

Coverage and Priority of Crime Issues in Newspapers: A Study of National Dailies

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Abstract

This article is focused on the study of coverage and priority of crime issues in Nepali daily newspapers, which is done by analyzing the content during a one-month period of time, representing three daily newspapers (*Kantipur*, *Himalayan Times*, and *Gorkhapatra*). The objective of this study is to analyze the media coverage on crime reporting in Nepali Daily Newspapers. This study is mainly based on a descriptive research design. For the descriptive information, statistical tools like percentage, frequency, pie-chart, bar diagram, etc., were used as per the nature of the variables. For KIIs, interviews are taken with the reporters, editors, police investigators, and experts. The content analysis of this study reveals that among the three National Daily Newspapers, *Gorkhapatra* has given less priority than *Kantipur* and *Himalayan Times* on the publication of crime-related news on the front page. Among 276 crime-related news published on three daily newspapers, 141 (51.1%) were personal crime news, 55 (19.9%) were property crime news, 24 (8.7%) were inchoate crime news, 49 (17.8%) were statutory crime news, and interview and articles related to crime was published 7 (2.5%) times in November. The maximum of personal crime news published in the newspaper was homicide/murder, rape/sexual assault, body missing, etc. The maximum of property crime news is bribery and robbery, most of the inchoate news is related to conspiracy, and most of the statutory crimes were gambling, illegal weapons, bombs, smuggling, drug-related crime, etc. Study shows that daily newspapers are published event-based and incident crime issues rather than investigation-based issues; the follow-up of successful crime news is also unsatisfactory. Reporters are found to be more dependent upon

press statements and police sources. However, the study reveals that print media are also playing a positive role in the publicity of hidden issues, crime, etc.

Keywords: Content analysis, descriptive research design, inchoate crime, personal crime, property crime, statutory crime.

Introduction

In ordinary language, a crime is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority. The term "crime" does not, in modern criminal law, have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes. The most popular view is that crime is a category created by law; in other words, something is a crime if declared as such by the relevant and applicable law.

Crime is a situation that occurs when someone breaks the rule of law, which creates violence. Those activities that are punishable by law are crimes, and the person involved in a crime is a criminal. Simply, crime reporting is to report on the criminals and their stories. The word "crime" was first used in American English in 1893. "Crime" is derived from the Latin word "crime"; its meaning is "accusation" or "fault" (Bohm & Haley, 2002). When crime happens then it is punishable by law. Specifically, police are authorized to arrest suspected persons (criminals) and are penalized by the court in accordance with the legal system of the country.

A typical social definition of crime is the behavior that violates the norms of society (Bohm & Haley, 2002). "Crime is newsworthy, news is a different origin. News is representation, representations are culture, and our culture is pervaded with crime and resolution in text and context".

Types of Crime

There are different elements of crime. They are harm, legality, sensation, concurrence, and punishment. Crime has its different origin. Violent crimes are of different types, such as murder, manslaughter, aggravated slaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and kidnapping. The next one is property crime. They are of larceny, burglary, embezzlement, arson, extortion/blackmail, receiving stolen property, forgery, and counterfeiting. There are also other types of crimes, such as moral offenses, public order offenses, offenses against government, offenses by government, hate crimes,

organized crimes, white-collar and corporate crime, occupational crime, and victimless crime. The study is going to elaborate following types of crime as listed below:

a) Personal Crimes: Personal crime is generally known as “Offenses against the Person”. These are crimes that result in physical or mental harm to another person. Personal crimes include: assaults / physical attack, kidnapping, Beverly body / missing, suicide, trafficking, homicide/murder, torture, rape / sexual assault, etc.

b) Property Crimes: Property crimes are generally “Offenses against Property”. These are crimes that do not necessarily involve harm to another person. Instead, they involve an interference with another person’s right to use or enjoy their property. Property crimes include: larceny, robbery, illegal/black money, forgery, false pretenses, illegal object (smuggling), bribery, etc.

c) Inchoate Crimes: “Inchoate” translates into “incomplete”, meaning crimes that were begun, but not completed. This requires that a person take a substantial step to complete a crime, as opposed to just “intend” to commit a crime. It includes: attempt, solicitation, conspiracy, etc.

d) Statutory Crimes: A violation of a specific state or federal statute, which can involve either property offenses or personal offenses. Statutory crimes include: Alcohol- related crimes, pataka weapons, bombs, illegal gold, silver (smuggling), drug-related crimes, cybercrime, gambling, etc.

