

# Nepali radio: Issues of survive and thrive

♦ Lilaraj Bhattarai<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

This study investigates the ongoing crisis in radio broadcasting, identifying its root causes and exploring practical solutions to sustain and thrive. Despite a gradual economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic, Nepali radio stations have struggled to regain stability, revealing deeper structural and operational challenges.

As the most accessible form of mass communication in Nepal, radio has historically played a critical role in democratic movements, the expansion of information rights, and the promotion of social awareness. However, its influence has significantly diminished, with minimal efforts from stakeholders toward its revival. Given Nepal's diverse and often difficult geographical terrain, radio remains the most affordable and easiest communication medium. The study underscores radio's continued relevance as an agenda-setter in democratic discourse and public opinion formation.

It highlights the need to modernize radio broadcasting in the face of rapidly evolving information technologies, while retaining its grassroots connection — serving as a bridge between the public and policymakers. The findings emphasize the urgent need for policy-level interventions and active engagement from relevant authorities to revitalize the radio broadcasting sector. Ensuring the

---

1 Bhattarai is a senior journalist.

sustainability of radio in Nepal is not only essential for preserving a vital communication tool but also for reinforcing democratic processes and inclusive development.

**Keywords** - *Nepali Radio Crisis, Radio Broadcasting Nepal, Post-COVID Media Challenges, Radio Sustainability, Democratic Role of Radio, Media Policy Nepal*

## **Introduction**

The Nepali radio broadcasting industry is passing through a complex and multiple crises posing a serious question about its long-term survival (Online Khabar, 2025). The history of radio in Nepal is intertwined with the nation's democratic movements and social awakening. This medium played a crucial role in providing citizens with the right to information and facilitating political changes (Gorkhapatra, 2025). However, today, it is struggling for its very existence. The economic recession following the COVID-19 pandemic, the growing influence of digital technology, poor management, and a shrinking advertising market have pushed the radio industry into a deep crisis. This study aims to delve into the depths of the structural and operational problems faced by the Nepali radio.

As an oldest and most reliable medium of communication in Nepal, radio has served as the voice of the Nepali people. It has made an invaluable contribution to laying the foundation for democratic movements and expanding the right to information (Sambeg News, 2025). Due to Nepal's diverse geographical features, it is still considered the most accessible, affordable, and effective medium of mass communication. In recent years, however, radio's reach and influence have been declining, leaving it behind in the race of technological development. This has put radio's past dignity and credibility at risk.

This research paper provides a detailed analysis of the historical development of Nepali radio, its role in institutionalizing democratic

processes, and its contribution to protecting the public's right to information. It conducts a thorough investigation into the primary reasons for the radio crisis, such as economic stagnation (Press Council Nepal, 2023), increasing influence of digital technology, a lack of management skills (Martin Chautari, 2025), contraction in the advertising market, and policy ambiguities. The role of community radios in Nepal during disasters proves their social utility (UNESCO, 2025). For example, during the 2015 earthquake and the recent COVID-19 pandemic, radio's role was indispensable in providing correct and reliable information to the community (Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal, 2021).

This study adopts a qualitative research methodology, which includes a comprehensive review of books, journal articles, and interviews related to the history of radio up to its current crisis. The findings of this research indicate that radio's role in further strengthening democracy and shaping public opinion is still indispensable. Emphasizing radio's importance as a bridge connecting "everything from salt to gold" and from "people's doorsteps to policymakers' tables," this article specifically focuses on how radio can be made contemporary while facing the challenges of modern information technology. This research highlights the urgent need for attention from relevant bodies and the government for the revitalization of radio stations in crisis, which will significantly contribute to strengthening the democratic process.

## **Literature review**

Radio is regarded a powerful medium of communication. Looking at the history of global radio broadcasting, the theory of electromagnetic waves was proposed by Scottish scientist James Clerk Maxwell as early as 1860. In the 1880s, Maxwell, Thomas Alva Edison, and Heinrich Hertz collaborated to demonstrate that electromagnetic waves could be transmitted through space and received by a receiver.

