



**SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION**

**ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES  
IN NEWS PRODUCTION ON ADDIS MEDIA NETWORK, WITH  
SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO ADDIS TV AMHARIC NEWS**

**BY**

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**Assessing Professional Practices and challenges in news production  
on Addis Media Network, with Specific Reference to Addis TV  
Amharic News**

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## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Mesfin Girma \_\_\_\_\_

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May, 2022

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## **Abstract**

*This study critically analyzed the Journalistic professional practices in Addis Media Network Amharic news production focusing on Addis TV. The main objective of this research was to assess the level of professional practices of journalism in Addis Media Network, with specific reference to Addis TV Amharic news. In order to achieve the study's goal, both qualitative and quantitative content analyses, as well as an in-depth interview, were used to answer the research questions. By random sampling method, this research takes the news of three months (November, February and April, 2013 E.C) evening news full bulletins from the media house which is 266 news items. The quality of journalistic professional practices was determined by analyzing and interpreting the selected news items. Principles of journalism and social responsibility theory of the media were used as a theoretical framework of this study. The finding of this study shows that Addis TV news production has low professional quality. There are several problems regarding meeting the ethics, principles and elements of Journalism. Bias, subjectivity, dependency, reporting only success stories, not telling the truth, government interference, self-censorship, and lack of journalists' capacity are among the unprofessional attempts of the media house. This research has come up with the most significant recommendations for the television station, based on the findings, on how to strengthen the capacity of professional journalists, editors, and assess its news productions.*

## **List of Abbreviations**

AMN - Addis Media Network

ATV- Addis Television

## **List of Tables**

<b>Table 1:</b> calculation of sample news of the study.....	41
<b>Table 2:</b> News based on deputy mayor Adanech Abebe.....	46
<b>Table 3:</b> News based on Pm Dr Abiy Ahmed and other officials .....	48
<b>Table 4:</b> Major focus areas of Addis TV news coverage's.....	48

## Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	i
Abstract.....	ii
List of Abbreviations .....	iii
List of Tables .....	iv
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem .....	3
1.3 Objective of the study .....	4
1.4 Scope of the study .....	5
1.5 Significance of the study.....	5
1.6 Limitation of the study.....	6
1.7 Theoretical framework.....	6
1.8 Organization of the study .....	7
CHAPTER TWO .....	8
2. Review of Related literature .....	8
2.1. Introduction.....	8
2.2. History of Journalism.....	8
2.2.1. Worldwide and in Africa.....	8
2.2.2. Journalism practice in Ethiopia.....	10
2.3. Journalistic Professionalism.....	11
2.3.1. The Role of Journalists in Journalism Profession .....	12
2.3.2 Principles of Journalism.....	15
2.3.2.1. Elements of Principles of Journalism.....	19
2.4. Significance of Code of Ethics for Journalists.....	24
2.5. Factors Affecting Journalists to Write Unfair and unbalanced.....	25
2.6. News Selection Process .....	26
2.7 Theoretical framework.....	28
2.7.1. Social responsibility theory.....	28
CHAPTER THREE .....	30
3. Research Methodologies.....	30

3.1. Introduction.....	30
3.2 Research design and Method .....	30
3.2.1. Quantitative content analysis .....	31
3.2.1.1. Reliability and Validity in Quantitative Research .....	32
3.2.1.1. 1. Reliability in quantitative research.....	32
3.2.1.1. 2. Validity in quantitative research .....	32
3.2.2. Qualitative content analysis .....	33
3.2.2.1. Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research .....	34
3.2.2.1. 1. Reliability in Qualitative Research .....	34
3.2.2.1. 2. Validity in Qualitative Research .....	35
3.2.3. Unit of Analysis .....	36
3.2.4. Coding and Content Categories .....	36
3.2.5. Number of Coders.....	38
3.2.6. In-depth interview .....	39
3.3. Sampling Techniques and procedures.....	40
3.3.1. Selection of News .....	41
3.3.2. Time Frame .....	43
3.4. Procedures of Data Collection and Method of Analysis .....	44
CHAPTER FOUR.....	45
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....	45
4.1 Introduction.....	45
4.2 Coverage of News.....	45
4.2.1. Quantitative content analysis of news coverage .....	45
4.2.2. Qualitative content analysis of news coverage .....	51
4.3. Discussion of the findings.....	55
4.3.1. Professional qualities of news.....	55
4.3.1.1. Objectivity and Independence of the sampled news .....	55
4.3.1.2. Balance and Fairness of the sampled news .....	61
4.3.1.3. Credibility of the sampled news.....	65
4.3.2. Applying of professional journalistic principles by journalists .....	68
4.3.2.1 Professional journalistic practice and the role of journalists on the process of news production in Addis TV.....	68

4.3.2.2. The major focus areas of news in the media .....	73
4.3.2.3. Independence of the journalists.....	75
4.3.3. Major problems which affect professional practice of Journalism in Addis TV .....	78
CHAPTER FIVE .....	80
5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	80
5.1. Summary .....	80
5.2. Conclusion .....	81
5.3. Recommendations.....	83
References.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Appendix A.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Appendix B .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Appendix C.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Appendix D.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Appendix E .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Appendix F.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Appendix G.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The birth of journalism, according to Zelizer and most other experts was in the 17th century. The first printed newspapers arrived in Europe in the early seventeenth century. The history of journalism may be traced back to two different sources. The first was a general intellectual fascination with the progress of communication technologies. The second source of journalism history was more professional in nature. As news reporting evolved and became more professional, it created a history for itself by projecting its identity backward in time. As a result, journalism's history grew up alongside it, and historical awareness is a feature of its current evolution.

According to Birhanu (2006), the introduction of the Aemiro newspaper in 1902, which was handwritten at the time of its launch, signaled the start of Ethiopian journalism. Since then, journalism has grown in terms of both media and technology. In the rest of the globe, including Ethiopia, where journalism began, media have been and continue to be utilized for a variety of goals, including war, propaganda, religious indoctrination, state building, development, and so on.

In Ethiopia, television was first broadcast in 1964 G.C., under Emperor Hailesillase's reign. Audiences have been consuming information without the use of optional channels since this period till recently. However, in the last seven years, plenty of new broadcast media outlets have developed, giving viewers the opportunity to choose what they want to see. According to the Ethiopian Broadcast Authority's website ([www.eba.gov.et](http://www.eba.gov.et)), Ethiopia has 27 television media stations that serve the government and the public as information outlets, one of which is Addis Media Network (AMN). Addis Media Network, formerly known as Addis Ababa Mass Media Agency, is accountable to Addis Ababa city council (Addis Ababa city administration proclamation no. 20/2002). Prior to its formation as an agency, it has been working under the Addis Ababa communication affairs bureau.

Before it starts 24 hour air transmissions and changes its name from Addis Ababa mass media agency to Addis Media Network a year ago, the media has served as the information source of the city administration and the residents. Currently it transmits various kinds of programs and news in Amharic, English and Afan Oromo languages through its three mediums Addis TV, FM 96.3 and Addis Lsan newspaper.

Broadcast media has been employed for a variety of reasons in various regimes since its beginning in Ethiopia. In fact, prior to 1991, it was clear that governments had complete control over the media and used it only for their own interests. The programs during the military regime were primarily concerned with propaganda and development issues. These programs were primarily socialist in nature. They demonstrated the military's ultimate power, as well as socialism's commitment to the development and enhancement of agriculture and agricultural products (Abel, 2006).

Following the EPRDF's takeover of power, the Ethiopian media has claimed to serve the public interest, diversity, and democracy, despite all the drawbacks and criticisms from various angles, and censorship of the media has been explicitly prohibited by the 1995 constitution as a basis for press freedom. (Workineh, 2016). However, during the time, the media was also used as a propaganda tool by the government, which put the government's interests ahead of the publics.

The media has had more freedom since Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's administration came to power in Ethiopia. Different media outlets were given opportunities to broadcast in the country that they had not previously had, many journalists were released from prison, and the country's media independence received international recognition at the time. However, as the researcher has observed over the last year and a half, many media, particularly those owned by the government, such as Addis Television, have begun to behave as government propaganda tools. This behavior causes the media to operate without adhering to professional journalistic standards. Furthermore, some journalists and spectators have expressed dissatisfaction with the professionalism of Addis Media Network news products. However, there is no evidence that any of these concerns are real or false. They have yet to be proven by scientific research, prompting the researcher to look into professional journalistic procedures in the media.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

The function of journalism has been largely impacted by the requirements and goals of the administrations in power in Ethiopia, which have employed the mass media to enforce their ideological orientation (Shimelis, 2000). Journalists working in Ethiopian broadcast media are still subjected to direct restrictions imposed by politicians, as well as self-censorship motivated by fear of punishment. As a result, stories have ethical issues such as a lack of fairness, impartiality, and objectivity. According to Solomon (2005), the effects of government media control can be seen in a variety of ways. News is chosen mostly for its utility in promoting the ruling party's actions, rather than for its professional assessment of newsworthiness. Typically, success stories concerning growth, official meetings, and official pronouncements make up a significant portion of the news coverage.

As several of the experts named above demonstrate, a lack of journalistic professionalism is a major issue in Ethiopian media. On the basis of this, some academic studies on journalistic professionalism have been conducted. One of them is Birhanu (2006). In his paper, he focused on a survey of the socio-demographic background of journalists and the professional orientation of Ethiopian journalists who work in general-interest news media in Addis Ababa, with the goal of determining the basic characteristics of journalists and their professionalization status. He comes to the conclusion that Ethiopian journalists valued the multi-role of the media, respected the ethical values of journalism, and government media journalists placed a higher value on the development role, while private journalists placed a higher value on the adversarial role of the press. Birhanu conducted his research using a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods.

Afework (2013) focused on the influence of directors, editors, journalists, journalists associations, and journalism educators on the practice of professional journalistic practice. He employed a qualitative study approach to arrive at the conclusion that journalistic professionalism has yet to be recognized by media practitioners as a vital tool for defending off outside influences in general, and state interference in particular.

Hiwot (2020) also investigated the professional practice of journalism in Ethiopian media by focusing on the level of excellence of professional practice of journalism in two broadcast media. By measuring the news produced by the selected media stations using the standards of

journalism, she comes to the conclusion that the television stations in Ethiopia, particularly the stations addressed in her study (EBC and LTV), have low professional quality news production. From the above related researches this study identified some gaps and will try to fill it. The first gap this study will fill is the study area, which will focus on Addis Media Network no one has done before a same issue on the media. Methodologically this study will use a qualitative and quantitative content analysis plus an in depth interview with the media practitioners to assess the professional journalistic practices on news production and also a quantitative content analysis. Two of the above researchers tried to evaluate the professional practice of journalism only on the perspectives of media practitioners, excluding their news productions. However, this research will take into account both the work of journalists and their viewpoints on the news they produce.

Taking all of these factors into account, this study focused on assessing professional practices and challenges in news production on Addis Media Network, specifically how journalists are practicing professional journalism from the standpoint of ethical principles and elements of journalism by analyzing the news it provides.

Therefore, the present study will try to answer the following key questions:

1. In which area addis TV news productions are more focused?
2. To what extent does the news produced by the media station exhibit principles and elements of ethical journalism?
3. What are the roles of journalists in the process of news production?
4. What are the problems, if any, on following the ethical principles of journalism?

### **1.3 Objective of the study**

The general objective of this study is assessing professional practices and challenges in news production on Addis Media Network of, with specific reference to Addis TV Amharic news.

More specifically, the study aims:

- to identify in which area Addis TV news productions are more coverage.
- to find out the professional quality of news provided by the selected media station; Addis Television.

- to explore the roles of journalists of the media in the process of its news productions.
- to identify the problems on following the principles of ethical journalism.

#### **1.4 Scope of the study**

Addis Media Network (AMN) broadcasts programs and news in three languages: Amharic, Afan Oromo, and English. This study was delimited to assessing the professional practice of journalism with specific reference to Addis TV Amharic News.

This study focused on the journalistic professional practices in Addis Media Network news productions focusing on Addis TV. Addis Media Network has three media outlets including Addis Television, FM 96.3, and Addis Lisan Newspaper; however, the study only focused on Addis Television Amharic News. Because according to the editorial policy of the institution from its daily news coverage around ninety percent is Amharic news and this is one factor for the researcher to select Amharic news. And Amharic news of the media has more accessibility on the online platform of the institution than the others, and it gave a chance to the researcher to analyze the news easily.

Addis television is selected for this study because it gives much airtime coverage for the news than the other media outlets of Addis Media Network (AMN). It also has a better accessibility for the public throughout the country than FM 96.3 and Addis Lisan Newspaper.

#### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The outcome of this study hopefully benefit Addis Media Network (AMN) to identify the qualities of its current television news stories based on the professional practice of journalism. The study was aimed to show the bigger picture of Ethiopian media's professional behavior in terms of adhering to the profession's journalistic ethics. The study would help media scholars and practitioners, historians, and other academicians by serving as a background material for research into journalism practitioners and their professional quality in general, as well as news qualities related to journalistic professionalism in particular. Other news organizations could use the research findings as a starting point for restructuring and reformatting news formats. It could also serve as a resource for future scholars looking to tackle similar issues.