Changing Trends of Crime in the World

Giri (2019) has studied cybercrime, cyber threat, cybersecurity strategies, and cyber law in Nepal. The study concluded that the government must conduct a professional analysis of cybercrime, cyber threats, cybersecurity, and cyber strategies. This article has discussed the legal requirements of cybersecurity. If we are not able to design systems that secure human life and distinguish those usable solutions that are not sufficient, and a crucial component of strong security in the future. As we know that within a decade, observed our technology turning against us in continued and becoming more sophisticated day to day and how it has made destructive attacks and threats. It shows that our future will not be really happy and healthy due to cyber insecurity.

Shaw et al. (2003) studied determining trends in global crime and justice; for this study, an overview of results showed 412,300 incidents per 100,000 people in 1980 to just over 3,000 in

2000. Worldwide, problems of crime have become worse over the past two decades. Increases in the overall volume of recorded crime are most notable in the case of Latin America and the Caribbean and closely mirror the global trend.

Trend of Crime in Nepal

Nepal Police has made public a list of the top 10 crimes in the country during the fiscal year 2016-17. Public offences are at number one with 10,054 cases reported and dealt with, followed by suicides by hanging at 3,754 (second), accidental homicides at 3,622 (third), drugs at 2,467 (fourth), vehicular homicides at 2,051 (fifth), suicides by consuming poison at 1,234 (sixth), thefts at 1,182 (seventh), rapes at 1,137 (eighth), murders at 1,015 (ninth) and attempts to murder at 633 (tenth) (*Himalayan Times*, 2017). The latest data from Nepal Police show that the number of reported rape cases continues to soar despite stringent laws in the country. A total of 1,480 rape cases were reported last fiscal against 1,138 in 2016-17. If we compare the crime rate of the first five months of this fiscal year with the annual data of last fiscal, rape cases are likely to hit a new high in 2018-19 (*Himalayan Times*).

Constitutional Provisions against Crime: Crime is a dynamic social phenomenon; it changes in quantity and quality over time. The study of crime trends is as old as criminology itself, yet it is fair to say criminologists know less about the factors affecting change over time in crime rates than about those related to individual differences in criminal behavior. This is an important knowledge gap for both criminological theory and criminal justice policy. Nepal has formulated many national laws to address criminal cases. The constitution of Nepal 2072 stipulates maximum punishment to perpetrators of sexual violence as per the existing laws and reasonable compensation to the victims. A recent study conducted by the rights body had shown that violence against women and children was among the key security problems in the country. Therefore, the NHRC has been closely watching the role of Nepal Police in minimizing VAW and upholding human rights.

State Mechanism Fighting Crime: Nepal Police is the main mechanism to fight against crime. It has the authority to investigate the case and provide support to the office of the attorney general to file a case in the court. Nepal Police Human Rights Section is mandated to deal with a wide range of human rights issues within the organization. Therefore, the Human Rights Section

has established working methodologies to promote and protect human rights within the organization and to get across the human rights activities of the organization to the larger sphere of the public. The Human Rights Section maintains three desks for the protection and promotion of human rights. Protection, Promotion & Coordination. Utilizing the resources and manpower available, Nepal Police has successfully carried out the responsibility of crime investigation till now. However, from a changing perspective, some of the weaknesses and disruptions in the Investigation System have affected the investigating capabilities of the entire organization. Facing the challenges and complexities seen in the field of crime prevention and investigation, it has been much more important to build a powerful means of conserving and utilizing police professionalism, excellence, and energy. In line with the prevailing belief, the nature and methods of crime investigation should be refined, modified, and made dynamic along with the changing perspective.

Brief Introduction of Selected three Newspaper

For this study three National daily newspapers viz. *Gorkhapatra* Daily, *Kantipur* Daily and *The Himalayan Times* Daily are chosen.

Gorkhapatra: It is the oldest and first newspaper of Nepal. *Gorkhapatra* started to get published after two years and ten months of the publication of the *sudha sagar*. It was first printed in Baisakh 24, Monday of 1958, (May 6 1901). With the publishing of *Gorkhapatra*, Nepal has entered into the newspaper development era in the history of nepali journalism. *Gorkhapatra* is the first nepali newspaper, second press publication and third press nepali language. This magazine is owned by the Government of Nepal. *Gorkhapatra* was first published under the supervision of the high ruler, was printed at a non-governmental printing press. Pandit Naradev Pandey was its printer and first manager. The name of its editor began to be printed just two years after Gorkha paper was published. The first editor to be published thus was Premraj. The *Gorakhptra*, which was published once a week, started publishing twice a week from Ashoj 29, 2000, three times a week from Poush 8, 2003 of January and daily from Falgun 7, 2017. Now the head office of *Gorkhapatra* is in Dharma Path, Kathmandu. Now a days the *Gorkhapatra* has Front page and separated seven different pages for all seven province, where the news related to concerned province were published.