Guglielmo Marconi, regarded as the father of radio, conducted radio-related tests in London and various British cities in 1896. By 1910, radio had been developed as a means of transmitting information on ships. Radio broadcasting, however, officially began in 1919. Soon after, during the 1920s, radio broadcasting gained momentum in the UK. The British Broadcasting Company, founded in 1922, was transformed into the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in 1927.

The history of radio development in Nepal reveals that Phillips radio sets were brought from Britain during the time of Prime Minister Chandra Shamsher Rana. At that time, owning a radio set required permission from the Rana government. Before Dashain of 1998 BS (1941 AD), Prime Minister Juddha Shamsher confiscated all 400 radio sets in the country.

These radios were returned after the end of World War II. Padma Shamsher, who became Prime Minister after Juddha Shamsher, lifted the ban on radios. Historical records show that he initiated radio broadcasting in Kathmandu. On January 27, 1947, from 1:00 PM to 1:30 PM, radio broadcasting under the name "Nepal Broadcasting" began from the Bagbazar power station. This broadcast was shut down in late 1948 following the fall of Padma Shamsher. On August 2, 1948, during the tenure of Mohan Shamsher, some content was also broadcast under the name "Mohan Akashvani."

During the anti-Rana movement, radio broadcasting was conducted from Bhojpur between December 10, 1950, and February 1, 1951, with support from the United Nations Democracy Fund. Narad Muni Thulung brought a transmitter from Greece, and Jayendra Bahadur Thapaliya began announcing on it. Later, this same transmitter was taken to the Raghupati Jute Mill in Biratnagar, where broadcasting was started under the name "Nepal Prajatantra Radio." On February 3, 1951, at 2:00 PM, Tarini Prasad Koirala began the announcement

with the words: "This is Prajatantra Radio. We are speaking from an unknown front of the liberation struggle."

Following the advent of democracy in Nepal, *Nepal Prajatantra Radio* commenced transmission on the 41-meter shortwave band. Regular broadcasting began on April 2, 1951. On the inaugural day, at 8:00 AM, Rashmi Rajya Laxmi opened the program with the phrase, "This is Prajatantra Nepal Radio." Tarini Prasad Koirala served as the first Executive Chief of Radio Nepal. The restoration of multi-party democracy in 1990 marked a significant turning point in the history of media freedom in Nepal. For the first time, Nepali citizens experienced a relatively fear-free environment and enjoyed the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal (1990), which were unprecedented in the country's political history (Nepal Law Commission).

In the post-1990 democratic era, the Government of Nepal introduced the National Communication Policy in 1992. This policy permitted private organizations to establish Frequency Modulation (FM) broadcasting systems to transmit educational and entertainment content. In line with this policy, the National Broadcasting Act of 1992 was enacted, enabling individuals and organizations to operate FM radio stations for the dissemination of educational, entertainment, and news-related programming (Internews, 2016). Subsequently, the National Broadcasting Regulations were introduced in 1995.

As a result, Radio Nepal briefly began FM broadcasting on 100 MHz. Notably, this launch occurred 45 years after the global introduction of FM broadcasting. On November 16, 1995, Radio Nepal initiated FM transmission on 100 MHz, marking the beginning of FM radio in Nepal. Shortly thereafter, on April 2, 1996, Radio Sagarmatha conducted its first private FM test broadcast (Martin Chautari). Radio Sagarmatha holds the distinction of being the first community radio station in South Asia. According to data from the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, a total of 740 FM stations have been granted operating licenses to date.

Over the past three decades, a growing body of scholarly literature has examined the history of radio in Nepal and its substantial contributions to the nation's social and economic transformation. These studies have underscored the role of radio as a powerful medium for communication, public education, awareness-raising, and cultural preservation—particularly in rural and marginalized communities.

Despite these contributions, there remain notable gaps in the existing literature. Much of the research tends to focus on isolated aspects such as policy evolution, media freedom, or specific case studies, rather than offering a comprehensive and integrative analysis of radio's multifaceted role across diverse sectors and geographic contexts.

