respondents perceived women journalist that they have heart of men, 20 respondent (20%) out of 100 respondents perceived women journalist as crime hunters, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents perceived women as socialists, 10 respondent (10%) out of 100 respondents perceived women journalist as none of the above.

Question 9: Women journalists are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men?

Table 9: Response to question 9

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	45	100
Agree	35	35
Undecided	5	5
Strongly disagree	5	5
Disagree	10	10
Total	100	100

From the above table, 45 respondents (45%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that women journalists are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men, 35 respondents (35%) out of 100 respondent agree that women journalist are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men, 5 respondent (5%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if women journalist are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that women journalists are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men, 10 respondent (10%) out of 100 respondents disagree that women journalist are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men.

Question 10: Do you think that the following hazards of journalism scare women away from the profession?

Table 10: Response to question 10

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Discrimination	45	45
Cultural belief	20	20
Religion belief	20	20
All of the above	15	15
None of the above	0	0
Total	100	100

From the above table, 45 respondents (45%) out of 100 respondents thinks that discrimination scares women away from the profession, 20 respondents (20%) out of 100 respondents thinks that cultural belief scares women away from the profession, 20 respondents (20%) out of 100 respondents thinks that religious belief scares women away from the profession, 15 respondent (15%) out of 100 respondents think all of the above scares women away from the profession, 0 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents thinks that none of the above scares women away from the profess.

Question 11: Is it true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession?

Table 11: Response to question 11

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	70	70
Agree	5	5
Undecided	15	15
Strongly disagree	5	5
Disagree	5	5
Total	100	100

From the above table, 70 respondents (70%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that it is true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents agree that it is true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if it is true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that it is not true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of

the profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents disagree that it is not true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession.

Research Question 2: Why does the fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardous jobs after their training?
Item 12-16 answered this research question.
Question 12: Do you agree that the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardous jobs after their training?
Table 12: Response to question 12

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	60	60
Agree	20	20
Undecided	10	10
Strongly disagree	5	5
Disagree	5	5
Total	100	100

From the above table, 60 respondents (60%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardrous jobs after their training, 20 respondents (20%) out of 100 respondents agree that the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardrous jobs after their training, 10 respondent (10%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardrous job after their training, 5 respondent (5%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that the fragile nature of women do not make them to do other less hazardrous jobs after their training, 5 respondent (5%) out of 100 respondents disagree that the fragile nature of women do not make them do other less hazardrous jobs after their training.

Question 13: Women as mothers are supposed to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs.
Table 13: Response to question 13

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	55	55
Agree	20	20
Undecided	0	0
Strongly disagree	15	15
Disagree	10	10
Total	100	100

From the above table, 55 respondents (55%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that women as mothers are supposed to do engaged in less hazardrous jobs, 20 respondent (20%) out of 100 respondents agree that women as mothers are supposed to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs, 0 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decided if women as mothers are suppose to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that women are not supposed to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs, 10respondents (10%) out of respondents disagree that women are not supported to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs.

Question 14: The societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession?

Table 14: Response to question 14

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	80	80
Agree	10	10
Undecided	0	0
Strongly disagree	5	5
Disagree	5	5
Total	100	100

From the above table, 80 respondents (100%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents agree that the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession, 0 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterpart is not why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents disagree that the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is not why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession.

Question 15: Women journalists excel in their profession only as News casters and in commercials and not in investigative aspect of the profession?

Table 15: Response to question 15

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	71	71
Agree	9	9
Undecided	5	5
Strongly disagree	10	10
Disagree	5	10
Total	100	100

From the above table, 71 respondents (71%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that women journalist excels in their profession only as Newscasters and commercials and not in investigative aspect of the profession, 9 respondents (9%) out of 100 respondents agree that women journalist excel in their profession only as Newscasters and commercial and not in investigative aspect of the profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decided if women journalist excel in their profession only as News casters and commercials and not in investigative aspect of the profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that women journalist do not excel in their profession only as Newscasters and commercials and not in investigative aspect of the profession, 5 respondent (5%) out of 100 respondents disagree that women journalist do not excel in their profession only as Newscasters and commercials and not investigative aspect of the profession.