Kantipur: The *Kantipur* daily is the first private-run broadsheet daily in Nepal. Multiparty democracy had just been restored in the country when the paper rolled out in February 1993. Since then, the paper has striven to keep the public updated on current affairs, stir discussion and protect democratic values, including human rights and the rule of law. It is the go-to source of credible news, feature and critical analysis. With a daily readership of 2.88 million Nepalese, *Kantipur* is the largest and the most influential daily in the country. To the date *Kantipur* is published from Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Nepalgunj and Bharatpur of Nepal simultaneously. *Kantipur* publishers report that the circulation of this newspaper is above 448,000 copies per day.

During the study period *Kantipur* had many pages for news, it was unable separated its pages according to state-wise as the *Gorkhapatra* had.

Himalayan times: The *Himalayan Times* is an English-language newspaper distributed in Nepal, published by international media network Nepal Pvt. Ltd. It is a recent entry into the Nepalese newspaper market and was first printed in 23 Nov, 2001. The online version of the newspaper is also popular in Nepal and ranked as one of the most-visited websites in the country. Nepal has improved the news portal through this newspaper. The *Himalayan Times* is the highest selling English broadsheet in Nepal. *Himalayan Times* publishers report that the circulation of this newspaper is 250,000 copies per day. Headquarter of this publication is in Anamnagar, Kathmandu. The *Himalayan Times* includes additional external pages like “Travel and Lifestyle”, “Perspectives”, and “TGIF” It has been extending its portal in some parts of India (TechSansar).

This study is to discover trend, coverage and priority of crime issues published in the mainstream national dailies of Nepal. The background of crime reporting lies with crime and criminal judicial system. The research problem includes the crime issues have being covered, its priority and trend of reporting in the Nepalese national daily Newspapers, the differences and similarities of daily newspapers in covering crime news and the types of crimes that reflected as news/media content in daily newspapers.

The main objectives of this study are to find out ***the Coverage and Priority of Crime issues in Newspapers : A study of national dailies***. The specific objectives are:

- i. To find out the coverage and priority of crime reporting in National Daily Newspapers.
- ii. To compare the crime related content covered by the national daily newspapers.

- iii. To explore and analyze the issues of crime reflected in the national daily newspapers.

Methodology

Research Design

The research especially focuses on content analysis of three daily newspaper in one month in 2019. The analysis of items about the health news in this study the production of the Nepalese media's context for their audience.

Content Analysis as the Method of Study

Content analysis is the main method employed in this study. The content covered in three dailies for a month have been systematically analyzed mainly in quantitative way. According to Krippendorff (1989) content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context. The method facilitates the drawing of inferences from text and is therefore seen to be applicable to analysis of the press which is often rooted in varying ideologies (PP. 403-407). For content analysis, three mainstream newspapers located in Kathmandu, *Gorkhapatra*, state-owned paper and *Kantipur*, most circulation having private owned newspaper and *The Himalayan Times* (English language national dailies) were selected for the study.

Reliability, Validity and Sampling of Data

The different news article related to crime news were coded over specific period for consistency. Gathered information was analyzed to discover trends and calculate the numerical information. All the National Daily Newspaper of Nepal during the month of November, 2018 are considered as the population of the study. Convenience sampling method is used to collect the sample. A sample of 3 National Daily Newspaper (*Kantipur*, *Himalayan Times* and *Gorkhapatra*) of 1 month period has included in this study. In order to allow for diversity, three leading Nepalese newspapers were chosen for inclusion. These are *The Gorkhapatra Daily*, *The Kantipur Daily* and *The Himalayan Times*.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

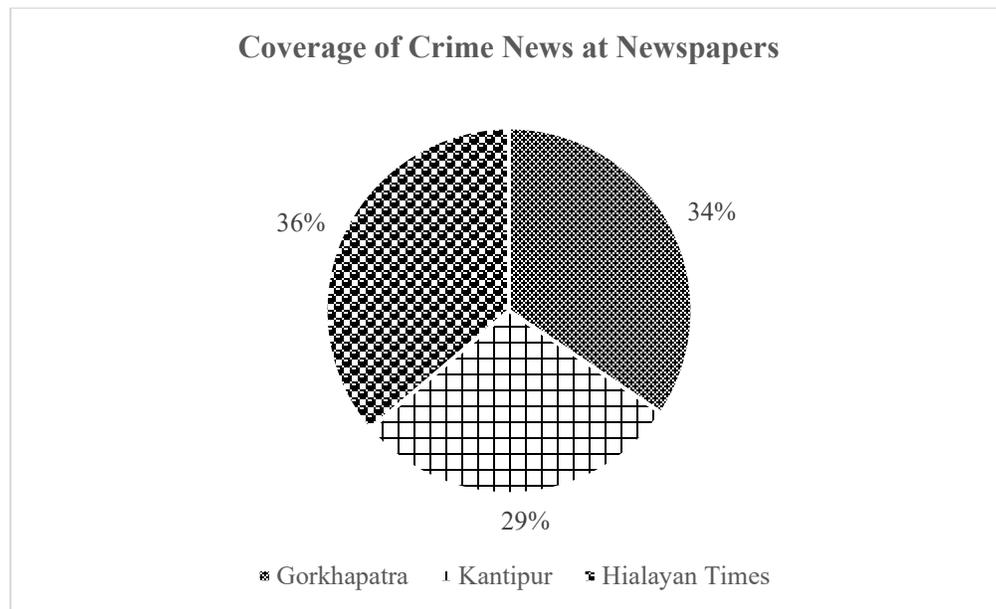
Participants share their information and experience with the interviewer on trust. The interviewees were experts, police investigators, editors and reporters. They were specific and they were working in the field of crime and criminology. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were taken with the reporters, editors, police investigators and experts to know about crime reporting and the trend of reporting crime issues.