Moreover, the evolution and current challenges of community radio—especially in the wake of media liberalization and the increasing demand for localized content—have received limited scholarly attention. The proliferation of community radio stations has enabled the amplification of local voices and the promotion of participatory communication. However, this expansion has also introduced a series of persistent challenges, including regulatory complexities, financial instability, limited technical expertise, and difficulties in ensuring long-term community engagement and sustainability.

This paper seeks to address these gaps by presenting a more holistic overview of radio's role in Nepal's national development. It further aims to critically examine the specific challenges currently faced by community radio stations within the broader context of the evolving media landscape.

## DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS

### Latest listener survey data

The **Nepal Media Survey 2024** presents important data about the current state of Nepali radio listeners. According to the survey, about 32.2 percent of respondents listen to the radio (Nepal Media Survey

2024). The number of radio listeners increased significantly during specific events, such as the 2015 earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in normal times, it appears that about one-third of the population listens to the radio.

Listeners most often listen to the radio between 6:00 AM and 8:00 AM and from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM. About 41 percent of listeners tune in daily, with 26 percent listening for an average of half an hour and 24 percent for about an hour daily (Nepal Media Survey 2024). The change in the medium of listening is also notable; about 70 percent of listeners were found to use mobile phones to listen to the radio, while only about 30 percent use traditional radio sets. While this has increased radio's reach, it also signals the listeners' expectation for "on-demand" content, as mobile phones also provide access to internet-based audio content (podcasts, streaming). Regionally, radio is more popular among people in rural areas, those with lower literacy rates, and lower incomes. The data shows that the radio's listener base is still significant, but the changes in listening habits and media prompt radio stations to re-evaluate their strategy.

### **Public trust in radio**

The **Nepal Media Survey 2024** shows a high level of trust in radio content. About 61 percent of respondents said they trust radio content, of which 27 percent expressed complete trust and 34 percent sufficient trust. Only 3 percent said they had no trust in radio. This confirms the high level of public trust and confidence in radio.

About 83 percent of respondents said they completely trust the news and information provided by the radio and do not feel the need to verify it through other mediums. This high trust is radio's most important asset. Radio can use its high credibility as a "brand" and establish itself as an alternative to the misinformation that spreads on digital platforms. Even though the number of listeners has shifted to digital platforms, there is still a demand for quality and trustworthy content, which radio can fulfill. This provides an opportunity to redefine radio as a "trusted source of information."

## **Coexistence with digital platforms and the traditional vs. digital media landscape**

The **Nepal Media Survey 2024** shows that traditional and digital media coexist in Nepal's media landscape. However, social media platforms, such as Facebook (62%) and YouTube (44.4%), have become the primary choice for daily information and news for most people, which indicates that people are moving towards "algorithm-based" news and information content. While the new generation's inclination towards digital media has increased, the older generation and residents of remote areas still have trust in traditional media. This shows the need for radio to adopt a digital strategy to maintain its relevance.

### **The role of radio in emergencies**

In emergencies, radio has proven to be a reliable and life-saving source of information. During natural disasters like the 2015 earthquake and the 2023 Jajarkot earthquake, community radio stations played a crucial role in providing accurate information, rescue operations, relief initiatives, sanitation, health services, resource mobilization, and public awareness. In situations where rumors spread and most people got information from unverified sources due to a lack of reliable information, the role of radio was even more important. During the COVID-19 pandemic, 98 percent of community FM radio stations broadcast public awareness content related to the coronavirus infection for the public good (Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal, 2021). This fact underscores radio's social importance and its capacity for Public Service Broadcasting. Despite commercial challenges, this role of radio makes it indispensable to society and strengthens the justification for its existence.

### **Challenges and problems faced by Nepali radio**

Nepali radio has played a leading role in every change in Nepal. Despite its significant role in political, social, and economic



transformations, the Nepali radio industry is currently facing complex challenges that threaten its sustainability. Therefore, there is an urgent need for solutions to the problems facing Nepali radio stations.