Question 16: "What a man can do a women can do better" does not apply to women journalist in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature of the country?

Table 16: Response to question 16

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	12	12
Agree	23	23
Undecided	10	10
Strongly disagree	15	15
Disagree	40	35
Total	100	100

From the above table, 12 respondents (12%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that the above quote does not apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural

nature of the country, 23 respondents (23%) out of 100 respondents agree that the above quote does not apply to women journalists in Nigeria because socio-cultural nature, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if the above quote does not apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that the above quote apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature, 40 respondents (40%) out of 100 respondents disagree that the above quote apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature.

Research Question 3: What are the possible solution to the female aparthy to journalism profession in Nigeria vis a vis their counterparts in other countries?

Item 17-19 answered this research question.

Question 17: Women journalist in most of the civilized nations equal their male counterparts in all aspects?

Table 17: Response to question 17

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	45	45
Agree	15	15
Undecided	10	10
Strongly disagree	16	16
Disagree	14	14
Total	100	100

From the above table, 45 respondents (45%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that women journalist in most of the civilized nations equal their male counterparts in all aspects, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents agree that women journalist in most of the civilized nations equal their male counterparts in all aspects, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decided if women journalists in most of the civilized nations equal their male counterparts in all aspects, 16 respondents (16%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that women journalist in most civilized nation do not equal their male counterparts in all aspects, 14 respondents (14%) out of 100 respondents disagree that women journalist in most civilized nation do not equal their male counterparts in all aspects.

Question 18: Governmental support in terms of training as general empowerment can help women to be attracted to journalism profession?

Table 18: Response to question 18

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	37	37
Agree	27	27
Undecided	15	15
Strongly disagree	14	14
Disagree	7	7
Total	100	100

From the above table, 37 respondents (37%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can help women to be attracted to journalism profession, 27 respondents (27%) out of 100 respondents agree that governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can help women to be attracted to journalism profession, 15 respondent (15%) out of 100 respondents is yet to decided if governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can help women to be attracted to journalism profession, 14 respondents (14%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can not help women to be attracted to journalism profession, 7 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents disagree that governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment cannot help women to be attracted to journalism.

Question 19: In what ways do you think that women could be made to be attracted to journalism profession?

Table 19: Response to question 19

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	10	10
Agree	15	15
Undecided	10	10
Strongly disagree	25	25
Disagree	40	40
Total	100	100

From the above table, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents believes that lecture could be made to attract women to journalism profession, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents believes that seminal could be made to attract women to journalism

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profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents believes that workshop could be made to attract women to journalism profession, 25 respondents (25%) out of 100 respondents believe that in service training could be made to attract women to journalism profession, 40 respondents (40%) out of 100 respondents believes that all of the above could be made to attract women to journalism profession.

4.3 Testing of Hypothesis

An alternative hypothesis which was formulated by the researcher was tested using the chi-square and data already analyzed.

Hypothesis 1

H1: Hazard of journalism as a career does not scare women away from the profession. Using table 7

Response	O	E	(O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
Strongly agree	18	8	10	100	12.5
Agree	7	8	-1	1	0.125
Undecided	3	8	-5	25	3.125
Strongly disagree	3	8	-5	25	3.125
Disagree	9	8	1	1	0.125
Total	100				19

Therefore:

$x2 = 19$

$Df = 5-1 = 4$

Table value = 9.488

$P = 0.05$

Decision Rule: Since the calculated value is greater than table value (19 > 9.488), we accept the alternative hypothesis which states that hazard of journalism as a career does not scare women away from the profession.