Results and Discussion

For the study daily's newspaper of three different publication of one month period were collected as well as for KIIs the interview is conducted by the direct personal interview with the reporters, editors, police investigators and experts on the field of crime. During the data collection period crime news which were reported in daily newspaper were noted daily on the dairy and after the one month period collected data is entered into excel for tabulation. In this study mainly descriptive analysis is used. In this part the statistical tools like minimum, maximum, frequency, percentage, pie-chart etc. are used to analyze the results. Initially, the collected data was entered to statistical software with appropriate description and coding. Then the data was analyzed as per the following way. Descriptive analysis of the variables was adopted in study using various statistical tools like minimum, maximum, frequency, percentage, pie-chart etc. For all this analysis, computer application like SPSS, MS-excel were used.

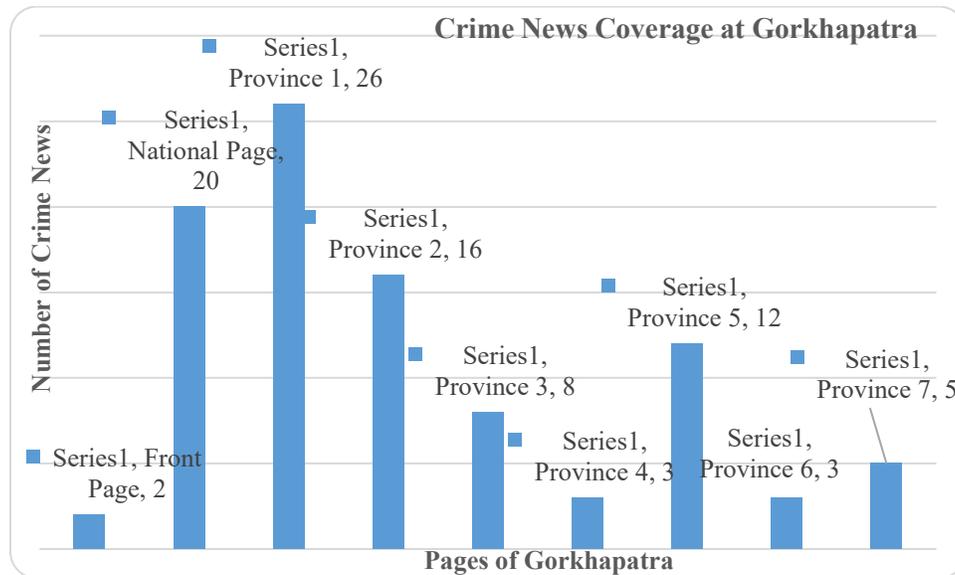
Flow of Crime News in Newspapers

Out of total 276 crime news in three newspaper *Himalayan Times* has maximum coverage (36 %) of crime news in the study period followed by *Gorkhapatra* (34 %) and *Kantipur* has covered 29 % of the crime news published in these three papers.



Gorkhapatra

Gorkhapatra is the government owned daily newspaper. So, the *Gorkhapatra* should be the best to know the government strategy and policy regarding crime and even in certain incident. In the months of the November, a total of 95 news related to crime were published. Out of that only two news was published in front page. It means government owned *Gorkhapatra* gives less priority to crime related news. Likewise, a total of 20 news were published in national page where the nationally concerned issues were published. And the *Gorkhapatra* has separated seven different pages for all seven province, where the news related to concerned province. Here, in the context of crime related news a total of 26 news published in state-one page, 16 news published in state-two page, eight news were published in state three page, three news were published on state Gandaki, 12 news were published in state five, three news were published in Sudurpaschim page and five news were published in Karnali page (Figure 2) and two article related to crime were published in *Gorkhapatra*. The *Gorkhapatra* did not give any priority to Nirmala rape case though movements for the rights of Nirmala and investigation to find out the culprit was being held at the country. Though citizens were seeking to know about something of Nirmala cases, the government only covered formal speech on Minister rather covered the issues of the movement and investigation about this.