Before beginning the research, the researcher identified many gaps to address the study's uncertainties. First, the researcher is certain that no other study on the institution chosen for this

research has been conducted in the same study area, and once the study is completed, it may show how the media practices professional journalism; thus, the researcher is hopeful that the study's outcome may benefit the institution. The study would serve as a benchmark for other researchers who want to undertake research in the same field, because, as mentioned in the study's statement of the problem, the researcher attempted to discover gaps in previous studies and fill those gaps in this research. As a result, the work would be useful to fresh researchers in the same field.

### **1.6 Limitation of the study**

The researcher had no control over the following constraints when conducting this study. Firstly, the researcher was unable to investigate the Ethiopian media organizations due to time and money constraints. Second, despite the fact that Addis TV broadcasts news in a variety of languages, the study was unable to conduct content analysis in all of them due to the researcher's language limitations. Furthermore, several respondents were hesitant to share their opinions openly.

### **1.7 Theoretical framework**

The purpose of journalism's codes of ethics is to ensure the accuracy of reported information by defining acceptable activities and providing suggestions for situations to avoid that could interfere with, or appear to interfere with, the accuracy of reported information. The basic objective of journalism, according to Tom Rosenstiel and Bill Kovach (1997), is to give citizens with accurate and reliable information they need to function in a free society. Journalists have created nine fundamental concepts to handle the challenge over time. They make up what could be referred to as journalism theory. By incorporating journalism's practitioners must maintain an independence from those they cover, it must serve as an independent monitor of power, and its essence is a discipline of verification and others. Journalism's first obligation is to the truth, its first loyalty is to citizens, its practitioners must maintain an independence from those they cover, it must serve as an independent monitor of power and its essence is a discipline of verification and others. The study was framed by these principles of journalism in addition to social responsibility theory, and the sampling news productions of Addis Television were assessed based on these principles of journalism.

## **1.8 Organization of the study**

There are five chapters in the thesis. The first chapter covers the study's background, problem statement, research questions, and objectives. This chapter also discusses the study's limits and importance. The second chapter is devoted to a review of related literature, which includes scientific findings and perspectives that support the study. The third chapter will focus on the study's methodologies, procedures, and sampling techniques. The study's findings will be reviewed in Chapter 4 in order to answer the study's main research questions in connection to the theoretical framework. The major findings, conclusions and possible recommendations which will be contained in chapter five, will be presented in the last chapter.

# CHAPTER TWO

## 2. Review of Related literature

### 2.1. Introduction

This chapter focuses on a review of related literature that explores the study's issue and serves as the foundation for data analysis and presentation. In this section, the researcher looked through books and articles about the subject. It introduces the study's theoretical context and gives background information on the issue.

### 2.2. History of Journalism

#### 2.2.1. Worldwide and in Africa

Journalism's history may be traced back to two different sources, according to Karin and Thomas (2009). The first was a general intellectual interest with the progress of communication technologies. This fascination with writing can be traced back to Plato's Phaedrus, which examined cognitive challenges associated to writing. In Europe, Enlightenment intellectuals were particularly interested in how literacy and the printing press caused fundamental structural changes in social, cultural, and political life. This viewpoint emphasizes the critical function of machines in the field of journalism.

As news production and reporting evolved and became more professional, it created a history for itself by projecting its identity backward in time. People are being forced to take a real interest in the news as a result of the expansion of popular government in many directions, and the press has taken its appropriate place as a fourth estate (Ibid).

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, most Western countries had adopted a partisan form of news, and culture had taken precedence, shaping journalism. However, the model was developed and flourished following the French Revolution, and first related to opinion journalism (Karin & Thomas, 2009). A mass press arose in Europe and the United States in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and journalism took on its present meaning as a discipline of news reporting at this time. As the popular press expanded in popularity, it fed people dramatic news and earned a reputation for social marginalization (Ibid).

According to Karin and Thomas (2009), the establishment of press clubs, associations, and schools of journalism, as well as the crafting of codes of ethics, signaled the beginning of a professionalization of journalism in the west around the turn of the twentieth century. The mass media in Africa was a product of colonialism, and media is a product of the continent's political processes and histories (Elizabeth & Guy, 2007). The ownership system, its nature, strengths and weaknesses, political and social orientation, and, most importantly, its influence and outputs are all products of the societies that created and formed them (Ibid).

Though broadcasting was directly inherited from colonial authority, and in some places private commercial interests had also made the earliest steps in Radio transmission, the growth of newspapers in Africa had a variety of origins and traditions. However, it was most often used as a direct political and ideological instrument of the colonial authority (Ibid). Because, according to Sharon and James, printed publications and radio were established in the west and imported into Africa by Europeans (1987). Printed publications and broadcasting, according to Sharon and James, were developed in the west and subsequently transferred to Africa by Europeans (1987).

When the new national governments inherited the system after independence, the rights to broadcasting were placed under the government's monopoly everywhere.

As mentioned in Elizabeth & Guy, Africans had only control of newspapers until independence, which were employed as the sole mass medium of resistance, agitation, mobilization, and organization, eventually assisting in the gaining independence (2007).

However, European influence was strong, even though by the mid-nineteenth century, there were Africans who owned newspapers in West Africa, in Nigeria and the Gold Coast (today's Ghana), which was a little different from other regions of Africa (Elizabeth & Guy 2007 and Sharon & James, 1987). In other regions of Africa, the trend was for European settlers or missionaries to produce their own newspapers, or for government officials to possess official gazettes, which were so closely associated with European government authority. Africans were trained as printers and other trades by Europeans, and Africans published their own newspapers. But, broadcasting has always been under government control, as ownership was merely passed from the colonial authority to the independent government upon independence, and this established a

sort of control over African mass media and journalism training programs (Sharon & James 1987).

Africans gradually took over the newspaper and began publishing it exclusively for African readers. Thus, until the 1950s, there had been no foreign investment in newspapers in Ghana, Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, or Sierra Leone (Elizabeth & Guy, 2007).

Following independence, there was constant communication between African journalists and western media, and journalists from Africa travelled to Europe as students and professionals. When they went home, they found themselves in a new situation. By the time, journalists who were schooled in western countries could see the distinction between advocacy and objective models (Sharon & James, 1987).

### **2.2.2. Journalism practice in Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, the advent of the Aemiro newspaper, which began in 1902 as a handwritten publication, signaled the birth of journalism. Since then, journalism has grown in terms of both media and technology (Gebremedhin, 2006).

According to Terje (2001), journalism trainings were given during Emperor Haileselesie's and the Derg's reigns before the foundation of a permanent school of journalism. The Ethiopian Mass Media Training Institute (EMMTI) was created in 1996 to provide diploma-level training.

By 2006, the institute had established a B.A. program and was integrated into Addis Ababa University's School of Journalism and Communication (Ibid). However, before the foundation of the higher educational institution, there was a broadcast media.

During the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935, radio was established; however, the broadcasts were halted until the Italians had departed the nation. In 1941, after the triumph over the Italians, radio transmission began (Getaneh, 2013).

The year 1992 (in Ethiopian calendar) marked a turning point in Ethiopian media history, as it laid the groundwork for private media to prosper, particularly after press freedom was guaranteed by law. On the one hand, media sources have grown in popularity, and on the other, there has been a debate among professionals over their perspectives of the industry. While some

people consider journalism to be a job, others consider it to be a skill. As a result, the line between profession and practice gets increasingly blurred (Afework, 2013).

### **2.3. Journalistic Professionalism**

Professionalism is defined as the quality, character, practice, or behavior of being professional (Barbie & Stuart, 2010). Professionalism has taken on a particular shape in numerous locations, and many have used the US model as an example to spread professionalism elsewhere. This is particularly relevant to those wanting to standardize the occupational duties involved in journalistic work.

Journalism in the West was ready to begin on a professionalization initiative around the turn of the twentieth century. The trend manifested itself in broad-based phenomena such as the formation of press clubs and groups, as well as journalism schools and ethics codes. Journalists joined unions in certain places, while governments established credentialing regimes in others (Bjork, 1996). Monopoly evolved around the most industrialized elements of the news system, particularly metropolitan newspapers and wire services, in all developed countries, supporting the forms of control that an autonomous profession might establish. (Barnhurst, Kevin G., and Nerone, John, 2009: 21)

In the twentieth century, most Western countries established journalism as a profession. The establishment of journalism schools, the creation of codes of ethics, the establishment of licensing standards, and the formation of unions all contributed to what has been dubbed "high modernism" in journalism (Hallin, 2004). The rise of broadcast journalism, especially when combined with monopolistic national broadcasting authorities (such as the BBC in the United Kingdom or RAJ in Italy) or oligopolistic commercial systems, boosted journalistic professionalism. The twentieth-century wars were particularly influential in instilling fears about propaganda's effectiveness and driving the development of preventive conceptions of media duty. Professionalization was also helped by the increase of corporate ownership (and its attendant criticism). (Kevin G. Barnhurst and John Nerone, 2009: 21).

Variations in the institutionalization of professional journalism existed across the West, according to Kevin G. Barnhurst and John Nerone. Partisanship in southern Europe (represented by the polarized pluralist system), social democracy in northern Europe (the democratic

corporatist system), and market-based systems in the North Atlantic are the three types or "media systems" outlined by Daniel Hallin and Paolo Mancini (2004). (the liberal system). However, all three systems prioritized preserving professional journalism's independence from existing authorities, as well as business and political forces.

Meanwhile, the concept of press freedom, as well as the model of autonomous journalism, was exported to the south and east. In the nineteenth century, a partisan form of journalism developed in the Americas alongside national liberation movements, but after WWII, particularly after the 1970s, another model of investigative journalism imported from the United States supplemented- and in some cases replaced- the partisan model (Waisbord, 2000). The concept of independent journalism was an important aspect of early nationalist movements in Asia, particularly in China, in the first decades of the twentieth century. (Kevin G. Barnhurst and John Nerone, 2009: 21-22).

### **2.3.1. The Role of Journalists in Journalism Profession**

The Australian Journalists' Association, a part of the Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance (MEAA) industrial union, is in charge of the ethical code that guides Australian journalists. The code of ethics identifies the professional journalist with public obligations in its prologue.

*Journalists use the term "society" to refer to themselves. They are looking for the truth. They have a privileged role in conveying information, ideas, and opinions. They look for, reveal, record, question, entertain, recommend, and recall information. They educate citizens and keep democracy alive. They put freedom of expression into practice; many journalists work for private companies, and not all of them have public obligations; MEAA members who work in media pledge to be honest, fair, independent, and respectful of others' rights (MEAA, 1997:15).*

MEAA emphasizes the unique characteristics of journalists that set them apart from other professionals. Above all, journalists are members of society who are professionals who uncover hidden facts and question anyone in order to bring to light what the larger societies are unaware of. They are the driving force behind putting democracy into practice. Furthermore, journalists are professionals that perform societal services and are accountable to the public. Accountability is vital to the fulfillment of journalism's public responsibilities because it fosters public

confidence. Journalists have a specific responsibility to be accountable because they claim to be one of the principal techniques of keeping others accountable on behalf of the public' (MEAA, 1997:3). This emphasizes that journalists have a responsibility to be accountable to the public. Journalists' services should benefit the general population. Individual integrity and dedication to the public good, according to philosopher Clifford Christians, are important to journalism: justice for the powerless is the core of a socially responsible press. According to this perspective, a socially responsible journalist must serve as a mirror, critic, and advocate for society's weakest members. The mirror reflects the scene in front of it. The critic reminds society of the expectations it must meet (Christians, Rotzoll and Fackler 1987).

In addition to the aforementioned statement on the role of journalists in the industry, the next section highlights media ethical guidelines. Although there are many concerns that fall under the umbrella of media ethics, the following are some of the most fundamental tasks of journalists in professional journalism.

**Responsibility:** Journalists have a responsibility to enlighten the people for whom they work. One of the characteristics that distinguish journalism from other professions is the duties that journalists have. The media serves as a place for different points of view to be voiced, rather than allowing a single or few dominant organizations to monopolize others. Journalists are expected to fulfill a number of professional tasks. By representing several perspectives on the same event, journalists assist people in making informed judgments and comprehending what occurred in a holistic manner. As a result, journalists are thought to be unbiased and fair. According to Schultz (1994:37), the fundamental values that journalists should contribute to reporting are impartiality, audience responsiveness, and political independence, which are interpreted through news values such as conflict, timeliness, prominence, and proximity.

**Objectivity:** One of the attributes that represented 'excellent journalism' is objectivity. Journalists should work to maintain public trust in journalism's objectivity. The essential element and cornerstone of journalism's ethos is objectivity. 'Its primary office is the collecting of news,' Scott wrote about the press. And, because objectivity is one of the qualities that distinguish good journalism, journalists should strive to remain objective. Journalists can increase and maintain their credibility by doing so.