### **Economic challenges**

The Nepali radio sector has been facing serious economic challenges for the past decade (Press Council Nepal, 2023). The primary source of income for many FM radio stations in Nepal is advertising, but there has been a significant decline in advertising revenue due to the economic recession. The lack of advertising has reduced the capacity to produce quality programs of public interest (Online Khabar, 2025). Since advertisers are shifting towards digital media, traditional radio needs to find new business models. Due to a lack of sufficient resources, the financial condition of radio stations is imbalanced. They are struggling financially even to operate normally.

This financial crisis has led to a brain drain of skilled journalists. Instead of working with radio, they seem to be attracted to starting their own YouTube channels. The fact that even journalists who have run media houses in Nepal are forced to go abroad for the sake of their dignity highlights the financial crisis of media houses (Matrisandesh, 2025). The financial crisis has created a shortage of skilled personnel. This economic crisis has a direct negative impact on the sustainability of radio and the quality of its content, creating a vicious cycle where a decrease in advertising leads to a decrease in content quality, and a decrease in quality leads to a decrease in listeners and advertising.

### **Regulatory and policy challenges**

The Nepali radio sector faces regulatory and policy complexities. Some provisions of the National Broadcasting Act, 1992, give the government the authority to control broadcasting (Nepal Law

Commission). While these provisions are intended to ensure the commercial conduct of the media, they can increase the risk of government control and "self-censorship" in journalism, especially on politically sensitive topics, which can affect the impartiality of journalism.

### **Challenges of maintaining content quality and listener interest**

Economic challenges have a direct impact on the quality of content. The decline in advertising has reduced the capacity to produce quality programs of public interest (Online Khabar, 2025). Due to a lack of sufficient resources, radio stations have recently cut investment in identifying the interests and needs of citizens and producing and broadcasting programs and content accordingly. This has created a situation where listeners are less likely to return to the radio until it provides content that makes them feel, "If I don't listen to the radio today, I will miss something that I don't want to miss."

### **Journalism professionalism, journalist migration, and human resource development**

Media and information literacy in Nepal are uneven, and the risk of unverified information spreading quickly is high. In this context, traditional journalists are found to view digital content creators with suspicion. This has created a kind of division within the media sector. Due to the financial crisis, even influential figures in journalism are migrating abroad to earn money, which has further increased the shortage of skilled personnel (Matrisandesh, 2025). A lack of professionalism, the risk of misinformation, and a shortage of skilled personnel can affect the quality and credibility of radio journalism.

### **Lack of media literacy and the risk of misinformation/rumors**

The lack of media literacy in Nepal has increased the risk of misinformation and rumors. The spread of rumors after the 2015

earthquake and the fact that most people got information from rumors due to a lack of reliable information is a clear example of this. This challenge shows the need for radio to be more active in its role as a source of accurate information (UNESCO).

## **Reasons for the radio crisis**

### **The COVID-19 pandemic**

The global coronavirus pandemic deeply affected all sectors of Nepal for two years. The Nepali radio industry was also directly affected. Commercial activities slowed down. With no commercial activity, advertising, the main source of income for radio, was reduced (Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal, 2021). This led to a situation where radio stations had to cut staff. A large number of radio stations were unable to withstand the financial storm and were forced to completely cease operations. Those that remained are barely sustaining themselves amidst a widespread economic recession. Many radio owners have been forced to rent out their stations, prioritizing just keeping them running over making a profit. The financial crisis and a lack of human resources have led to a significant decline in the quality and variety of radio content. Stations find it difficult to invest in original programs, investigative journalism, or even maintaining regular broadcasts. After the COVID-19 pandemic, while every sector started to get back on track, "the voice stolen by Coronavirus has not been able to return to its rhythm."