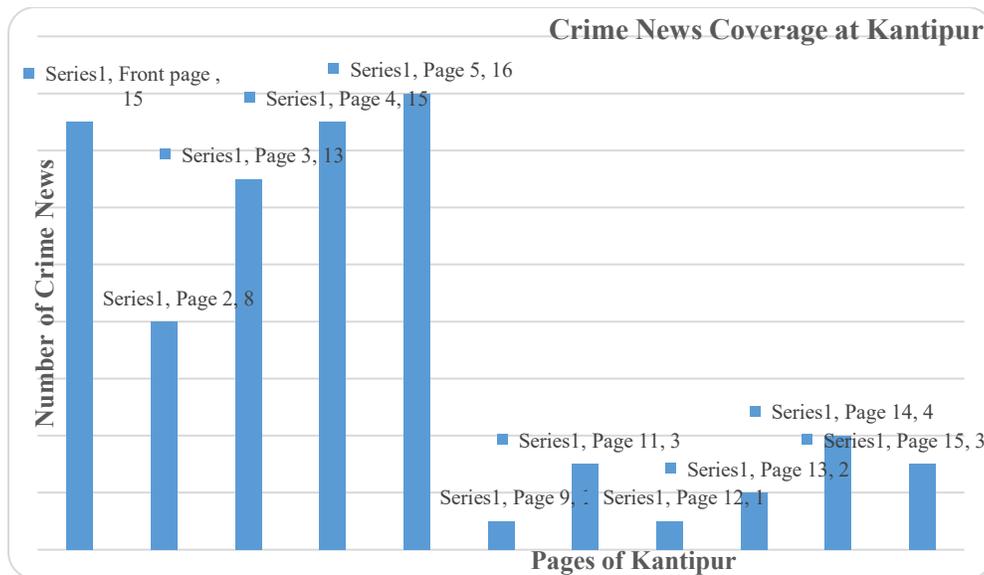
Kantipur

Kantipur Daily is the most circulation having big media house operated the most famous newspaper of Nepal. So, publication of any news at *Kantipur* daily keeps its own value. In month of November, a total of 81 crime related news were published during that month. Though number wise it is fewer than *Gorkhapatra* issuewise its keeps more value. The *Kantipur* published detail and informal news of many issues whereas the *Gorkhapatra* published many formal and brief news. Every news published in the *Kantipur* seems crime related news because it had published many news regarding the irregularities of the government and concerned bodies. *Kantipur* also had many pages for news, it was unable separated its pages according to state-wise as the *Gorkhapatra* did.

Out of 81 crime news published in the month of November, 15 news were published on front page, eight news were published on page two, 13 news were published.

Based on this data, maximum number of crime news in *Kantipur* was published on the Front page, page 2, page 3, page 4 and page 5. Only a few number of news were published on other pages of this publication. It clearly shows that *Kantipur* shows high priority to crime related

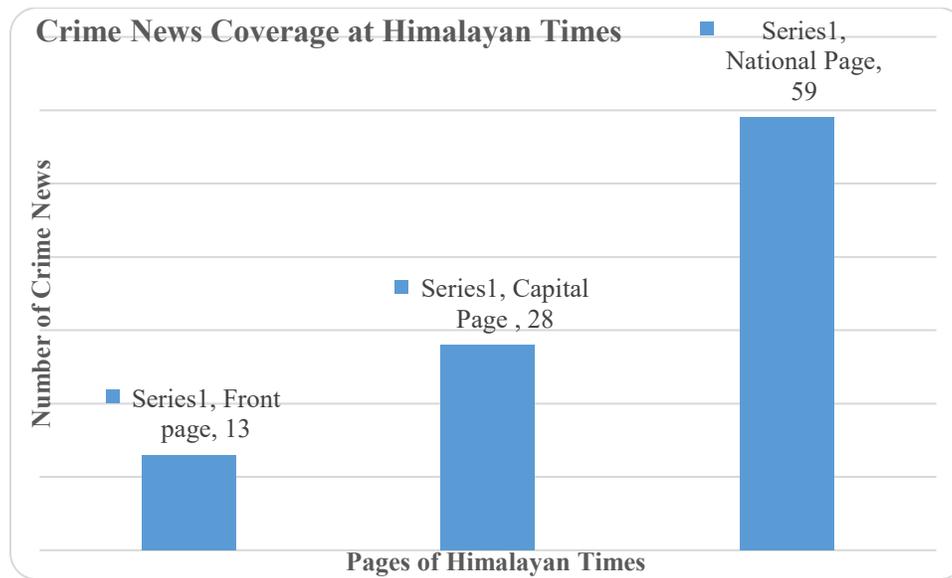
news. Also two article related to crime were published in *Kantipur*. During the study period many news related to Nirmala rape case were published in *Kantipur*. It had published the issue related to movement for the right of Nirmala and investigation. *Kantipur* published crime related different types of news.