'Objectivity for journalists does not mean that they are impartial observers of events—as it does for social scientists—but that they seek out the facts and present them as objectively and as balanced as possible,' Tumber claims (1999:31). According to this reasoning, journalists are not merely observers of events, but actively participate in them in order to extract facts and report them in a reasonable manner. Journalists can report stories that do not represent their own personal or business beliefs by employing an impartial, scientific technique for confirming information. 'Initially, it is not the journalist who is considered to be objective', according to Kovach and Rosenstiel, 2001.

**Independence:** The concept of media credibility is closely linked to the concept of independence. If the public perceives journalists or their institutions' activities as forerunners of the interests of specific organizations, the media's credibility will be tarnished in the eyes of the public. Independence is a crucial ethical underpinning for journalists that should be emphasized. This is due to the fact that trustworthiness is extremely important when it comes to establishing a media outlet's public image. According to Kruger (2004:13), any perceived or genuine conflict of interest has a significant impact on our trustworthiness.

Independent media, according to Retief (2002:22), remain free of groups and activities; seek out and spread competing perspectives without being excessively swayed by individuals who would use their power or position against the public good. As a result, journalists are expected to keep a safe distance from acts that could jeopardize their credibility or harm their integrity. Because the public's trust in journalists is built on their independence from any outside influences that could harm the profession.

**Fairness and balance:** Journalists also aim to be objective in their reporting by avoiding one-sided news. They seek out opposing viewpoints and report on them without favoring one side over the other. A story may have several points of view; a journalist is thought to see events from various angles. There are no instant replays in news, according to the Missouri Group (1992:14). Every event or issue can, however, be viewed from a variety of perspectives. Each point of view may produce a distinct perspective of what's going on and what it signifies. As this argument demonstrates, a single event can be viewed from multiple perspectives. When a journalist looks at an event from multiple perspectives; she/he receives a variety of perspectives. Different interpretations of an event can be made when it is observed from various perspectives. As a

result, the fair representation of various points of view will assist audiences in seeing reality from various angles. This indirectly helps journalists in uncovering the various perspectives on a story for audiences. This has the potential to boost the journalists' credibility. It is critical to include more than one source in a news piece in order to do this.

The nature of a work of journalism's sourcing is one of the most fundamental considerations about its worth. How extensive is the sourcing, how diverse are the points of view presented, and how much freedom does the audience have in deciding what to think about the story? These are the most important factors to consider when attempting to evaluate the quality of reporting (Annual report on American journalism, 2005). As this reasoning implies, including a variety of sources in a news piece raises the value of journalism and the quality of reporting. When reporters look at a story from several perspectives, they may notice something interesting.

**Credibility:** In journalism, this is the most crucial topic. Journalists are expected to present issues from multiple perspectives in order to build public trust in journalists. It is difficult to regain journalistic credibility after it has been lost. As the editor of the South African Sunday Independent, Jovial Rantao, believes, public trust is a must for journalists:

*As journalists, we need to maintain our credibility at all times. To us, credibility is like oxygen to the human body. We are nothing without it. If we don't have it, no one will trust a single thing we say. One of our profession's primary precepts is to ensure that the credibility of the data we collect on a daily basis is unquestioned. Kruger (2004) cites this source.*

So Journalists are expected to offer multiple points of view in a fair and balanced manner in order to gain public credibility.

### **2.3.2 Principles of Journalism**

Journalism, like other professions, is governed by a set of rules that distinguishes it from others. This section discusses some of the fundamental ideas that define journalism. The Elements of Journalism, a book by Tom Rosenstein and Bill Kovach, is based on these principles (2001).

**Journalism's first obligation is to the truth:** Respect for the truth and the public's right to know are core principles of journalism, according to (Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstein, 2001).

This "journalistic truth" is the result of a process that begins with the discipline of gathering and confirming facts.

Patterson and Wilkins (1994) claim that journalism has evolved into a profession as a result of two modern responsibilities placed on journalists: a stronger responsibility to tell the truth than other people, and a greater need to promote political participation. Each of the old professions has claimed one of philosophy's major concepts. In an ideal world, law is synonymous with justice, and medicine with the obligation to help. Journalism, like other professions, has a noble goal: to communicate the truth (Patterson and Wilkins, 1994:18). Because different professions have different responsibilities, the supreme principle of journalists is to communicate the truth.

**Its first loyalty is to citizens:** While news organizations must serve to an excessive number of constituencies, journalists must remain loyal to citizens and the general public. More to the point, journalists serve as the people's mouthpiece or spokesmen, reporting on issues of popular concern. This indicates that, because journalism owes its allegiance to citizens, news production should be based on audience interest and engagement. Production routines, according to Schlesinger (1978), reflect preconceptions about audiences... "the audience" is part of a habitual way of living.... When it comes to deciding what kind of news is most relevant to "the audience," a reporter uses his or her news judgment rather than going out and gathering precise information about the demographics, desires, or preferences of those who are being addressed. The normal operations of news production, according to Schlesinger's argument, should comprise an audience-oriented routine. The audience's interest should be considered when choosing a story. As a result, the standard for newsworthiness is audience-centered news, implying that journalism's service is to citizens.

**Its essence is a discipline of verification:** Journalists rely on a set of guidelines to verify information. Obtaining many witnesses, releasing as much information about sources as possible, and requesting comments from other parties are all indicators of such standards.

**Its practitioners must maintain an independence from those they cover:** Journalism's basic requirement, and a cornerstone of its trustworthiness, is independence. It must act as an impartial power monitor: Journalism has a unique ability to act as a watchdog on those whose power and

positions have the greatest impact on citizens. This indicates that the press should be aware of whether or not powerful institutions are functioning successfully.

Scholars place a great deal of duty on journalists and editors to question and monitor government. According to Schultz (1998:6), journalists and editors remain the most adamant proponents of the news media as the Fourth Estate: watching, questioning, evaluating, and informing, frequently against their employers' wishes for a more compliant, entertaining, and less critical approach. According to Schudson (1995), during the age of the American muckrakers at the turn of the twentieth century, the perspectives of journalists and the public on how the public interest should be served by all investigative journalism were divided. It is clear from this that media professionals may serve the public good by engaging in investigative journalism. The investigative journalist's role is to identify something wrong with something and expose it as a positive force for change (Boyd 2001:29).

**Journalists must serve as an independent monitor of power:** As an example (Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstein, 2001) Journalism has a unique ability to act as a watchdog over people whose power and position have the greatest impact on citizens. It may also give those who have no voice a voice. Being an independent power monitor entails keeping an eye on the strong few in society on behalf of the people in order to prevent tyranny.

**Journalism must provide a forum for public criticism and compromise:** Rather than highlighting solely the conflicting extremes of argument, journalism should seek to fairly represent all opinions and interests in society and place them in context. Accuracy and candor also necessitate that points of common ground or instances when problems are not only identified but also solved be included in the public debate.(Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstein,2001).

Journalism, then, is about more than just giving a forum for debate or adding one's voice to the mix. By delivering verified information and intellectual rigor, journalism has a responsibility to increase the quality of discourse. A forum that disregards facts fails to enlighten and, rather than improving, diminishes public decision-making quality and efficacy.(Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstein,2001).

**Journalists must make the significant interesting and relevant:** Journalism is purposeful storytelling. It should accomplish more than just attracting attention and cataloging relevant information. It must strike a balance between what readers know they want and what they don't realize they need. Journalists must constantly consider what information is most valuable to citizens and in what form it is most likely to be absorbed. While journalism should expand beyond themes like governance and public safety, it is downplayed by trivia and fake significance, which in turn trivializes civic debate and, eventually, public policy.

Make the news proportional and comprehensive: Journalism is our modern cartography. It provides citizens with a map to help them navigate society. As with any map, it's worth is determined by its completeness and proportionality, with the major being given greater prominence than the insignificant.(Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstein, 2001).

A cornerstone of truthfulness is keeping news in proportion. Inflating experiences for the sake of sensation, ignoring others, stereotyping, or being overly negative all contribute to a less trustworthy map. All affected communities, not simply those with appealing demographics, are included in the most complete maps. The best stories take into account a variety of backgrounds and viewpoints. Despite the fact that proportion and comprehensiveness are subjective, their importance is not diminished by their ambiguity.(Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstein,2001).

**Journalists have an obligation to personal conscience:** From the workplace to the boardroom, every journalist must have a personal sense of ethics and duty, a moral compass. Furthermore, they have a responsibility to express their own conscience in public and to allow others to do so as well. They must be willing to evaluate their own work and disagree with other people's work if fairness and accuracy require it.(Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstein,2001).

News organizations do a good job of fostering this independence by pushing people to express themselves. Conversation and debate help to foster the intellectual diversity of thoughts and views that is required to comprehend and accurately depict a society that is becoming increasingly varied. It's pointless to have a diverse newsroom if those varied views aren't heard or spoken. The following principles of journalism each have their own set of criteria for determining whether a media outlet embodies them or not.

### **2.3.2.1. Elements of Principles of Journalism**

Journalists have a responsibility to give their viewers with accurate, objective, unbiased, and balanced news. Journalists must be devoid of any prejudices in order to fulfill this role, and they must incorporate versions from all relevant or impacted parties in their stories. (Shoemaker, 1997). A journalist's credibility is built on his or her professional honesty. Journalists should obtain, report, and interpret information in an honest, fair, balanced, independent, responsible, and fearless manner. Here are some criteria for core journalism principles that journalists should always examine when doing any journalistic work. The news production of the sampled media will also be evaluated using the criteria stated below.

#### **1. Objectivity**

Objectivity has always been a controversial subject in journalism, and as a result, there are many diverse perspectives on it. Objectivity is defined by media academics such as Gans (2004) and Tuchman (2000) as an analysis of the substance of gathered news materials. Objectivity, according to Glasser (1992), is a balancing of views reconstructed by a journalist and presented against autonomous thought. It's tough to judge a journalist's objectivity because the trustworthiness of data obtained by the journalist is at the core of objectivity. The "notion" of objectivity, in Glasser's opinion is defective in comparison to the newsman's mission of reporting responsibly. As a result, objectivity is a professional principle by which journalists responsibly produce news and deliver it to their audience as a finished product (Glasser, 1992).

When it comes to determining the objectivity of journalistic reporting, the following factors have been considered as critical.

##### **➤ News selection procedures and gate keeping;**

"Gatekeepers are editors who judge the newsworthiness of news information acquired," according to Kurt, as quoted by White (1997) and Shoemaker (1997). The phrase "gatekeeper" refers to a phenomenon that has been portrayed in the media as a significant procedure (White, 1997). Its purpose is to define the process through which news flows via channels that verify facts, assess the news' reliability, and approve its publication. The role of the gatekeeper in news organizations is to maintain journalistic ideals. Despite their knowledge and experience with

news selection and gathering, gatekeepers are still influenced by internal and external factors when making decisions about news materials. Shoemaker (1997), p. 57.

- **The impact or influence of culture;** in a journalistic environment, objectivity is a crucial value that journalists use to make sense of events. Its ties to various cultures, on the other hand, can influence its application to the point that a journalist becomes biased towards the subject.

- **Ownership;**

Editors' decisions on news stories might be influenced by media owners (Gans, 1979:193). The reason for this is that the owners have commercial or political interests that are incompatible with the standards of journalism such as accuracy, balance, fairness, accountability, and impartiality.

- **Deadlines;**

In newsrooms, deadlines have a significant impact on news production. All journalists process material over a set period of time, during which they must organize the data gathered and make it available to editors for further evaluation and editing. Due to a lack of time, reporters are forced to seek background material from known sources for quick access in order to fulfill deadlines (Shoemaker and Reese, 1996).

Factors to the journalist, personal relationships with news sources, and organizational structures, according to (Gans, 1979), all have an impact on the impartiality of journalism practices.

## **2. Fairness and balance**

In a journalistic context, fairness is properly reporting the truth but also examining every aspect and point of view available. When bits of quotes and facts are used selectively to create a story, readers of that topic or even a person are misled. This can therefore lead to ethical considerations for that writer in terms of the impact on the topic and the readers' personal judgment. "It indicates a reasonable but not necessarily comprehensive division between reporting and comment," Gratten (1998) noted. It involves refusing to be misled by your own intensely personal likes and dislikes of people."

Balance, according to (Fico and Soffin, 1995), in the journalistic context indicates that we have a responsibility to be objective despite our personal opinions and to present a variety of viewpoints in order to remain neutral on a topic. Allowing readers to form their own opinions based on a variety of perspectives maintains the story's balance because the public is not persuaded toward a specific conclusion based on a single biased viewpoint. The following points, according to (Fico and Soffin, 1995), are critical for a fair and balanced journalistic report.

➤ **Selection of news**

Newsrooms are always faced with the task of deciding which stories to cover and which to ignore. If the selection of stories is not done honestly, it can generate a very basic bias. Simply because you disagree with a government, a group, or an individual does not mean you can ignore all positive articles about them and only cover those that are negative. You should be balanced in your approach.

➤ **Choice of sources**

Even if you have to overcome a personal predisposition and choose to cover a subject that you disagree with, you must ensure that your sources of information are impartial. It's not fair to choose an attractive individual to interview for a cause you favor over an unattractive or muddled person to interview for a cause you oppose.