### **Uncontrolled growth**

After the implementation of the National Broadcasting Regulations in 1995, Nepal experienced an unprecedented "flood" of FM radio station establishments. Due to a "trend and whim," more radio stations were established than were needed. Driven by impulsive decisions and trends rather than strategic market evaluations or sustainable business plans, these radios were unable to embark on a journey of sustainability. Three or more radio stations were

established in every city, and this trend also spread to rural areas. The number of stations exceeded the market's capacity to sustain them, which naturally created an unstable environment. An indirect "race" to open radio stations between political parties and internal conflicts within existing stations often inspired disgruntled groups to establish new stations. A significant quantitative indicator of this problem is the official data from the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, which shows that while there are 740 licensed FM stations, the number of those on air is much lower.

### **Management and leadership**

Another important and complex problem within the Nepali radio industry is the widespread lack of skilled management. Individuals with no knowledge of the radio sector took on roles like Managing Director (MD) and Station Manager. Driven by the prestige associated with these positions, despite a lack of knowledge in radio management and operation, the radio stations gradually started to fall apart. Furthermore, individuals with primary involvement in other businesses often could not devote enough time or attention to radio management. Frequent changes in key personnel created instability and hindered the development and implementation of long-term strategies. This impacted every aspect of radio operations, from content production to financial management and human resource development.

### **Shortage of skilled personnel: Lack of skills and staff retention problems**

Despite radio's important role as the "voice of the voiceless," there is a widespread shortage of skilled personnel in the Nepali radio industry. The prevalence of "ad hoc" (average or temporary) employees means that stations are often unable to produce high-quality, engaging content. Many stations relied on a "copy-paste" style, simply duplicating the programs of successful radios, which made it difficult for them to establish their own identity and justification.

## **Problems with technology and quality**

A further significant challenge faced by Nepali radio is "the problem of quality and technology." Due to unskilled management, a lack of skilled personnel, and unhealthy advertising competition, radios had to face financial challenges. This led to a lack of necessary resources, expertise, and strategic foresight for radio stations to invest in and maintain modern broadcasting equipment.

## **Unhealthy competition in advertising**

The establishment of more radio stations than needed due to "trends and whims" led to a financial crisis. Stations faced challenges even in managing basic expenses. This started unhealthy competition. Nepali radios were unable to attract skilled and proficient staff to produce quality content.

## **Opportunities**

### **Capitalizing on high public trust to expand the listener base**

The **Nepal Media Survey 2024** has revealed the extraordinary public trust in radio, where about 83 percent of listeners stated that they completely trust the news and information provided by the radio and do not feel the need to verify it through other mediums. This high credibility is radio's greatest asset. Contrary to the growing trend of misinformation on digital platforms, radio can establish itself as a reliable source of true and factual information. By capitalizing on this trust, radio has the potential to bring listeners back from digital platforms to traditional radio or to maintain its credibility on digital platforms by focusing on producing quality and trustworthy content (Nepal Media Survey, 2024). This provides an opportunity to redefine radio as a "trusted source of information."

### **Digital integration and reaching the new generation**

Currently, radio broadcasting does not have to be limited to frequencies. There is an opportunity to make radio broadcasting

audible worldwide through social media and available for audiences to listen to whenever they want. The increase in the practice of listening to radio on mobile phones and the need for digital integration have presented new opportunities for Nepali radio. By making the content available on-demand through podcasting, live streaming, and mobile apps, radio can address the new generation's inclination towards digital media. This is an opportunity to develop radio as an "audio content hub." It is essential for radios to use social media to make their broadcasts more effective and to try to make commercial agreements with government, non-government, and private organizations based on existing laws. Integration with digital platforms makes radio's reach global and attracts a new listener base, which helps maintain radio's relevance.

### **Content diversification and addressing listener needs**

The **Listener Survey 2024** has provided various suggestions for Nepali radio programs. Listeners have emphasized the need for factual and truthful news, positive and inspiring content, civic education, Nepali culture and civilization, spirituality, and moral education. Additionally, they have suggested producing programs related to modern/commercial agriculture (modernization, technology, fertilizer, seeds, market prices) and personal health and hygiene (daily routine, diet, disease prevention). Programs on financial literacy, investment opportunities, entrepreneurship, stories of successful entrepreneurs, and business methods can also increase listener interest. Producing quality and useful content according to listener demand can attract listeners back to the radio.