Himalayan Times

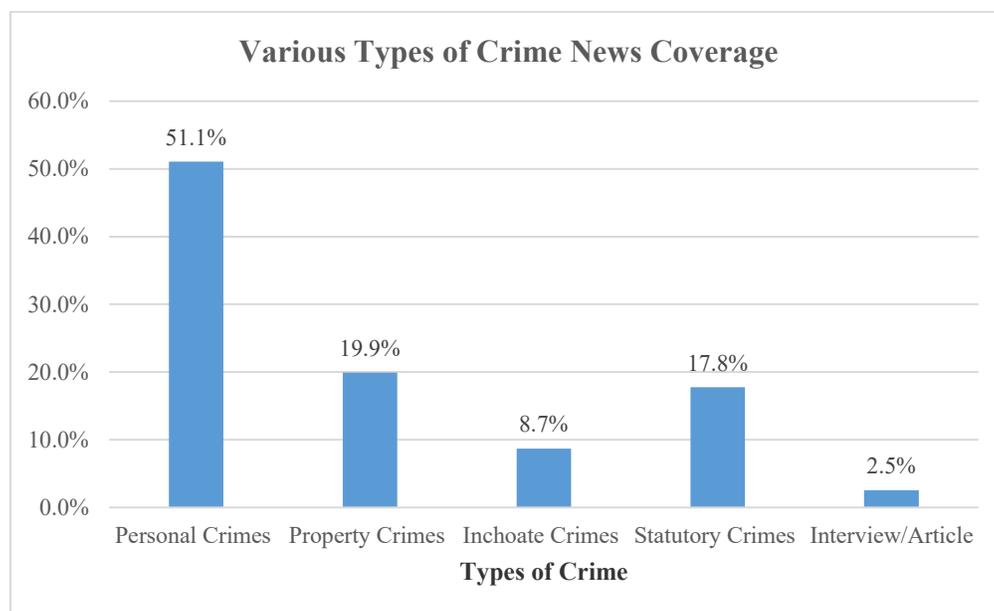
Himalayan Times daily is private owned English newspaper. The *Himalayan Times* has three news sections to cover crime issues, they are front Page, national and capital page. A total of 100 crime related news published in The *Himalayan Times* daily. Out of 100 news, 13 news were published in front page, 28 news were published in capital page and 59 on the national page and one interview and 2 article related to crime were published in the *Himalayan Times* daily

The *Himalayan Times* mainly focused to cover the issues of Nirmala murder case. Out of 13 news published in front page, seven news are about Nirmala rape and murder case which shows that *Himalayan Times* focused on publishing crime related issues on the front page more than that of *Gorkhapatra*.



Coverage of Various Types of Crime News

Based on the data collection of crime news for one month from three newspaper on the month of November, 2018 the study shows that among 276 crimes related news, more than half of the personal crime news (51.1%) was reported on three newspaper, crime news based on property was reported 19.9%, inchorate crimes was reported 8.7%, statutory crimes was reported 17.8% and interview & article in three newspaper related to crime covers 2.5% of total crime related news



Coverage of Personal Crime News

These are crimes that result in physical or mental harm to another person. Further the study shows that, out of 141 personal crime news published in three daily newspaper maximum of news reporting was based on homicide/murder. 48 (34.0%) news were published related to homicide/murder, nearly followed by rape/sexual assault. Beverly body/missing was published 14 (9.9%) times as well as assault was published 11 (7.8%) of total coverage of personal crime news.

Based on the personal crime news *Himalayan Times* has published news related to crime 62 (44.0%) times, *Gorkhapatra* has published 42 (29.8%) number of times and *Kantipur* has published less than that of both newspaper. Crime news related to homicide/murder and rape/sexual assault was published more number of times by *Himalayan Times* than *Kantipur* and *Gorkhapatra*.