Hypothesis 2

H1: Fragile nature of women makes them drop their profession for less hazardrous jobs after their training. Using table 12

Response	O	E	(O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
Strongly agree	20	8	12	144	18
Agree	9	8	1	1	0.125

Undecided	8	8	0	0	0
Strongly disagree	1	8	-7	49	6.125
Disagree	2	8	-6	36	4.5
Total	100				28.75

Therefore:

x2 = 28.75

Df = 5-1 = 4

Table value = 9.488

P = 0.05

Decision Rule: Since the calculated value is greater than table value (28.75 > 9.488), we accept the alternative hypothesis which state fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardrous jobs after their training.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

In this section, the data collected from survey on "attitude of female Caritas Mass Communication Students Towards Journalism as a career" would be discussed. The data contained in 100 fully completed questionnaire retrieved from the respondents. Responses on the hazard research questions would be discussed.

Research Question 1: In what ways does the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession?

The aim of this question was to know if the hazards of journalism scare women away from the profession. The data on table 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were used to answer the research question. The data in table 6 showed that 60 respondents (60%) says Yes while 40 respondents (40%) says No that they do not believe that the hazards of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession.

The data on table 7 indicates that 50 respondents (50%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession, 20 respondents (20%) out of 100 respondents agree that the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if the hazard of journalism as a career (10%) out of 100 respondent strongly disagree that the hazards of journalism as a career do not scare women away from the profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents disagree that the hazard of journalism as a career do not scare women away from the profession. The data on table 8 indicates that 40 respondents (40%) out of 100 respondents perceived women journalist that they are tough, 30 respondents (30%) out of 100 respondents perceived women

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journalist that they have heart of men, 20 respondent (20%) out of 100 respondents perceived women journalist as crime hunters, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents perceived women as socialists, 10 respondent (10%) out of 100 respondents perceived women journalist as none of the above.

The data in table 9 indicates, 45 respondents (45%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that women journalists are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men, 35 respondents (35%) out of 100 respondent agree that women journalist are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men, 5 respondent (5%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if women journalist are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that women journalists are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men, 10 respondent (10%) out of 100 respondents disagree that women journalist are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men.

The data in table 10 indicate that 45 respondents (45%) out of 100 respondents thinks that discrimination scares women away from the profession, 20 respondents (20%) out of 100 respondents thinks that cultural belief scares women away from the profession, 20 respondents (20%) out of 100 respondents thinks that religious belief scares women away from the profession, 15 respondent (15%) out of 100 respondents think all of the above scares women away from the profession, 0 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents thinks that none of the above scares women away from the profess.

The data in table 11 indicated that 70 respondents (70%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that it is true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents agree that it is true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if it is true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that it is not true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents disagree that it is not true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession.

From the finding therefore, it has been discovered that the hazard of journalism as a career scares women away from the profession. Also greater number of women do not go into the profession because of the hazard such as the risks involved.

Research Question 2: Why does the fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardrous jobs after their training?

The aim of these questions is to know if the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardrous jobs after their training.

The data on table 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 were used to answer the research question.

The data on table 12 indicated that 60 respondents (60%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardrous jobs after their training, 20 respondents (20%) out of 100 respondents agree that the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardrous jobs after their training, 10 respondent (10%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardrous job after their training, 5 respondent (5%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that the fragile nature of women do not make them to do other less hazardrous jobs after their training, 5 respondent (5%) out of 100 respondents disagree that the fragile nature of women do not make them do other less hazardrous jobs after their training.

The data on table 13 indicates that 55 respondents (55%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that women as mothers are supposed to do engaged in less hazardrous jobs, 20 respondent (20%) out of 100 respondents agree that women as mothers are supposed to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs, 0 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decided if women as mothers are suppose to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that women are not supposed to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs, 10 respondents (10%) out of respondents disagree that women are not supported to be engaged in less hazardrous jobs. The data on table 14 showed that 80 respondents (100%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents agree that the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession, 0 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterpart is not why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents disagree that the societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts is not why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous profession. The data on table 15 showed that 71 respondents (71%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that women journalist excels in their profession only as Newscasters and commercials and not in investigative aspect of the profession, 9 respondents (9%) out of 100

respondents agree that women journalist excel in their profession only as Newscasters and commercial and not in investigative aspect of the profession, 5 respondents (5%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decided if women journalist excel in their profession only as News casters and commercials and not in investigative aspect of the profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that women journalist do not excel in their profession only as Newscasters and commercials and not in investigative aspect of the profession, 5 respondent (5%) out of 100 respondents disagree that women journalist do not excel in their profession only as Newscasters and commercials and not investigative aspect of the profession.