➤ **"No comment"**

In some situations, someone will refuse or be unable to participate in an interview. Perhaps they are simply too preoccupied; perhaps they despise the sound of their own voice. Of course, you should do everything you can to persuade them to participate in the interview, but if that fails, you should not say: "But, oh well, they had their chance and blew it. I'll just present the opposing viewpoint."

➤ **Interviewing techniques**

When conducting the interview, maintain a sense of fairness and balance. It may be difficult to interview someone who opposes you or has done something you don't agree with, but you must remain fair and accurate.

### **3 Independence**

Journalists should not be bound by any other interest than the public's right to know. Journalists should do the following in this regard:

- Avoid conflicts of interest, real or perceived.
- Avoid relationships and actions that could jeopardize your integrity or undermine your credibility.
- If secondary work, political activity, public office, or service in community organizations undermine journalistic integrity, decline gifts, favors, fees, free travel, and preferential treatment.
- Unavoidable conflicts should be disclosed.
- Hold people in positions of power accountable with alertness and courage.
- Deny advertising and special interests preferential treatment and fight their attempts to manipulate news coverage.
- Avoid negotiating for news and be suspicious of sources who give information in exchange for favors or money.

### **4. Responsibility**

Journalists are responsible to their readers, listeners, viewers and each other. Thus journalists should:

- Clarify and explain news coverage, and engage the public in a discussion on journalistic ethics.
- Encourage the public to express their dissatisfaction with the news media.
- Acknowledge and remedy errors as soon as possible.
- Expose unethical journalistic and news media practices.
- Follow the same high standards that they hold others to.

According to Kovach, B., and Rosenstein, T. (2003), journalists should also follow the following guidelines:

- ✓ Test the accuracy of all information sources and take steps to prevent unintended errors.  
It is never acceptable to purposefully manipulate data.

- ✓ Continually seek out the subjects of news stories so that they can respond to claims of wrongdoing.
- ✓ Whenever possible, locate sources. The public has a right to as much information as possible on the reliability of sources.
- ✓ Before promising anonymity, always question sources' motivations. Clarify the terms of any agreement made in exchange for information. Keep your word.
- ✓ Ensure that headlines, news teases, and promotional material, as well as images, video, audio, graphics, sound bites, and quotations, are accurate. They should avoid oversimplifying or highlighting occurrences that aren't relevant.
- ✓ Never distort the content of news images or videos. It is always permitted to enhance images for technical clarity. Montages of labels and photo illustrations.
- ✓ Avoid faked news events or misleading re-enactments. If re-enactment is required to tell a story, make a note of it.
- ✓ Unless typical open procedures will not give facts crucial to the public, avoid using undercover or other secretive means of acquiring information. As part of the plot, the use of such tactics should be explained.
- ✓ Never plagiarize.
- ✓ Even when it is unpopular, openly tell the tale of the diversity and depth of the human experience.
- ✓ Examine their own cultural values before attempting to impose them on others.
- ✓ Avoid making assumptions about someone based on their color, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, region, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance, or socioeconomic standing.
- ✓ Support the free exchange of ideas, even if they disagree with them.
- ✓ Give the voiceless a voice; official and unauthorized sources of information can both be reliable.
- ✓ Identify the difference between advocacy and news reporting. It is important that analysis and comments are clearly identified and do not mislead fact or context.
- ✓ Distinguish news from advertising and stay away from promotional materials. Recognize that there is a specific responsibility to guarantee that public business is performed in the open and that government records are accessible to the public.

The qualities of objectivity, balance and fairness, responsibility, independence, and credibility of the selected sample news produced by Addis Television will be measured using all of the aforementioned guidelines and measurement criteria's of journalistic principles in this study.

#### **2.4. Significance of Code of Ethics for Journalists**

Many journalists around the world have adopted codes of ethics to help them conduct themselves responsibly. Journalists require codes of ethics because they perform their duties "not for themselves but on behalf of the public," implying that news must be truthful and error-free. Kruger (2004), p. 3.

For journalists who have the significant responsibility of serving the public, having codes of ethics is critical. "Codes of ethics are a good place to get high and sometimes even eloquent formulations of the concept that journalism is fundamentally about public service," writes Kruger (2004:3). Aside from that, the codes spell out the terms of journalistic accountability and obligation. This means that establishing or adopting a code of ethics requires journalists to be accountable to the public, their sources, and their professions, as well as to carry out their responsibilities responsibly.

The protection of journalism's freedom, integrity, and identity is also helped by a code of ethics (Campbell, 2004:148). Codes are especially important in Africa, where there is little freedom. This would help to alleviate interference pressure. "If African journalists followed professional ethics, it would be more difficult for governments, individuals, groups, organizations, and pressure groups to influence and interfere with the profession's practices." (Mwaura, 19994:133).

Many media academics believe that a lack of codes, among other things, is one of the reasons journalism is not regarded a profession. Journalists, like other medical and legal professions, should have codes of ethics and be required to follow them. According to (Ronning, 2002:61), codes have been seen and evolved as part of a process that has given journalism a professional stature. Also, according to Mac Donald (1998):

Self-regulatory councils and rules of practice are one way of demonstrating professionalism. These have arisen as a result of attempts at self-regulation in the face of public criticism in order to maintain public trust and establish journalism as a profession. The adoption of a code can be

considered as a powerful symbol of the profession's attempt to explain itself in terms of professional standards (Mac Donald, 1998:78).

Professionalism is frequently tied to the promotion of rules of behavior, according to Keeble (2001:131). "Ethical rules, in fact, assist to form a profession's collective conscience."

Journalists that adhere to their rules acquire credibility from the general public once more. They make responsible use of their freedom of expression. They are dedicated to keeping their sources private. According to Ronning (2002:61), apart from banning some unethical actions on the part of journalists, codes of press conduct also serve to protect press freedom. "...media ethics becomes a guarantor of press freedom." For this reason, press codes require journalists to secure confidential sources of information in order to maintain their independence."

Fairness, the separation of fact and opinion, the need for accuracy combined with the responsibility to correct errors, maintaining confidentiality sources, upholding journalists' responsibility to protect citizens' right to freedom of expression, recognizing a duty to defend the dignity and independence of the profession, and protecting people's right to information are some of the main underlying values in codes around the world, according to Keeble(2001:14) (particularly with respect to political and financial they report on).

As a result, journalists, particularly senior editors, are encouraged to come together to adopt common codes of ethics, which are thought to improve the ethical climate of media organizations. "Such codes can also be referenced as proof of a socially responsible institution that is unwilling to tolerate unethical actions," according to the report. (Day, 2003, p. 441)

## **2.5. Factors Affecting Journalists to Write Unfair and unbalanced Reports**

*1. Sensitive issues:* The first reason, as mentioned in (Harper, 2008), is that when journalists are confronted with a sensitive issue such as a war or an election, the likelihood of their report being prejudiced to one side increases. According to Hiram Johnson, a 1917 American senator (Sanders, 2003, p.45), "the first casualty of war is truth," and "war times are a good example of how journalists are forced to broadcast unbalanced, unfair, biased, and false reports."

2. **Politics:** Another argument is that government-suppressed journalists would tell the tale from the government's point of view. They wouldn't be able to provide the opposing viewpoint to what the government is promoting. (HarperCollins, 2008)

3. **Bias:** is the third element that causes journalists to publish imbalanced and unjust news. Because of the journalist's own bias, stereotypes, and subjective judgment, the news story is unjust (Retief, 2002: 193-194).

4. **The media agenda:** is another factor that skews the news in favor of one side, making the tale completely unjust and imbalanced (MacDonald and Petheram, 1998: 62).

5. **Financial problem:** would be a contributing aspect in this ethical problem at times. When a reporter receives freebies from a company, he or she will eventually write too much praise for the brand (Sanders, 2003:122).

6. **Journalist attachment:** Journalists will promise to present the facts in a biased or unjust manner to a specific group or company (Bell, 1998:16).

## 2.6. News Selection Process

Journalists and media organizations use a variety of criteria to choose which stories to cover. The selection process necessitates that media professionals understand the fundamentals of journalism. The dynamic nature of news, on the other hand, has an impact on the selecting process. As a result, the substance and formats of news might vary depending on the context.

The media does not just report on newsworthy events as they occur. The end result of many processes is news. According to MacDougall (1977), billions of simultaneous events occur throughout the world at any given time... all of these occurrences are potentially news. They don't become famous unless some news source reports on them. In other words, the news is a report of an occurrence rather than something inherent in the event itself.

Journalists are guided by guidelines when it comes to selecting news. The news value is one of these rules. News values are employed in two ways, according to Golding and Elliot (1979). They are criteria for selecting items worthy of inclusion in the final product from the material accessible to the newsroom. Second, they serve as guidelines for presenting items to an audience, suggesting what to emphasize, what to exclude, and where to prioritize in the preparation of

materials for presentation. According to these researchers (Golding and Elliot, 1979: 114-123), news values are derived from three unstated or implicit assumptions or judgments.

**The audience:** Is this anything that the audience will care about or something that will keep their attention? Is it of known interest, and will it be comprehended, enjoyed, registered, and seen as relevant?

**Accessibility:** In two ways: prominence and ease of capture. Prominence: to what extent is the news organization aware of the occurrence, how obvious is it, and has it made itself known? Ease of capture: how accessible is the event to journalists, is it physically accessible, technically controllable, in a form suited to journalism, is it ready prepared for easy coverage, and will it demand significant resources to obtain?

**Fit:** Is the item compatible with the practicalities of production routines, as well as technical and organizational capabilities? Is it compatible with the demands and limits of program production as well as the medium's limitations? Is it logical in light of what we already know about the topic?

Gans (2004:78) divides news selection into four broad categories. The first is journalist-centered, in which journalists are in charge of selection. Journalists are in charge of selecting and gathering news articles in this situation. It is feasible to conclude that the content of news can be influenced in this way.

The involvement of the news organization in the news selection process is the focus of Gans' second theory. This demonstrates the influence of news organizations on the selection and molding of news stories. This suggests that journalists are expected to select and gather news stories from their organization's point of view. The organization's job is to determine whether or not something is newsworthy. The power is not in the hands of journalists in this case.

The event-centered hypothesis, sometimes known as the "Mirror theory," is the third theory. This is where events play a key part in the selection and gathering of news. The fourth hypothesis focuses on the factors that have a significant impact on the news gathering and selection procedures. Economic, political, technological, and other variables can all influence the way news is produced.

## 2.7 Theoretical framework

### 2.7.1. Social responsibility theory

As indicated by Kevin (2003, P.14-15) the purpose of theory is to explain, comprehend and interpret phenomena and put forward propositions suggesting why such phenomena occur in the manner they do. In trying to understand how the media work, their role in society and their impact on individuals we cannot survive by observation alone. We have to make choices about what is important, what are the main ideas that enable us to organize our observations and make sense of the variety of information available and provide the best guide as to what to investigate. The theory of social responsibility is a modification of libertarian concept. It has developed in the 1940s in the U.S., where the monopolistic situation on the media market and disputable journalistic practices have led to advocacy of moral restriction on the freedom of journalism. Unlike the libertarian theory of journalism that theory stresses the importance of conflict to encourage public debate. Anyone who wants to tell something has the right to use media. Socially responsible media are controlled by opinion of the community, consumer actions and professional ethics. Journalists should avoid interference with the privacy and fundamental interests of society Erjavec and Zajc (2011, P.13). On the other side McQuail (2010, p341-342) associate the foundation of social responsibility theory with the 1947 Commission on Freedom of the Press.

*In response to widespread criticism of the American newspaper press, especially because of its sensationalism and commercialism, but also its political imbalance and monopoly tendencies, a private commission of inquiry was set up in 1942 and reported in 1947 (Hutchins, 1947). The aim of the commission was „to examine areas and circumstances under which the press of the United States is succeeding or failing; to discover where free expression is or is not limited, whether by government censorship pressure from readers or advertisers or the un wisdom of its proprietors or the timidity of its management“. The commission forms an important milestone in the present story for several reasons. It was the first of many such inquiries and reports, often initiated by governments to look into the failure of the*

*media to meet the needs of society and the possibilities for reform.....The findings of the commission (Hutchins, 1947) were critical of the press for its frequent failings and for being so limited in the access it gave to voices outside the circle of a privileged and powerful minority. The report coined the notion of social responsibility.*

The view that media audiences are simply passive consumers of what they see, hear and read has been challenged. Emphasis is placed on the audience as active consumers of the output of the media. Individuals are regarded as using the media to satisfy a range of needs, which could include anything from enabling them to escape the daily problems of their lives to helping them construct their sense of who and what they are....Thus the key question concerning media effects centers on the relationship between the media and their audiences, and the power of the media to influence their audiences Kevin (2003, P.8).