### **Role in civic education, social transformation, and strengthening democracy**

Radio can play a crucial role not only in providing information and entertainment but also in promoting social development and democratic values (*Gorkhapatra*, 2025). Community radios can serve as a medium for strengthening democracy, promoting human

rights, and social accountability (United Nations Democracy Fund). Radio has an important role in creating a prosperous society by ending social evils and inconsistencies. It can motivate citizens to actively participate in the democratic process by keeping them informed and encouraging public debate.

## **Recommendations**

To ensure the sustainable development and relevance of the Nepali radio sector, a multi-faceted strategy needs to be adopted.

### **Policy recommendations:**

- **Review of the National Broadcasting Act:** The provisions of the **National Broadcasting Act, 1992**, should be reviewed to strike a balance between media freedom and professional accountability. Provisions for government control should be minimized, and more autonomy should be granted to the media.
- **Promotion of media literacy:** Widespread campaigns should be conducted to increase the level of media and information literacy in Nepal. This will help reduce the risk of misinformation and rumors and enable citizens to identify reliable sources of information.

### **Economic recommendations:**

- **Diversification of revenue streams:** Instead of relying solely on traditional advertising revenue, radio stations should explore new revenue models, such as sponsored content (without harming listener trust), premium podcast services, and potential income from social media.
- **Government support and encouragement:** The government should increase its support through public welfare advertising schemes. Policies should be introduced to encourage local advertisers to advertise on the radio. Local governments should provide local advertising to local radio stations (Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal, 2021). They should

collaborate with radios to produce and broadcast public service programs.

- **Development and encouragement of skilled personnel:** To prevent the migration of journalists, their professional security and salaries should be improved. Media houses should introduce development and incentive programs to retain skilled personnel in Nepal.

### **Technical recommendations:**

- **Investment in digital infrastructure:** Radio stations should invest in digital platforms such as podcasting, live streaming, and mobile apps. This helps provide on-demand content to listeners and connects with the new generation (Radionp.com).
- **Listener surveys and data analysis:** Investment should be made in data-based listener surveys and analysis. This helps to better understand the interests and needs of the audience and to produce targeted content accordingly (Nepal Media Survey, 2024).

### **Content recommendations:**

- **Listener-centric and local content:** Based on listener suggestions, focus should be placed on producing listener-centric and local content on topics like factual and truthful news, as well as local community concerns, agriculture, health, financial literacy, and entrepreneurship. This helps create the feeling, "If I don't listen to the radio today, I will miss something" (Online Khabar, 2025).
- **Positive and inspiring content:** Programs on topics like civic education, Nepali culture and civilization, spirituality, moral education, positive thinking, and inspiration should be produced (Gorkhapatra, 2025).
- **Strengthening investigative journalism:** To maintain high trust in radio and combat misinformation, emphasis should be placed on investigative journalism and fact-checking (UNESCO).



## Conclusions

Given the Nepali geography, radio remains the most suitable, affordable, and reliable mass communication medium (Media Landscapes). Nepali radio has struggled with many challenges in the past and is still doing so. The future of Nepali radio now lies in the combination of its traditional strengths and digital technology. Local FM radio stations should maintain their community-oriented features while integrating with digital platforms. By investing in podcasting, data-based audience research, and innovative program creation, radio can once again become effective and attractive. By maintaining its high credibility, radio can establish itself as an alternative to the misinformation that spreads on social media (Nepal Media Survey, 2024). For this, radio should present a balanced view of national issues and local concerns. In this way, Nepali radio will be able to maintain its relevance as a powerful and reliable medium of information for decades to come (United Nations).