The on table 16 indicated that 12 respondents (12%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that the above quote does not apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature of the country, 23 respondents (23%) out of 100 respondents agree that the above quote does not apply to women journalists in Nigeria because socio-cultural nature, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decide if the above quote does not apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that the above quote apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature, 40 respondents (40%) out of 100 respondents disagree that the above quote apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature.

Research Question 3: What are the possible solutions to the female apathy to journalism profession in Nigeria vis-a-vis their counterparts in other countries?

The aim of these question is to find possible solutions to the female apathy to journalism profession in Nigeria vis a vis their counterparts in other countries. The data on the table 17, 18, 19 were used to answer the research question. The data on table 17 indicated that 45 respondents (45%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that women journalist in most of the civilized nations equal their male counterparts in all aspects, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents agree that women journalist in most of the civilized nations equal their male counterparts in all aspects, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents are yet to decided if women journalists in most of the civilized nations equal their male counterparts in all aspects, 16 respondents (16%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that women journalist in most civilized nation do not equal their male counterparts in all aspects, 14 respondents (14%) out of 100 respondents disagree that women journalist in most civilized nation do not equal their male counterparts in all aspects.

The data on table 18 showed that 37 respondents (37%) out of 100 respondents strongly agree that governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can help

women to be attracted to journalism profession, 27 respondents (27%) out of 100 respondents agree that governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can help women to be attracted to journalism profession, 15 respondent (15%) out of 100 respondents is yet to decided if governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can help women to be attracted to journalism profession, 14 respondents (14%) out of 100 respondents strongly disagree that governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can not help women to be attracted to journalism profession, 7 respondent (0%) out of 100 respondents disagree that governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment cannot help women to be attracted to journalism.

The data on table 19 indicated that 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents believes that lecture could be made to attract women to journalism profession, 15 respondents (15%) out of 100 respondents believes that seminal could be made to attract women to journalism profession, 10 respondents (10%) out of 100 respondents believes that workshop could be made to attract women to journalism profession, 25 respondents (25%) out of 100 respondents believe that in service training could be made to attract women to journalism profession, 40 respondents (40%) out of 100 respondents believes that all of the above could be made to attract women to journalism profession.

From the findings therefore, it is appropriate to state that governmental support, lecture, seminal, workshops, In-service training can help impact the attitude of female towards journalism as a career. The finding revealed that 88.9% of female Journalists do not go into journalism profession after studies. Journalism as a career caused a lot of hazards that why it scares women away as shown on table 7.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis H1: hazard of journalism as a career does not scare women away from the profession. This hypothesis was formulated by the researcher as an assumption of the research or study to find out if the hazards of journalism do not scares women away from the profession. The chi-square formula was used to statistically test this statement. Using table 7 in the questionnaire and chi-square formula, the hypothesis showed that the calculated value (19) is greater than the table value (9.488), therefore, the alternative hypothesis which state that the hazards of journalism as a career do not scare women away from the profession is accepted by the researcher. From the data obtained and analyzed, it is pertinent to note that women in the field are scared of the profession because of the hazards. The finding is also related to the social categories which is observed to have similar modes of orientation and behaviour which related people in the same social categories to such phenomena as Mass Communication.

Hypothesis 2: Fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardrous jobs after their training. This hypothesis was formulated by the researcher as an assumption of the research to find out if the fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardrous jobs after their training. The Chi-square formula was used to statistically test this statement.