Much of the classic sociology of journalism of this era was concerned with the critique of the ideology of journalistic professionalism, and certainly it would be naive in the extreme to accept the claims of journalists to serve the public purely at face value. Nevertheless, the adoption of an ideology of journalism as a —public trust is an important historical development and should not be dismissed as —mere ideology any more than it should be accepted as pure altruism Hallin and Mancini (2004, pp.36-37.)

McQuail (1987.P, 344) summarizes the basic principles of social responsibility theory as follows:-

- The media have obligations to society, and media ownership is a public trust
- News media should be truthful, accurate, fair, objective and relevant
- The media should be free, but self-regulated
- The media should follow agreed codes of ethics and professional conduct
- Under some circumstances, government may need to intervene to safeguard the public interest.

William Hocking as cited by McQuail (2010, P.343) states ‘Inseparable from the right of the press to be free has been the right of the people to have a free press. But the public interest has advanced beyond that point; it is now the right of the people to have an adequate press.’ And of the two rights, he added: ‘it is the right of the public that now takes precedence’. This is one fundamental basis for the demand of responsibility. The social benefits that Ethiopia now expects of its media are comparable to those expectations of long that surrounded the birth of the Social Responsibility Theory Yikunnoamlak (2008, P.9).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. Research Methodologies**

#### **3.1. Introduction**

This chapter of the study discussed, the ways in which data were collected and analyzed towards answering the research questions designed. The areas of focus include the research design and method, data collection tools, time frame, selection of stories, and data analysis procedures.

#### **3.2 Research design and Method**

The structure of research can be thought of as the "glue" that ties all of the pieces of a research project together; in other words, it is a blueprint for the proposed study endeavor. Different social scientists define research design in different ways; some of the definitions include: "A research design is the creation of conditions for the gathering and analysis of data in a manner that tries to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy and method," according to Jahoda, Deutch, and Cook (2005). "Research design" refers to the "plan, structure, method, and inquiry conceived to ensure that the search question is answered and variance is controlled." According to Henry Manheim, research design not only predicts and describes the seemingly countless decisions associated with data collection, processing, and analysis, but it also provides a logical foundation for these judgments.

Wimmer & Dominick (2003) defined research design as "A master plan describing the methods and procedure for collecting and analyzing the needed information," The definitions emphasize a systematic approach to gathering the proper data for interpretations that is both economical and procedural. Through fact, the research design is the framework in which the research is carried out: In this regard, because this was a descriptive study, the data would be collected in such a way that they would indicate how much the news provided by Addis Television (ATV) adheres to journalistic ideals.

The researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to cross-check and validate the reliability of a specific study and the validity of the data acquired. The employment of both qualitative and quantitative methods, according to McNeill & Chapman (2005), is referred

to as mixed, and employing both of them is very necessary to check the accuracy of the data acquired from the sampled media. Furthermore, Creswell (2007) claims that the quantitative is less detailed and the qualitative is subjective. As a result, the greatest answer is to combine them in order to achieve a superior result. A study's overall strength outweighs both qualitative and quantitative research.

Shoemaker and Reese (1996) emphasize the significance of combining quantitative and qualitative content analysis methodologies in order to properly comprehend the meaning and potential consequences of media texts. As a result, quantitative results will support qualitative analysis, and it is critical to double-check the accuracy of data collected by each approach. As a result, the researcher employed mixed method approach to collect and analyze data from the sampled media in order to come up with a conclusion and thesis recommendation.

### **3.2.1. Quantitative content analysis**

The researcher used content analysis because it became a central method in communication research according to Lovejoy, Watson, Lacy, & Riffe (2015). On the basis of clear criteria, content analysis is all about making valid, reproducible, and objective judgments about the message. Letters, diaries, newspaper articles, folk ballads, short stories, radio and television messages, documents, texts, or any symbols can be used for content analysis (Prasad, 2008).

Media content is characterized by a wide range of phenomena, including the medium, production techniques, messages, sources quoted or referred to, and context, according to Shoemaker and Reese (1996), and the task of content analysis is to impose some sort of order on these phenomena in order to grasp their meaning. According to the definitions above, content analysis is a systematic method of summarizing and drawing conclusions based on data acquired from the selected medium that is free of researcher bias and quantifiable.

As a result, the quantitative content analysis in this study was undertaken by counting and categorizing the news stories based on how many of them lack features of objectivity, independence, fairness and balance, and credibility. Also, how many news stories from the sampling media contain features of objectivity, fairness, and balance, and how many news stories have features of objectivity, fairness, and balance, and credibility? The variables were the

reputation of the news stories, the length of the news stories, and the aspects of balance, objectivity, credibility, and other journalistic standards in relation to the selected news stories.

### **3.2.1.1. Reliability and Validity in Quantitative Research**

The concepts of reliability and validity in quantitative research, according to Creswell (2014), indicate two strands: To begin, consider whether the outcome is repeatable in terms of reliability. Second, there's the issue of validity, or if the methods of measurement are accurate and measuring what they're supposed to measure.

#### **3.2.1.1. 1. Reliability in quantitative research**

In quantitative research, reliability is defined by Joppe (2000, p. 1) as the degree to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under study. If the results of a study can be replicated using similar methodology, the research instrument is considered to be reliable.

In quantitative research, Kirk and Miller (1986) distinguish three categories of reliability: (1) the degree to which a measurement remains the same when given repeatedly; (2) the stability of a measurement across time; and (3) the similarity of measures within a specific time period (pp. 41-42).

Charles (1995) believes that using the test-retest procedure at two distinct times can determine the consistency with which test items are answered or whether an individual's scores remain relatively the same. Stability is the name given to this feature of the instrument. The results should be comparable if we're dealing with a stable measure. A high level of stability shows a high level of reliability, implying that the results can be repeated. As a result, the researcher conducted a test-retest on the quantitative data findings to ensure its reliability for this study. Because the researcher has not respondents on the quantitative method of the study, so he analyzed the contents and had a test retest check on the findings.

#### **3.2.1.1. 2. Validity in quantitative research**

In quantitative research, validity refers to whether the methodologies, approaches, and techniques are relevant to or measure the issues you want to explore. According to Joppe (2000), validity in quantitative research is defined as follows:

Validity assesses if the research accurately measures what it was designed to measure or whether the research findings are accurate. In other words, can you strike "the bull's eye" of the study object with the research instrument? Researchers usually establish validity by asking a series of questions and then looking for answers in other people's research.

According to Creswell (2014), the present study employed two forms of validity namely: (a) content validity, which is defined as "the degree to which items in an instrument reflect the content universe to which the instrument will be generalized" (do the items measure the content they were intended to measure?), (b) Face validity; It assesses the questionnaire's appearance in terms of feasibility, readability, style and formatting consistency, and the clarity of the language used. In other words, face validity refers to researchers' subjective evaluations of the measuring instrument's presentation and relevance, such as whether the items in the instrument appear to be relevant, rational, unambiguous, and clear (Oluwatayo, 2012).

As a result, the researcher used content and face validity in this study. According to Kruppendorff. H. (2003), content validity refers to how well a psychological test captures all of the characteristics that constitute the idea it claims to evaluate. As a result, the researcher examined all of the news content sampled in terms of journalism principles.

According to Krippendorff. H. (2003), content analysts rely on face validity perhaps more than researchers who use other methods of inquiry because content analysis is fundamentally concerned with text readings, symbol interpretations, and how images are seen, all of which are largely rooted in common sense, in the shared culture in which such interpretations are made, which is difficult to measure but often highly reliable at a given time. As a result, the researcher showed his advisor, coders, and other content specialists the checklists for measuring the practice of journalistic principles on Addis TV. (See Appendix E).

### **3.2.2. Qualitative content analysis**

According to Mayting (2000), qualitative content analysis can be used to any type of recorded communication, including interview transcripts, discourses, observation procedures, videotapes, and documents. According to Connolly-Ahern & Broadway (2008), cited in (Marais, 2012), qualitative content analysis is defined as follows: Qualitative content analysis involves extensive and frequent engagement with a text, as well as a comprehensive examination of the material in order to find frameworks.

Hence, qualitative content analysis is a research approach for analyzing text data by reading contents carefully. It assists in determining human behavior, opinion, and other information that is difficult to gather by quantitative content analysis because it involves lengthy involvement with a text. As a result, the qualitative content analysis was used to describe the sampled news contents produced by Addis Television in terms of journalism principles. When examining the sampled news productions, this form of research approach also allowed the researcher to answer the question of what.

### **3.2.2.1. Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research**

The study of trustworthiness is critical in qualitative research to assure reliability. While establishing good quality studies in qualitative research through reliability and validity, Seale (1999) claims that "the trustworthiness of a study report lies at the heart of concerns typically articulated as validity and reliability" (p. 266). The concept of validity is more important in qualitative research than dependability. It is, according to Maxwell (1996: 87), "the credibility of a description, conclusion, explanation, interpretation, or other kind of account." "Since there can be no validity without reliability, a demonstration of the former [validity] is sufficient to establish the latter [reliability," Lincoln and Guba (1985) write to broaden the scope of reliability conceptualization and reveal the congruence of reliability and validity in qualitative research. (See p. 316). When it comes to the researcher's talent and expertise in any qualitative research, Patton (2001) believes that reliability is a result of the study's validity.

#### **3.2.2.1. 1. Reliability in Qualitative Research**

According to Yin (2009), qualitative researchers should document the procedures of their case studies and as many of the steps of the procedures as possible. He also suggested creating a detailed case study protocol and database so that others may replicate the process. Gibbs (2007) suggested the following approaches for assessing qualitative reliability:

- Double-check transcripts to ensure they don't include any evident transcription errors.
- Ensure that during the coding process, there is no drift in the definition of codes or a shift in the meaning of the codes. This can be performed by comparing data to the codes on a regular basis and keeping track of the codes and their definitions in memos.
- When conducting team research, keep the coders in touch by holding regular meetings and exchanging the findings.

- Compare independently produced results to cross-check codes developed by various researchers. Proposal writers should include several of these processes as evidence that their proposed study would produce consistent results. Gibbs (2007) suggests that a proposal include various techniques and that single researchers locate another individual to cross-check their codes for what is known as inter-coder agreement (or cross-checking).

For this study, the researcher used the inter-coder agreement to verify the reliability of the data acquired through qualitative methods, as described by Gibbs (2007), because such an agreement might be based on whether two or more coders agree on codes used for the same content. To test the level of coding consistency, the researcher used two coders on the same news content. For good qualitative reliability, Miles and Huberman (1994) advised that coding consistency be in agreement at least 80% of the time.

### **3.2.2.1. 2. Validity in Qualitative Research**

Validity is one of qualitative research's strengths, and it involves establishing whether the findings are correct from the perspective of the researcher, the participant, or the account's readers (Creswell & Miller, 2000). Validity is a topic that receives a lot of attention in the qualitative literature, including terms like trustworthiness, authenticity, and credibility (Creswell & Miller, 2000). (Lincoln, Lynham, & Guba, 2011).

According to Creswell (2014), a procedural viewpoint recommends identifying and discussing one or more ways accessible to check the accuracy of the findings in research proposals. Validity strategies are actively incorporated by the researcher into their proposal. Multiple approaches, according to Creswell (2014), should improve the researcher's ability to judge the correctness of findings as well as persuade readers of that accuracy. There are eight basic strategies, going from the most commonly used and simple to the less frequently used and more complicated to implement two of them are:

- *Triangulate* different data sources of information by examining evidence from the sources and using it to build a coherent justification for themes. This method can be claimed as adding to the validity of the study if themes are created based on the convergence of different sources of data or opinions from participants.
- Use *member checking* to determine the accuracy of the qualitative findings through taking the final report or specific descriptions or themes back to participants and determining whether these

Participants feel that they are accurate. This does not imply returning the raw transcripts for verification; rather, the researcher returns portions of the polished or semi-polished result, such as the principal findings, themes, case analysis, grounded theory, cultural description, and so on. This approach may entail conducting a follow-up interview with study participants and giving them the opportunity to remark on the findings.

The researcher used these two strategies the triangulation and members checking techniques to examine the validity of the findings in this study, as well as the procedures mentioned above to check the validity of qualitative data. Because this method allows the researcher to cross-check the validity of the findings from both research methods and also has a chance to determine the accuracy of the qualitative findings by returning the final report or specific descriptions or themes to participants and asking if they believe they are accurate. This approach involved conducting a follow-up interview with study participants and giving them the opportunity to remark on the findings.

### **3.2.3. Unit of Analysis**

According to Wimmer & Dominick (2006), the unit of analysis might be a single word or symbol, a theme (a single assertion about one subject), or an entire article or story in written content. The information can consist of interview transcripts, documents, blogs, surveys, pictures, videos etc. In this study, all selected sample news productions in a sampled period of time was included. Thus, the unit of analysis of this study was the content of each news productions.

### **3.2.4. Coding and Content Categories**

The analytic task of giving codes to non-numeric data is known as coding. Language data coding is a technique that has been employed in a variety of research traditions. In traditional content analysis, coding is referred to as "human coding," and it is done with the help of a codebook, which, according to Neuendorf (2016), should be set up ahead of time and "so thorough and unambiguous as to nearly remove individual variances among coders." In qualitative research, coding is defined as the process of creating and assigning a word or phrase to symbolize, summarize, or otherwise capture some aspect of "a section of language-based or visual data," often in collaboration with that data (Saldaa, 2016).