Personal Crimes	Newspaper			Number (Percentage)
	Kantipur	Himalayan Times	Gorkhapatra	
Assault	2	4	5	11 (7.8)
Kidnapping	2	2	2	6 (4.3)
Beverly body, missing	4	7	3	14 (9.9)
Suicide	1	4	2	7 (5.0)
Trafficking	1	1	2	4 (2.8)
Homicide/Murder	9	22	17	48 (34.0)
Torture	1	1	2	4 (2.8)

Personal Crimes	Newspaper			Number (Percentage)
	Kantipur	Himalayan Times	Gorkhapatra	
Rape, sexual assault	17	21	9	47 (33.3)
Sub-Total	37 (26.2)	62 (44.0)	42 (29.8)	141 (100.0)

Coverage of Property Crime News

These are crimes that do not necessarily involve harm to another person. Instead, they involve an interference with another person's right to use or enjoy their property. Of the total 55 property crime news published in three daily newspaper *Kantipur* and *Gorkhapatra* has published property crime news 21 (38.2%) number of times and *Himalayan Times* has published 13 (23.6%) number of times. Maximum of property crime news were of bribe (30.9%) and robbery (21.8%) and news covering illegal/black money was produced only three times.

Property Crimes	Newspaper			Number (Percentage)
	Kantipur	Himalayan Times	Gorkhapatra	
Larceny	2	2	2	6 (10.9)
Robbery	5	1	6	12 (21.8)
Illegal money/ black money	2	1		3 (5.5)
Forgery		3	1	4 (7.3)
False pretenses	2	3	3	8 (14.5)

Property Crimes	Newspaper			Number (Percentage)
	Kantipur	Himalayan Times	Gorkhapatra	
Illegal object (Smuggling)	1		4	5 (9.1)
Bribe	9	3	5	17 (30.9)
Sub-Total	21 (38.2)	13 (23.6)	21 (38.2)	55 (100.0)

Coverage of Inchoate Crime News

“Inchoate” translates into “incomplete,” meaning crimes that were begun, but not completed. This requires that a person take a substantial step to complete a crime, as opposed to just “intend” to commit a crime. Out of 276 total crime news published, inchoate crime was published only 24 number of times. Among 24 inchoate crime news crime news related to conspiracy was published 17 (6.2) number of times. Based on the newspaper *Gorkhapatra* and *Kantipur* has published more crime news related to inchoate crime than that of *Himalayan Times*.

Inchoate Crimes	Newspaper			Number (Percentage)
	Kantipur	Himalayan Times	Gorkhapatra	
Attempt	2	1	3	6 (25.0)
Solicitation	-	-	1	1 (4.2)
Conspiracy	7	2	8	17 (70.8)
Sub-Total	9 (37.5)	3 (12.5)	12 (50.0)	24 (100.0)

Coverage of Statutory Crime News

A violation of a specific state or federal statute and can involve either property offenses or personal offense. Based on the crime news statutory crime news was reported 49 number of times in three newspaper. Among 49 statutory crime news maximum of crime news were related to illegal gambling, drugs, weapons, bomb and smuggling. Based on the newspaper *Himalayan Times* has published 19 number of times followed by *Gorkhapatra* (18) and finally by *Kantipur* (12).

Statutory Crimes	Newspaper			Number (Percentage)
	Kantipur	Himalayan Times	Gorkhapatra	
Alcohol-related crimes	1	1	1	3 (6.1)
Pataka	1	-	1	2 (4.1)
Weapons, Bomb	2	3	5	10 (20.4)
Illegal Gold, Silver (Smuggling)	2	4	3	9 (18.4)
Drugs related crime	4	5	2	11 (22.4)
Cyber crime	-	1	-	1 (2.0)
Gambling	2	5	6	13 (26.5)
Sub-Total	12 (24.5)	19 (38.8)	18 (36.7)	49 (100.0)