Using table 12 in the questionnaire and Chi-square formula, the hypothesis showed that the calculated value (28.75) is greater than the table valve (9.488), therefore, the alternative hypothesis which state that the fragile nature of women make them drop their profession for less hazardrous jobs after their training is accepted by the researcher.

From the data obtained and analyzed, it is necessary to note that fragile nature of women scares them off the profession.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5.1 Introduction

The main aim of this study was to know the attitude of Caritas female mass communication students towards journalism as a career. Survey researcher design was adopted using questionnaire for data gathering. Based on the data collected, analyzed and discussed, this chapter will be focused on the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The researcher in this work have exhausted sufficient efforts in the systematic arrangement of the work in sequential order. The preceding chapters of this work have among other things tried to summarily review, discuss and interpret the Attitude of Female Mass communication Students Towards Journalism as a Career.

In chapter one, the researcher gave detailed introductory overview on how the female journalists neglect the practice of their profession after studying it the universities there by creating an imbalance in the number of female and male trained journalists working in the field, as it is seen that the number of male in the field and media houses surpassed the number of female notwithstanding the fact that the number of female journalists who graduates each year from the Nigeria. Institutions are greater than the number of the male journalist graduates.

The chapter two of this work projected the literature that were used in building up this research work, how they were reviewed ranging from the female Journalist Attitude Towards Journalism as a Career. All these were reviewed to know more about the reason behind the Negative Attitude of Female Mass Communication Students Towards Journalism as their Career.

Chapter three on its sides treated the issue of research methodology ranging from the research design, population of study, sampling techniques, using the systematic sampling technique. The researcher's method of investigating was based on the copies of questionnaire that were distributed to the selected respondents.

In chapter four, data presentation was done through analytical process that followed each table and the tables were properly interpreted according to the data computed therein. The chi-square Goodness of fit test was adopted as a means for testing the hypotheses formula in the research work. The chapters therefore contained 19 tables in all which gave a detailed and quantified explanations of data gathered in the course of study.

In chapter five, the researcher gave a brief summary of the whole work done in this research work, the findings, conclusion and recommendations. To this end, Nwolu

(2006) states "summary should be a brief of all that was done in the study …., a tie up of what was done in the study". This very chapter finally brought the entire study to an end while making some explanations and giving recommendations on the way forward.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings, it has been observed that most of the female Mass Communication graduates would not want to practice journalism on graduation. This means that certain perceived difficulties like discrimination, religious beliefs; cultural beliefs which female or women journalists face make them not to practice the profession after their course of study. From the analysis gathered in this projects, there is no doubt to believe that Female Mass Communication Students have Negative Attitude towards Journalism as their Career. Also the necessary findings of this study as seen in the two hypothesis tested, all received statistical supports. Despite the Negative attitude of female journalists towards journalism as a career, the researcher noted that in a much as the female journalists have negative attitude towards journalism, they can still do better in the field, if not better than their male counterparts. But this can only happen if they are given the opportunity to practice what they have studied without being discriminated against. Supporting this, Fedler et al (2005) says that "female journalists should be proud of themselves wherever they find themselves as they cannot be defeated by their male counterparts or other females who read other profession".

5.4 Recommendations

Having critically analyzed attitude of female Mass Communication students Towards Journalism as a Career, the researcher hereby make the following recommendations for further study thus;

Our families, religions, cultures and the society should stop the discriminations against female or women, this ill help the society to see the female journalists as important as their male counterparts. When this is done, the female journalists will be encouraged to go into the field and face the challenges of the world with their male counterparts. Media houses should make it as a point of duty to employ more of the female journalists just like they employ the male journalists most especially in the investigative aspects.

Those media houses that have employed women, should not only employ them as presenters, but also as sign them to the field as reporters so that they will see and feel the fun of journalism. When this is don, their negative attitude will automatically change to positive and this will encourage more female journalists to seek for employment in the media houses as reporters and freelancers.

Men who are opportune to marry female journalists should encourage them to practice their profession as this will broaden their horizon and also help the family to be current on things happening in the world.