The researcher of this study employed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The qualitative method of this study was in-depth interview and qualitative content analysis, and the researcher also used Statistical Package for Social Scientists in its quantitative method to help identify and categorize gathered data in different forms, which is almost compatible with the other categories of study. The qualitative method of in-depth interview allows the study to better examine the cause and effect of each unit of study in the study period.

The media can categorize topics, subjects, or issues into different sub-categories in content analysis. It's a study of which components of the news get the most attention, as well as the types of subjects that get the most attention. This classification of issues covered in a broad region of coverage chosen for analysis serves as a starting point for investigating media material (Anders et al, 1998). The researcher has developed categories in order to examine significant content in this study. As a result, the researcher classified the news stories as follows:-

**Kinds of /dominant/ news items covered:** These contain the types of stories (news) that were broadcast within the specified time period. Environmental, economic, political, agricultural, business, social, whether, and other topics may be covered in these news items.

**Sources of the story:** This indicates the person, place, or thing from whom the station obtains data. A person who gives information for a news story is referred to as a source. It's critical to understand who their primary and most common news sources were at any particular point in time. Government officials, community members, NGOs, specialists, documents, conducted research, and internet sources are all possible sources. This enables you to understand how the institution employs a variety of sources to diversify their sources and improve source creditability.

**Expert opinion in the story:** This is an expert's participation in the story. It refers to a professional's opinion or point of view on a topic based on their knowledge or experience.

**Features of objectivity:** One of the attributes that represented 'excellent journalism' was objectivity. Journalists should work to maintain public trust in journalism's objectivity. News selection, ownership, the impact or influence of culture, and deadlines are all elements that influence whether or not the news is objective. This has the advantage of determining whether Addis TV's news is objective or not.

**Features of fairness& balance:** The selection of news, choice of sources, interviewing procedures, and other factors can all be used to assess the fairness and balance of news production. Based on these characteristics, it is possible to determine whether Addis TV's news is fair and balanced or not.

**Features of accountability:** The ability to hold people accountable is a proven evidence of professionalism and responsible journalism. When journalists make mistakes, they must correct them and express apologies in a sincere rather than cynical manner. They pay attention to their audience's concerns. They may not be able to control what readers write or say, but when journalists are unfair, they will always provide remedies. This makes it easier to understand how Addis TV journalists are held accountable for their work.

**Features of Independence:** Journalists should not be obligated by any other interest than the public's right to know. This will also help how much Addis TV journalists are free from any interference when they produce their news.

**Features of credibility:** In order to achieve and keep credibility, journalists are supposed to present issues from multi angles so that the public confidence towards journalists develop. And this will help to indicate how news productions of Addis TV have covered an issue from different angles.

**Challenges on news production:** this will show the major challenges to produce news in Addis TV based on the principles of journalism.

### **3.2.5. Number of Coders**

For this study the researcher developed the check list for the coders based on the principles of journalism to measure a news on the basis of criteria's of features of objectivity, balance and fairness, independence, responsibility and credibility. After this the researcher also selected two coders before starting coding the data. Dominick and Wimmer assert that "two to six coders could be employed in a content analysis method" (2006:162). Therefore, the coding was done by two coders, who are journalists in Fana broadcasting corporate and Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation. Before the coders started coding the researcher provided the necessary explanation on the purpose of the study, the coding categories as well as how to code the categories. After this, the coders took samples which are 20 % of the total sampled 266 Amharic news production

of Addis television, in which each coder has taken 54 news productions. The two coders discussed on the coding tuition cautiously and coded news productions contained 54 news to check inter coder reliabilities. The agreements of the two coders were 49 on the content categories of the issues. Applying the inter coder reliability formula, which advocated a method of computing inter coder reliability by calculating a coefficient of reliability.

It is calculated by dividing the number of stories placed in the same category by dividing the number of units coded. (Wimmer and Dominick, 2011)

Hence,

$$\text{Coefficient of reliability} = \frac{\text{Number of units in the same category}}{\text{Total number of units coded}}$$

$$R = \frac{2M}{N1+N2}$$

In which M refers to the number of coding decisions, on which the two coders agree, and N1 And N2 are the total number of coding decisions made by the first and the second coder respectively.

Therefore, the two coders mediated a sample of 54 news productions and agreed on 49 of the categories, and then the calculation is,

$$R = \frac{2(49)}{54 + 54} = \frac{98}{108} = 0.90$$

This implies the inter coder reliability is 90%. This means as Holsti (1969) indicated this data implied the code is reliable and acceptable, because most broadcasted content analysis typically report a minimum reliability of 0.7 (Ibid).

### 3.2.6. In-depth interview

The in-depth interview method is a qualitative research technique that entails conducting lengthy individual interviews with a small number of respondents to learn more about their opinions on a specific idea, issue, Program, or situation (Boyce & Neale, 2006).

There are numerous advantages to doing an in-depth interview. It allows the researcher to conduct the interview in a variety of formats in order to obtain a variety of perspectives on a wide range of subjects. It also allows the researcher to ask follow-up questions (Jensen & Jankowski 1991).

The researcher conducted an in-depth interview with journalists from Addis Television. In this study, the interviews were crucial in determining how news is produced based on journalistic principles, and if the sampled news items lack features of balance, objectivity, fairness, responsibility, and other journalistic principles, they played a critical role in determining why.

The interviews were conducted with a senior editor and three reporters from the selected TV station. The researcher selected those informants after investigating their contribution for the selected media news production and based on the award they got from their institution by becoming the best journalists of the media for the half year of 2013 EC. Moreover, the selected informants are assumed to hold important positions (reporters and editor) in preparing the stories.

### **3.3. Sampling Techniques and procedures**

A sample is a set of units or participants drawn from a population in order to save time and provide reliable and unbiased estimations of the population's status in relation to the research issue (Dane 1990:288; Schofield 2006: 26). Deacon (1999) identifies two kinds of sampling techniques: probability or random sampling (e.g., simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, cluster sampling) and non-probability or non-random sampling (e.g., purposive sampling, quota sampling, convenience sampling, snowball sampling, accidental sampling).

Sampling universe of qualitative content analysis usually consists of selected texts which can inform the research questions being investigated (Smith, 1975:218). For this study Amharic news of Addis TV broadcast for three months were taken as the sampling population or sampling universe. They make a total of 460 news. The selected sample data is limited to three months. Sampling was done depending on the advice given by Deacon et al (1999). Deacon et al (1999: 121) says "The entire sample is constrained by time, energy, money, manpower, equipment, and access to appropriate places for measuring every single item or site within the parent population or whole sampling frame." For that reason, an "appropriate sampling strategy" that is also advised by Deacon et al (1999) is adopted in order to obtain a representative, and statistically valid sample of the whole. Depending on that, from the sampling universe, sample news were

selected for analysis with a stratified sampling method, a type of simple random sampling method, that ensures the proper representation of the stratification variables to enhance representation of other variables related to them. Taken as a whole, then, a stratified sample is likely to be more representative on a number of variables than a simple random sample. (Babbie, 2010). Therefore, depending on the sampling technique that is mentioned above and based on a simplified population proportion method equation for calculating sample size from smaller population the researcher selected 266 sample news out of 460 total sample news.

### **3.3.1. Selection of News**

Addis Television disseminates news each hour and half of the day. It also has two full news bulletins, afternoon 12: 30 PM and evening 7: 30 AM. And, this study focused only on the evening 7: 30 AM full bulletin which takes 30-40 minutes time duration. The reason to select the evening 7: 30 AM full bulletins is, according to the media editorial policy it is one of the prime-time of the media news are presented at a convenient time for most of the media's viewers to attend, and since the main audiences of the station are commonly at home, at this time of the day, most salient and national and international news are covered during this period.

The research was employed stratified random sampling. As stated by Igwenagu (2016 p.37) stratified sampling can be used by dividing members of the samples into similar sub groups before sampling. In this research project the sample comprises similar sub groups of the news produced on ordinary and extra ordinary days. As stated by Igwenagu (2016, p.37) “stratification is the process of dividing members of the samples into homogenous sub groups before sampling.”

Therefore, stratified random sampling was applied to select the news from the sampled period of time. As explained by Bryman (2012, p.190) in random sampling, each unit of the sample has the same probability of inclusion in the sample. Based on the data obtained from the online platform of Addis Media Network (AMN) the total sample news of the study is calculated in the table as follows.

**N.B. Ordinary day news** – includes all news which transmitted on every day within the sampled period of time except the news which is transmitted on a calendar day/holiday.

**Extra ordinary day news**-News which are transmitted by Addis TV on holidays.

	November	February	April	Total news within 3 months
Total number of news produced with in the month	152	161	147	460
Ordinary event/day news	148	127	140	415
Extra ordinary event/day news	7	29	9	45

After getting the total sample news what is left is calculating the sample size. The researcher will consider 95% confidence level which is universal and tolerable in many researches. Besides, the precession is  $\pm 5\%$ . A simplified population proportion method (Yamane, 1967) is a widespread equation for calculating sample size from smaller population (Yamane, 1967).

The equation is:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n= sample size, N= population size, e= level of precision,

For ordinary news we have N=415, e=0.05

Then the sample size will be calculated as follows:  $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$

$$n = \frac{415}{1 + 415(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{415}{1 + 415(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{415}{1 + 0.9975}, n = \frac{415}{1.9975}$$

$n = 199.7496871089$  which is more than 0.5 that can be shifted into the next number, 216.

Thus, n= is 200 with a non-response rate of 5%

$$\text{This means} = \frac{200(5)}{100} = 10$$

$10+216=226$ , Hence, the sample size for the ordinary day/even news will be 226.

### **For the extra ordinary event/day news**

We have  $N=40$ ,  $e=0.05$

$$n=40/1+40(0.05^2)$$

$$n=40/1+40(0.0025)$$

$$n=40/1+0.1525, n=40/1.1525$$

$n=52.9284164859$  which is more than 0.5 that can be shifted into the next number, 53.

Thus,  $n$  is 37 with a non-response rate of 5%

$$\text{This means} = 40(5) / 100 = 2.65$$

$2.65+37= 39.65$ , approximately = 40 Therefore, the sample size for the extra ordinary day/event news will be 40.

Based on the above data the researcher used a total of 266 randomly selected news for the study, which means 226 of ordinary day news and 40 extra ordinary event news from the total sample produced by the sampled media station, With the proportion rate of around 1:4 for extra ordinary day news and ordinary day news respectively.

### **3.3.2. Time Frame**

According to Wimmer & Dominick (2003) in simple random sampling each subject, element, event, or unit in the population has an equal chance of being selected. Regarding sampling the time frame of the study the researcher use simple random sampling technique by giving each month of a year a number from 1 to 12 and take the news produced on one fourth months of the year which includes November, February and April 2013 EC by a lottery. As we know in the selected months there are many ordinary events or days which covered by the news. In the selected time frame there are also an extraordinary events like the nation and nationalities day which is celebrated on November 29 each year, the day of martyrs (የሰማኦታት ቀን) and Adwa victory day which commemorated on February 12 and 23 each year respectively and also on

April there is celebrations of international labor day and the patriots day. Due to this the researcher had a chance to analyze the news which produced on ordinary and extraordinary days on the selected time periods.

### **3.4. Procedures of Data Collection and Method of Analysis**

This study assessed the professional journalistic practices and challenges of news production on Addis Television. As explained earlier the study employed qualitative and quantitative content analysis on the productions of the sampled media outlet. In addition to the content analysis, the study also employed an in-depth interview with media practitioners to strengthen the results find in content analysis. The data analysis process of this study was started by present the findings obtained from the content analysis. Next, the overall findings were discussed with the results of the key informant interview to enrich the results of qualitative and quantitative content analyses.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Introduction

The main objective of the study was to assess the level of professional practices of journalism in Addis Media Network, with specific reference to Addis TV Amharic news. This chapter examines and discusses the data gathered through content analysis (both quantitative and qualitative) and in-depth interview towards finding answers to the research question based on theoretical framework of the study.

To keep the study's informants confidential, the researcher concealment the names of the key informants and coded them.

### 4.2 Coverage of News

The media does not just report on newsworthy events. News, as explained in Chapter two, is the end result of a number of processes. Golding and Elliot (1979) offered three criteria for news selection: audience, accessibility, and fit, as addressed in chapter two, and here the researcher examines Addis TV's news selection and coverage.