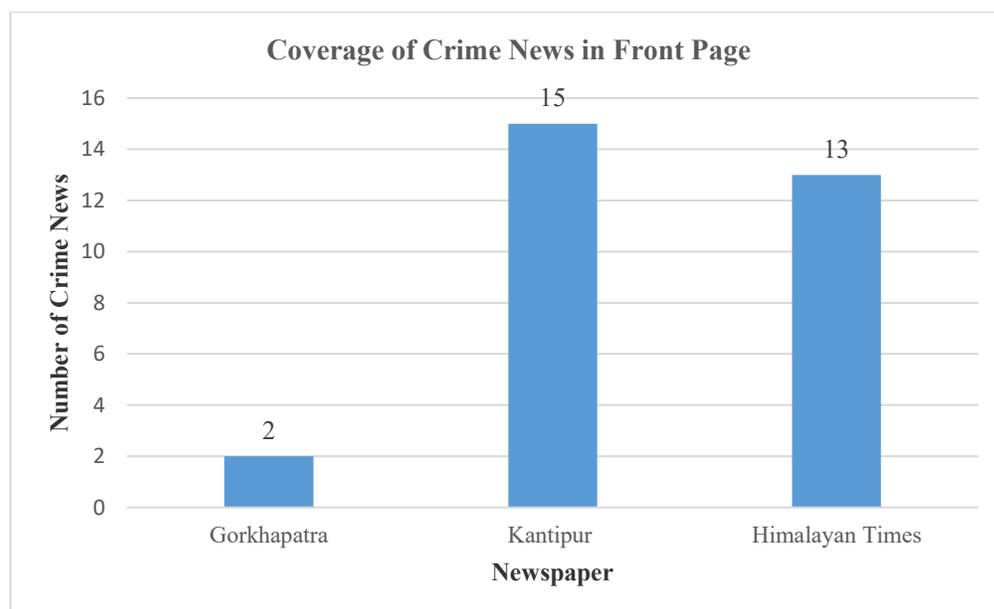
Interview/Article Related Crime News

During the study period three daily newspaper has taken only one interview related to the crime. Only one interview has been taken on the month of November in *Himalayan Times* with lawmaker Chanda Chaudhary. Six article giving information about crime were published by three daily newspaper. Interview/Article Related Crime News in Three Daily Newspaper

Interview/Article	Newspaper			Number (Percentage)
	Kantipur	Himalayan Times	Gorkhapatra	
Interview	-	1	-	1
Information / article related to crime	2	2	2	6
Sub-Total	2	3	2	7

Comparison of Crime News Published in Front Page

During the study, it was found that most of the crime news were placed in the inner pages of the daily newspapers. Basically, crime issues filled inside pages of the Newspapers. *Kantipur* topped other two newspapers for its coverage of crime issues in front page. In one month duration *Gorkhapatra* published only two crime news in front page whereas *Kantipur* published 15 news in front page and *Himalayan Times* gives 13 news in front pages. *Kantipur* published front page story in diversified issues whereas *Himalayan Times* focused mainly in Nirmala murder and rape case (



Based on the results *Gorkhapatra* has given small space, font on the front page for the crime news reporting while *Kantipur* and *Himalayan Times* has given big font on the front page for crime news. As, *Gorkhapatra* is the government owned newspaper, so, it has given more priority to government related news which is the reason that *Gorkhapatra* has published only two crime related news on the front page in the month of Nov. 2018.

In the case of *Kantipur* and *Himalayan Times* which are private news media in Nepal, are covering crime related news on the front page more than that of *Gorkhapatra*. As, private news media are free to express their opinion, news based on the research, source validate findings. They can be able to neglect any pressure from the governmental agencies and also rise or create pressure to government on the proof base issues. But based on the crime news reporting, all three media are covering the crime news in a satisfactory way. But in some issues print media are also bias, they published their opinion on the matter or topics which are to be decided by the court. So, in this type of condition or situation media also have to follow certain rules and regulations of Journalism.

Based on the overall performance, media house are somehow covering various types of crime news that occurs in the society. Reporters are more focused on reporting the crime news that occur in urban areas (i.e. Capital, cities, towns, etc.) than on rural or remote areas. Some newspaper are given more priority on advertisement than on research activities.

Status of Crime News in Newspaper

Based on the key informant's interview (KIIs) interviewer has replied mixed opinion on the coverage of crime news in daily newspaper. They have replied that crime news were reported on the middle page of newspaper maximum number of times. Front page of daily newspaper has occupied the political news than that of crime and development news. Crime news related to rape/sexual assault, murder/homicide, kidnapping, smuggling/customs deceitful and bribe were reported maximum number of times. This clearly shows that daily newspaper are more focusing on the political news rather than on crime and development news.

Challenges

Due to the hear-say reporting in the print media, sometimes it leads to gives false message to the society. Crime which were yet to be decided by the court also sometimes get affected, if

reporters predict / forecast the outcome of the Judiciary. In case of developing countries like Nepal people who are mostly based on hear-say news, false news sometimes can create a negative environment to the related persons / agencies. Any time of news has to be publish after the validation of source as well as based on the research. Also, in the case of developing countries like Nepal people feel hesitage, insecure to report crime news to the police. This leads to rise the morale of the people who has done a crime.

Conclusions

Firstly, media are not giving priority to crime news though it is higher chances to get more readers on this issues. Many crime issues are based on formal issues rather than investigative issues. And only few crime issues get priority in the front page of the daily newspaper. Crime issues are reported on daily basis and crime news don't have sufficient follow up stories. Nepal Police is the main source of crime news. Though crime reports should be written by the reporters themselves being in the field, the reporters are found depended upon press statements and police sources. Common types of crime issues are ignored by the media that are most likely to affect individual readers. Reporters not seems go in depth to the voices of perpetrators, victim's families, lawyers, eyewitness and other people who are concerned with the incidents. During evaluation, the researcher found that with the information derived from single source or side, there is the trend of reporting crime incidents in Nepal. In conclusion media are playing the role of "Media trail" while covering crime incidents. There are no motivational stories in newspapers. Journalists are not only focused upon the negativity of the news. Very few successful stories of victims and crime investigators can be seen in the newspapers.

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