Salaries of working journalists should be increased so as to motivate and change the negative attitude of female Mass Communication students towards journalism as a career to positively.

Working female journalists should be seen as being equally faithful as their counterparts in other fields and not as promiscuous as people see them.

Other working conditions such as good housing, less time in the office and respect for women journalists should be looked into so as to encourage the upcoming female journalists.

Inservice training, seminal, workshop, lecturers, governmental supports should be rendered to upcoming graduate and those in the field so as to make them have positive thinking towards journalism as a career.

5.3 Suggestion for Further Studies

Further studies should be carried out on the attitude of Female Mass Communication students towards journalism as a career. Studies should also be conducted on the influence journalism has on female or women which make them to do other jobs after their course of study.

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QUESTIONNAIRE
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Dear Respondents,

We are final year student of the above named institution conduction a research on **"Attitude of Kwarapoly Female Mass Communication Students Towards Journalism as a Career".**

I humbly solicit your support by filling in the question below. Be assured that your answers will be treated with strict confidentiality. The information supplied will be used strictly for the purpose of this study.

Thanks.

Yours faithfully,

Researcher

Section A

Instruction: Please tick [/] against the question(s) that correctly express your opinion.

1. Gender?   (a) Male [ ] (b) female [ ]

2. Age? (a) 17 – 20 [ ] (b) 20 – 22 [ ] (c) 23 – 25 [ ] (d) 26 – 28 [ ] (e) 29 and above [ ]

3. Profession? (a) Student [] (b) Civil Servant [] (c) Journalist [] (d) Private Business [] (e) Others []

4. What is your marital status? (a) Single [ ] (b) Married [ ]

5. What field would you like to go into after your course of study? (a) Journalism [ ] (b) Civil Servant [ ] (c) Business [ ] (d) Others [ ]

Section B

6. Does the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession? (a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

7. To what extent do you agree that the hazard of journalism as a career scare women away from the profession? (a) Strongly agree [ ] (b) Agree [ ] (c) Undecided [ ] (d) Strongly Disagree [ ] (e) Disagree [ ]

8. How does women journalist perceived by the public? (a) As women that are tough [ ] (b) As women that have heart of men [ ] (c) As crime hunters [ ] (d) As Socialites [ ] (e) None of the above [ ]

9. Women journalists are regarded by the people as good journalist doing the work of men. (a) Strongly agree [ ] (b) Agree [ ] (c) Undecided [ ] (d) Strongly Disagree [ ] (e) Disagree [ ]

10. Do you think that the following hazard of journalism scare women away from the profession? (a) Discrimination [ ] (b) Cultural Belief [ ] (c) Religious Belief [ ] (d) All of the above [ ] (e) None of the above [ ]

SECTION C

Likert Scale Questions

Instruction: Tick (√) an option in the space boxes provided that best describe your level of agreement with the statements below:

Keywords: Strongly agree [SA] - Agree [A] - Undecided [U] - Disagree [D] - Strongly disagree [SD]

S/N	STATEMENTS	OPTIONS				
		SA	A	U	D	SD
11.	Is it true that female journalist find it difficult to get married because of the profession?					
12.	Do you agree that the fragile nature of women make them to do other less hazardrous jobs after their training?					
13.	Women as mothers supposed to be engaged in less hazardous jobs					
14.	The societal belief that women are weaker than their male counterparts. Is why they are considered not fit to engage in strenuous professions?					
15.	Kwarapoly Female Mass Communication Students want a career in Journalism?					
16.	Women journalists excel in their profession only as Newscasters and in commercials and not in investigative aspect of the profession?					
17.	"What a man can do a women can do better" does not apply to women journalists in Nigeria because of socio-cultural nature of the country?					
18.	Women journalist in most of the civilized Nations equal their male counterparts in all aspects?					
19.	Governmental support in terms of training and general empowerment can help women to be attracted to journalism profession?					
20.	In what ways do you think that women could be made to be attracted to journalism profession?					