#### 4.2.1. Quantitative content analysis of news coverage

According to the news items analyzed in this study, Addis TV has news selection preferences. It covers news from all over the country and no boundaries for the issues that are reported in the news. But, the majority of the media news focused on events in Addis Ababa and the activities of the deputy mayor of Addis Ababa Mrs. Adanech Abebe. For example:

- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said the act of the people of Addis Ababa supporting the Defense Forces who were attacked by the extremist TPLF should be encouraged and strengthened. ( November 4,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said In connection with the governments crackdown on extremists is no discrimination against the people of Tigray State. ( November 5,2013 E.C)*

- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor, Adanech Abebe said the victory of our army after defending the attack is a clear indication that any wrongdoing against Ethiopia's dignity and sovereignty will not succeed. ( November 8,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor, Adanech Abebe, said the relocation of Fruit and Vegetable Trading in Jan Meda to Haile Garment Market Center which was delayed for the cause of COVID 19 will be completed in a short period of time. ( November 30,2013 E.C)*
- *Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said the administration is working to make Addis Ababa a destination for medical tourism. Addis Ababa City Administration's 700 Million Birr Maternity and Children's Hospital in Addis Ababa was inaugurated by Adanech Abebe.( February 4,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa City Administration Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said the graduates should serve their country as an example of honesty.( February 13,,2013 E.C)*
- *Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said teachers should support to enhance and strengthen their responsibility to shape the next generation.( February 14 ,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa Deputy Mayor, Adanech Abebe, inaugurated the paperless data management system implemented by the February 12 Hospital Medical College.( February 14 ,2013 E.C)*
- *The city of Addis Ababa is developing in different ways; Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said work is underway to benefit the surrounding farmers.( April 2,2013 E.C)*
- *Adanech Abebe, Deputy Mayor of Addis Ababa City Administration, said hatred and alienation should be avoided just as we clean the garbage in our homes.( April 9,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa City Administration Deputy Mayor, Adanech Abebe said work is underway to solve the problems in the business and revenue collection system and establish a fair system. ( April 9,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said more than 1.2 million people have registered to vote for the sixth national election. ( April 14,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa Deputy Mayor, Adanech Abebe, provided financial and material support to the Focus Women and Children Center and Muday Charity. ( April 14,2013 E.C)*

- *Addis Ababa City Administration Deputy Mayor, Mrs. Adanech Abebe has inaugurated more than 37,000 cubic meters of sewage treatment plant. ( April 14,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said the government is working to ensure equitable distribution of wealth among citizens. ( April 14,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa Deputy Mayor, Adanech Abebe, has inaugurated a Tesfa Birhan Feeding Center in Arada Sub-City. ( April 24,2013 E.C)*

There is a lot of news that is very similar to what was stated above.

**Table 4.1**

Total amount of sampled news within 3 months	Ordinary day news	Extra Ordinary day news	Total	percentage
	226	40	266	100%
News based on deputy mayor Adanech Abebe	42	8	50	18.8%

From the total amount of Addis TV's sampled news within three month period of time 50 or 18.8% was news about the deputy mayor of Addis Ababa Mrs. Adanech Abebe.

In addition, Addis TV Amharic news also covers the actions of the prime minster, ministries, authorities, and offices extensively.

- *The Ministry of Defense said that Law enforcement action being taken by the TPLF against the TPLF, the group was spreading false information in the guise of a civil war.( November 2 ,2013 E.C)*
- *Addis Ababa Police Commission announced that it has arrested 242 individuals and 744 firearms commissioned by the TPLF extremist group to create chaos in Addis Ababa.( November 3 ,2013 E.C)*
- *Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed has urged Tigray People's and Special Forces members to refrain from making unnecessary sacrifices in order to prolong his life.( November 4 ,2013 E.C)*

- *Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Dr. Abiy Ahmed said Mekelle town under the control of the Defense Forces.( November 19 ,2013 E.C)*
- *The Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority said it is working to produce more than 100,000 cubic meters of groundwater in the 2021 Ethiopian budget year.( February 1 ,2013 E.C)*
- *The Minister of Culture and Tourism, Dr. Hirut Kassaw, said Adwa victory, a symbol of the identity of the black people and a symbol of freedom, should be considered as an educational institution in higher education.( February 3 ,2013 E.C)*
- *Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister Demeke Mekonnen held talks with Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Mevlot Kasglu. ( February 8 ,2013 E.C)*
- *The Ministry of Science and Higher Education said for the Prosperity Way that Ethiopia committed to special attention would give to the TVET institutions that produce qualified middle and middle class professionals.( February 13,2013 E.C)*
- *The Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Dr. Abiy Ahmed, has laid the foundation stone for the \$ 300 million Roha Medical Center to be built in Gerji area of Addis Ababa.( April 2,2013 E.C)*
- *Ministry of foreign affairs has announced the tripartite negotiation on the Great Ethiopian Renaissance dam carried out in Congo Kinshasa was not successful for the African despising ideology of Sudan and Egypt. ( April 7,2013 E.C)*
- *The National Security Council advises on current national and regional security and safety issues.( April 16,2013 E.C)*
- *Ethiopian Media Authority (EPA) has announced that activities are underway which enable to bring order with the website media propagating the fake news and hatred speeches.( April 26,2013 E.C)*

**Table 4.2**

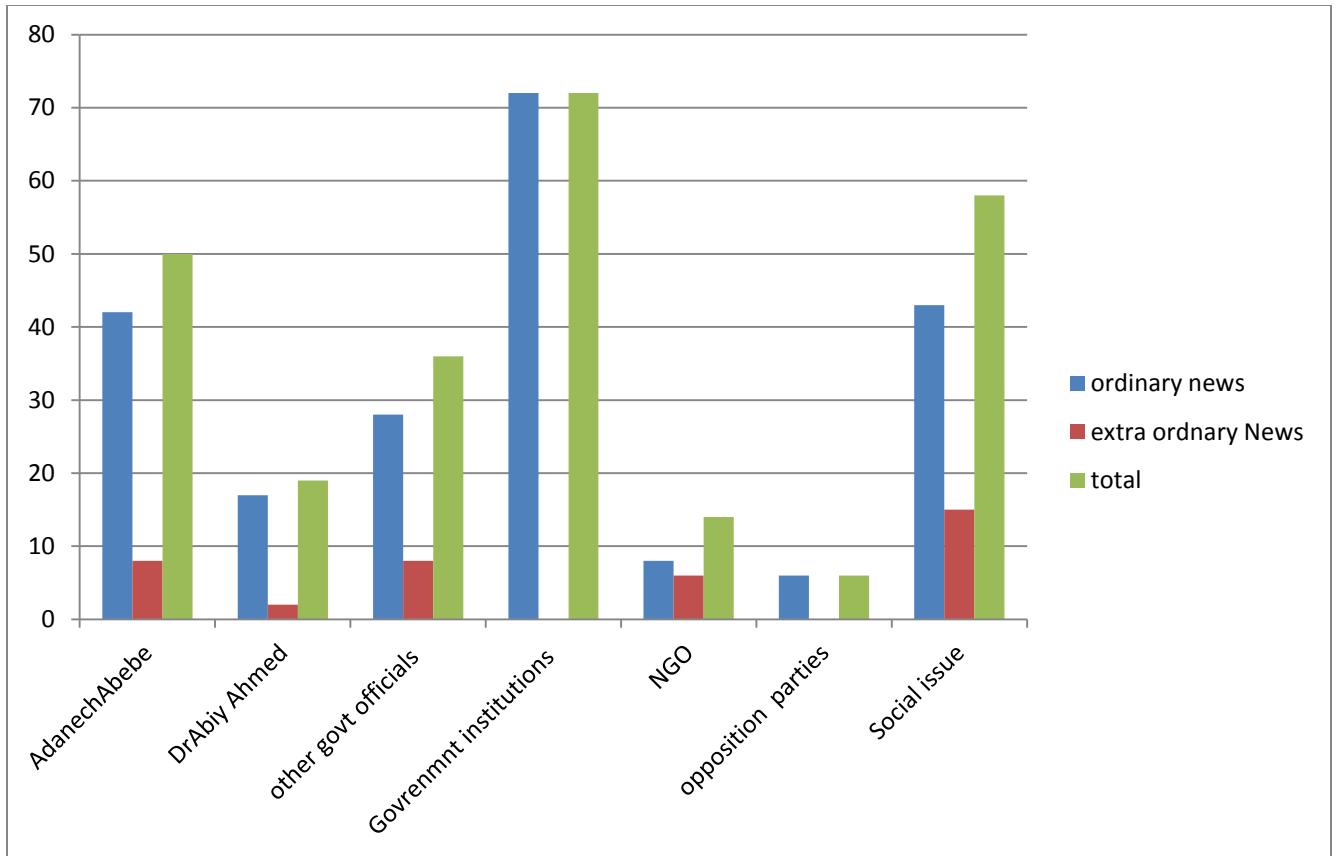
Total amount of sampled news within 3 months	Ordinary day news	Extra Ordinary day news	Total	percentage
	226	40	266	100%
News based on Prime minster Dr Abiy Ahmed	17	2	19	7.14%
News based on the communique of govt Ministries, Authorities, bureaus, sub cities and woredas	72	0	72	27.06%
Total	89	2	91	34.2 %

From the total sampled news of the media 7.14% were about prime minster Dr Abiy Ahmed. In addition other government officials also have 27.06% from the total sampled news. Totally 91 news out of 226 sampled news were about these government officials.

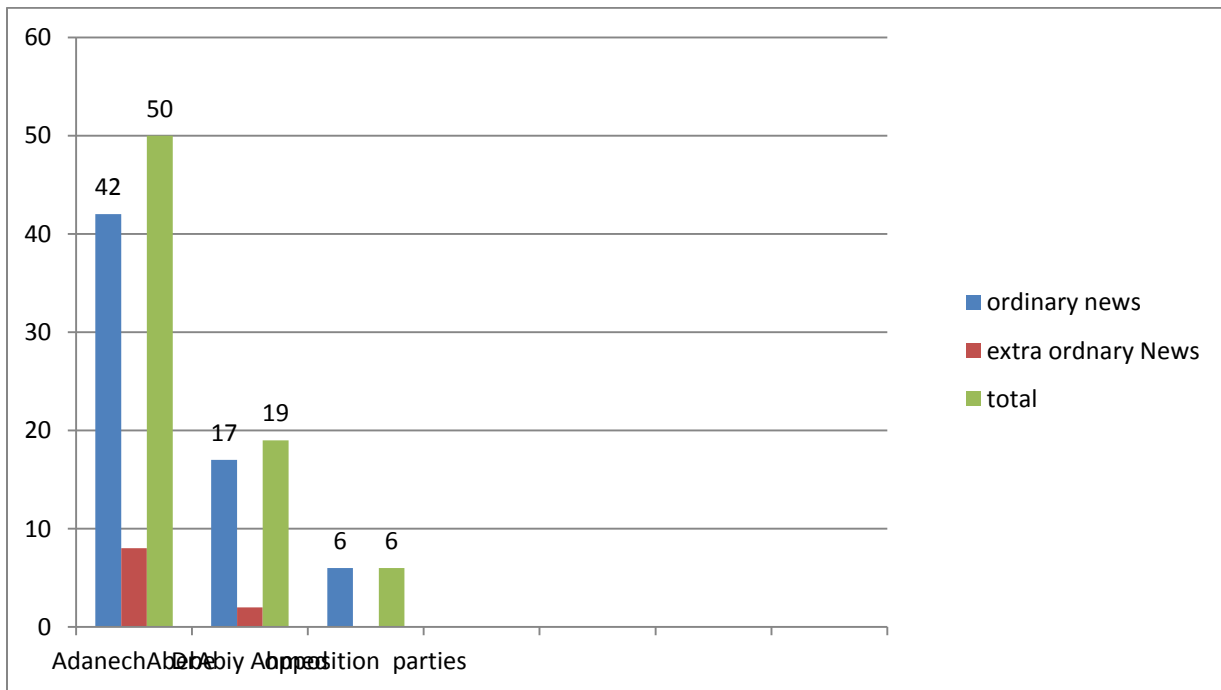
Generally the following table shows as in which area Addis TV focuses on its news selection and coverage with in a sampled period time of 266 randomly selected news.

**Table 4.3**

Total amount of sampled news within 3 months	Ordinary day news	Extra Ordinary day news	Total	percentage
	226	40	266	100%
News based on deputy mayor AdanechAbebe	42	8	50	18.8%
News based on Prime minster Dr Abiy Ahmed	17	2	19	7.14%
News based on other govt officials communique	28	8	36	13.53%
News based on the communique of govt Ministries, Authorities, bureaus, sub cities and woredas	72	0	72	27.06%
News based on non-governmental organizations& religious institutions	8	6	14	5.26%
News based on opposition political parties	6	0	6	2.25%
News based on the social issues like health, education, economy, holydays, traffic etc.	43	15	58	21.83%
News based on scholars	10	1	11	4.13%
Total	226	40	266	100%



**Chart 1\_ News Sources**



**Chart 2\_ News sources comparisons**

The above table and charts can be described in terms of three categories: First, the sources of the news; secondly, the speakers within the news and thirdly the emphasis that each source of news adopted for each of its speakers.