## References

- Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal (ACORAB). (2021). *Community radio 2021*. <https://www.acorab.org.np/uploads/files/samudayik%20radio%202021%20f00.pdf>
- Gorkhapatra. (2025, July). *Radio in social transformation [समाज रूपान्तरणमा रेडियो]*. <https://gorkhapatraonline.com/news/96315>
- Internews. (2016, June). *Open Mic Nepal: Final report*. [https://internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/OpenMicNepal\\_FinalReport\\_2016-06.pdf](https://internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/OpenMicNepal_FinalReport_2016-06.pdf)
- Martin Chautari. (n.d.). *FM radio network in Nepal [नेपालमा एफएम रेडियोको नेटवर्क]*. <http://martinchautari.org.np/storage/files/swatantra-radioko-ek-dashak-chapter-5-komal-bhatta.pdf>
- Matrisandesh. (2025, July). *Nepali journalism in Japan: Past and present [जापानमा नेपाली पत्रकारिता: विगत र वर्तमान]*. <https://matrisandesh.com/archives/28277.html>
- Media Landscapes. (n.d.). *Nepal – Media landscapes*. <https://medialandscapes.org/country/pdf/nepal>
- Nepal in Data. (n.d.). *National Broadcasting Act, 1992 (2049 B.S.) [राष्ट्रिय प्रसारण*

- ऐन, २०४९]. [https://nepalindata.com/media/resources/items/15/b---\\_bJa2XS2.pdf](https://nepalindata.com/media/resources/items/15/b---_bJa2XS2.pdf)
- Nepal Law Commission. (n.d.). *National Broadcasting Act, 1992 (2049 B.S.)* [राष्ट्रिय प्रसारण ऐन, २०४९]. <https://repository.lawcommission.gov.np/np/category/documents/prevailing-law/statutes-acts/राष्ट्रिय-प्रसारण-ऐन-२०४९/>
- Nepal Media Survey 2024. (2024). *Nepal Media Survey 2024*.
- Online Khabar. (2025, February). *Listener crisis or content crisis on radio?* <https://www.onlinekhabar.com/2025/02/1623412/is-it-a-listener-crisis-or-content-crisis-on-radio>
- Press Council Nepal. (n.d.). *Annual report* [वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन]. <https://www.presscouncilnepal.gov.np/np/category/anural-report/>
- Radio Nepal. (n.d.). *Overview of Radio Nepal* [संक्षेपमा रेडियो नेपाल]. <https://radionepal.gov.np/overview>
- Radio Nepal. (2023, November). *First trimester progress report 2080/81 (2023/24)* [प्रथम त्रैमासिक प्रगति प्रतिवेदन, २०८०/८१]. <https://radionepal.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/1/11/2023st-Trimester-Progress-Report-of-Radio-Nepal81-2080-.pdf>
- Radionp.com. (n.d.). *Radio Mirmire streaming*. <https://radionp.com/mirmire/>
- Sambeeg News. (2025, July). *Development of radio in Nepal: Past, present and future* [नेपालमा रेडियोको विकास: विगत, वर्तमान र भविष्य]. <https://www.sambegnews.com/posts/282>
- UNESCO. (n.d.). *Echoes of resilience: Nepali community radios in disaster response*. <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/echoes-resilience-nepali-community-radios-disaster-response>
- United Nations. (n.d.). *Assessment of media development in Nepal*. [https://un.org.np/sites/default/files/doc\\_publication/Media%20development%20in%20Nepal.pdf](https://un.org.np/sites/default/files/doc_publication/Media%20development%20in%20Nepal.pdf)
- United Nations Democracy Fund. (n.d.). *Evaluation report: Nepal – UDF-10-387-NEP*. [https://www.un.org/democracyfund/sites/www.un.org/democracyfund/files/nepal\\_-udf-10-387-nep-\\_evaluation\\_report.pdf](https://www.un.org/democracyfund/sites/www.un.org/democracyfund/files/nepal_-udf-10-387-nep-_evaluation_report.pdf)
- Wikipedia. (n.d.). *Mass communication in Nepal* [नेपालको आमसञ्चार]. [https://ne.wikipedia.org/wiki/नेपालको\\_आमसञ्चार](https://ne.wikipedia.org/wiki/नेपालको_आमसञ्चार)