THE WORKING CONDITIONS OF PROFESSIONAL BLACK WOMEN JOURNALISTS:

PHASE TWO

BY: NOKWAZI ZIMU

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

SUPERVISOR: PROF P.D. GQOLA

14th day of December 2011
Declaration

I declare that this research report is my own work. It is submitted for the Degree of Master of Arts at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. I have followed and adhered to the University’s guidelines and rules concerning plagiarism and referencing.

Nokwazi Zimu

14th day of December 2011
Acknowledgements

I would like to thank God for watching over me through the challenging process of putting my work together. I am also grateful to my supervisor, Professor Pumla Dineo Gqola, for her guidance throughout the research period, from the very beginning of Phase One to the end of this study. All thanks to my wonderful husband and children for being patient and supportive through my busy schedule. Indeed this thesis certainly would not have succeeded without the help afforded by the women who took part in the first phase and those that have agreed to come through for the continuation in this second phase of the study.
UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

ABSTRACT

The Working Conditions of Professional Black Women Journalists: Phase Two

They make up 45% of the country’s population, but black women remain the most poorly represented group in the media. Often they are portrayed as victims of gender–based or domestic violence, villains or sex objects. At the same time black women remain the least successful professionals in the media industry. Studies show that they occupy only a mere six percent of senior managerial positions in the industry. Such representation of women workers in the country’s newsrooms has indeed had an effect on the portrayal of black women by the media. Using the SABC TV newsroom as a case study, I survey a group of ten women, three of whom, myself included, are no longer employed by the SABC. I further conduct interviews with five of the women, while five others participate in the Focus Group. Five women who represent the different black women news sources are also interviewed. The research is conducted by means of the qualitative and self-reflexive methods, supported by thematic content analysis. The study answers two questions relating to working conditions of the black women in the newsroom and the representation of black women as sources in the news bulletins. I take the argument from the first phase of my study forward, that the marginalisation of black women in the media lives on and there is an urgent need for women to stand together in the spirit of activism, to form a resistance movement aimed at fighting patriarchal practices in the industry.

Signed: N. Zimu