As can be inferred from the above table, government officials were the main speakers within the news broadcasted by Addis TV. As indicated above the deputy mayor of Addis Ababa Mrs. Adanch Abebe appeared in the news 50 times (18.8%) out of 226 news stories. The prime minister DrAbiy Ahmed accounted for about 19 (7.14%) of stories. News based on different government officials' communique covered 36 (13.53%). The communique of government Ministries, Authorities, bureaus, sub cities and districts became speakers within the news about 72 times (27.06%). Non-governmental organizations and religious institutions covered 14 (5.26%) of the news stories. Opposition political parties also appeared 6 (2.25%) times in the news. News based on the social issues like health, education, economy, holydays, traffic etc. covered 58 (21.83%) times. Scholars also had covered 11 (4.13%) of the total news stories.

This implies that government officials at both the federal and city levels were given the highest coverage in Addis TV. For instance out of 226 news stories 69 (25.94%) of the news were based on two higher government officials: the prime minister of the country and the deputy mayor of Addis Ababa. In addition to this other government officials and different federal and city ministries, authorities, bureaus, and sub cities have a total of (40.59%) share of news. According to the findings, government officials and organizations account for (66.53%) of the news sources and their coverage, compared to news based on opposition political parties (2.25 %) or news covered by the general public as a source (21.83%).

Generally government officials were the main speakers within the news broadcasted by Addis TV and the media gives vast coverage of their activities. According to Holmes (1990), the media is a venue where various ideas are entertained. The study's findings appear to contradict this claim because Addis TV's practice reveals that stories are presented from one perspective, implying that officials use the media to promote their agenda.

#### **4.2.2. Qualitative content analysis of news coverage**

The analysis and interpretation of the themes of the categorized titles, tones, and news coverage are all part of qualitative content analysis. Rice and Ezzy (1999:258) describe the process of identifying themes as "careful reading and re-reading of the data." And the researcher also used

this method to identify the themes. Content analysis can be done in a variety of ways by different scholars. Romanowski (2009) presented the common strategies of qualitative content analysis based on Miles and Huberman's (1994) framework of qualitative analytical procedures: (a) The researcher examines the textual data attentively and takes notes; (b) The researcher does data reduction by selecting, focusing, and condensing the content in a way that best answers the research questions; and (c) The researcher organizes, arranges, and displays the condensed data. The researcher discovers themes, patterns, linkages, and omissions that could contribute in answering the research questions based on the display. Furthermore, quotations for supporting the topics and interconnections among the themes could be added. To optimize mutual exclusivity and exhaustiveness, categories could be added, deleted, and altered as needed; and (d) the researcher revisits the data multiple times to check, test, or confirm the themes and patterns observed.

The researcher divides the news content into two categories based on the information gathered: ordinary and extraordinary day news. Ordinary news (news which broadcasted every day with in a sampled period of time with out calanderdays/holydays) includes coverage of politics, economics, health, transportation, water and sanitation, education, agriculture, and industry, among other topics. The news broadcast on various holydays, on the other hand, was grouped and analyzed under the extraordinary day news umbrella. As a result, the essential themes of the news were explored in respect to the categories. Extracts from the sampled news stories and interviews were used in parallel for the analysis.

Journalists and media outlets are accountable for covering issues that influence the public interest, as stated in chapter two. They also serve as watchdogs over authorities' abuses of authority, government wrongdoings, and anyone working for the common good. When we look at the news items used as a sample for this study, we can see that the media houses has a serious professional problem with this issue.

During the time frame, Addis TV broadcasted only a few news items with a watchdog function. The majority of its news stories are limited to reporting on events. These kinds of news stories cannot satisfy the social responsibility function of a media organization with a great goal of making society a better life. However, the majority of the news broadcasted by Addis TV during this time period was success stories. Things that the government has done.

- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor AdanechAbebe announced that she will work hard to ensure the full participation and benefit of the city's youth. (November 10, 2013)*
- *Expansion of schools in Addis Ababa will not only solve temporary problems but also improve the standard of schools persistently, said Jantirara Abay, Deputy Mayor Coordinator of Public Service Institutions.(February 3, 2013 EC)*
- *In Addis Ababa, the recently seized edible oil distributed to consumers' cooperatives.(February 8, 2013 EC)*
- *Addis Ababa Deputy Mayor, AdanechAbebe, provided financial and material support to the Focus Women and Children Center and Muday Charity.(April 19, 2013 EC)*
- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor AdanechAbebe said the government is working to ensure equitable distribution of wealth among citizens.(April 20, 2013 EC)*
- *Addis Ababa Deputy Mayor, AdanechAbebe, has inaugurated a Tesfa Birhan Feeding Center in Arada Sub-City.(April 24, 2013 EC)*

As we see on the above news stories they raises different issue directly related to the public. Almost all of them are a one sided stories which only entertains the idea of the government officials what they are going to do for the public. Any one of the above news stories did not include the idea of the public regarding on the issues. There are a few other stories that are similar to the above. Nonetheless, as a mainstream media outlet, the figure falls short of expectations. Only one news article was covered by Addis TV from the sampled news stories, and it showed the society's problems that needed to be addressed by government officials.

- *Residents of Addis Ababa say that rising fuel prices have put pressure on the transport service sector. (February 2, 2013 EC)*

The above story is the only news story from a total of 266 sampled news stories which transmitted by Addis TV with in a sampled period time of three months based on the ideas that come from the public and needs solutions. The story raises the questions of the people who lives in Addis Ababa related to the rising of fuel price on the transport sector. The news story covered the ideas of the public on how it affects their personal and day to day life. There were three interviewees within the news story and in their first up sounds all of them raise the ideas of how the increment on the price of fuel affects their daily activity. The first interviewee said because of the rise of fuel price, the price of the transport service she used to also increases and now she is in big trouble to afford it and she asked government to give solution on the sector. The other

interviewees also have similar concern regarding on getting solution from any concerned body to solve the problem. Anyone who watch that news story expects what will be the response of the government on the issue because it affects directly or indirectly almost all people who lives on the city, but the news story did not include any concerned body idea related to the issue the story just finished by the ideas of the interviewees and the narration of the reporter. The one and basic social responsibility role of the public media is to serve the people by rising their questions and seeking the answer by digging anything. In this way Addis TV failed to do it. Related to this Erjavec and Zajc (2011) stated that socially responsible media are controlled by opinion of the community, consumer actions and professional ethics. Journalists should avoid interfering with people's privacy and fundamental rights.

In other way Addis TV only covers one news story out of 266 sampled news stories, and this implies that the media does not concern on the issues that matters the public instead it focuses on the government propagandas and success stories. According to Mc Quail ( 1983, 90), a socially responsible media should fulfill essential functions in society, particularly in relation to democratic politics; a belief that the media should accept an obligation to fulfill these functions, primarily in the sphere of information and the provision of a platform for diverse viewpoints; an emphasis on maximum media independence, consistent with their obligations to the public; acceptance of the idea that there are specific standards that can be declared and should be followed in media activity.

There are also a news stories which are transmitted by Addis TV in a sampled period of time which entertains the public's idea but they focused only in the supportive way.

- *Residents of Addis Ababa donate blood to show their solidarity with the Defense Forces.(November 3,2013)*
- *Employers say they will support law enforcement action by exposing if there are undercover operatives hiding in the workplace and running for office. (November 5, 2013)*
- *Addis Ababa residents of Tigray regional state have demanded the immediate surrender of those who are harming the people of the region. (November 18, 2013)*
- *Drivers and transport users say that the corona virus on public transport is exacerbating the spread of the virus. (February 17, 2013 EC)*

Generally from the qualitative analysis of the news coverage of the media during the sampled period of time the major findings showed that Addis TV did not cover much news stories which reflect various view points of the public. The news stories which the media house tried to cover in this way also have different problems. Firstly, they are so limited in numbers .As a public media Addis TV should have many news stories which entertain the interests of the public but the media did not do that. Secondly, the news stories which have been aired by the media were only reflecting the ideas of government officials or the stories which only support any government activities. As previously stated, the role of socially responsible media is to not only provide success stories, but also to cover any problems that the public encounters and to question the responsible organ as to what caused or caused the problem to occur, and to go to the extent of obtaining an exact answer and bringing a solution. Otherwise, it'll just be for show and to keep things simple. According to Denis McQuail (1983; 91-92), the media as a whole should be pluralist and reflect the plurality of their society, allowing access to a variety of points of view as well as the right to respond.

### **4.3. Discussion of the findings**

In this part the researcher tried to answer the research questions of the study by including the findings from content analysis, responses of the interviewees with related literature reviews and the theoretical frame work of the study.

#### **4.3.1. Professional qualities of news**

Professionalism is defined as the quality, character, practice, or behavior of being professional (Barbie & Stuart, 2010). Professionalism has taken on a distinct shape in many areas, which is particularly relevant to those aiming to standardize the occupational tasks involved in journalistic work. Here the researcher tried to analyze the sampled news of the media are under the frame work of professional journalistic principles.

##### **4.3.1.1. Objectivity and Independence of the sampled news**

Most of the professionalism characteristics of journalism, including objectivity and independence, are dependent on the source of news stories, according to Revers (2013). Reporters understand criteria of professionalism and unprofessionalism primarily in relation to source relationships because it is in these day-to-day interactions that professionalism manifests

itself most clearly. Who provides the news has a significant impact on the objectivity of the news, and where the media house gets the news has a significant impact on the media house's independence. Any governmental or non-governmental entity can have an impact. The researcher identified different criterias to measure the objectivity of the sampled news stories and analyzed the news based on the criterias. (See Appendix E)

But to measure the independence of the news stories it is difficult to answer it by analyzing the news contents so, the researcher used an indepth interview with the respondents to answer it. (See Appendix C)

When we came to the sample media of this study, we cannot be said independent or objective by its many news sources, because it's main source of news are different government officials and offices. Here is the sampled news which supports this idea;

- *The city of Addis Ababa is developing in different ways; Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said work is underway to benefit the surrounding farmers.( April 2, 2013)*

Addis TV present the above news story which is reported by the channel's reporter, who is highly expected to meet the extent of objectivity in the news story as long as he is professional journalist. However, this news lack element of objectivity, the story show only one side of the story which tells how Addis Ababa city administration work hard to develop the city and to help the people who lives surrounding the city. The reporter used only the speech of the deputy mayor of Addis Ababa Adanech Abebe how her administration is committed to make Addis Ababa one of the best cities in Africa, and its commitment to help the farmers around the city. The reporter tells the audience by his news story the dwellers of Addis Ababa lives are changing and improving, but there is no any evidence or interviewee to support it. In addition, the up sound of the deputy mayor tells there is a plat form designed by the city administration to support the farmers around the city and they are happy of that. Again the reporter supported this idea and tells the audiences the farmers around the city are benefited in some extent before and now they are going to get the support they deserve. But no one knows what the farmers got before, what they want now and even what are their perceptions based on the new platform that designed by the city government to support them, because there is no any farmer interviewee within the news story except the speech of Mrs. Adanech Abebe. This makes the news item un objective. In addition the news story did not provide any figure that shows the development of the city. In

terms of independence the news story shows extremely in the support of what the mayor said and the journalist does not provide or show any other side by his story. And it implies the journalist has not been vigilant and courageous about reporting the whole story by adding different viewpoints from various sources of the news.

- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe announced that she will work hard to ensure the full participation and benefit of the city's youth. (November 10, 2013 EC)*

As the news story stated earlier the above news also have its own problem in terms of objectivity. In this news story the deputy mayor said there is a better time now than before in terms of participating and benefiting the youths of Addis Ababa on economical social and political issues. Based on this the reporter includes only two interviewees who have a similar idea. Both interviewees talk about participating in different political issues and benefited economically. But, it's obvious in Addis Ababa there are so many unemployed youths and always questions the city administration to create any job opportunities for them. However the reporter did not include any one of them in the story instead he explained his own thought how much the youth of Addis Ababa will benefited, and this shows the subjectivity of the reporter. Related to this, Journalists should report news that do not represent their own personal or business opinions, according to Kovach and Rosenstiel (2001).

- *Work is underway to bring home winners who are awarded homes in February 2019 to complete their remaining work within two months. Addis Ababa city administration is done a lot of activities in the past two years to solve the problems related to home. Based on this the city administration gave more than 51 thousand homes to the people by lottery two years ago... (April 1, 2013)*

Tumber (1999:31) claims that objectivity for journalists does not imply that they are objective observers of events, as it does for social scientists, but rather that they seek out the facts and present them as honestly and balanced as possible. In line with this the above news story tells us Addis Ababa city administration is working on housing projects to deliver for the people who awarded the home two years ago. The news story did not tell the whole stories that should be included in the news. For instance, the home is given by the lottery to the public two years ago but still they did not get their home, so the news should have shown the reason why they didn't get their home, but it doesn't. In addition to this, if the news story includes the perceptions of the

people who awarded the home two years ago and did not receive within in these years, it became a full story. But the story only focused on propagating what the Addis Ababa city administration is working on it by using two government officials as sources. So to be objective in any news story the news must tell the whole story that should be included, but this news doesn't show that.

- *As Adwa victory is not only for Ethiopians but also for all black people Countries Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism announces that various Africa Countries going to celebrate the event. Now a day this pride of Africa born so many brave Ethiopians in different sector that can be a patriot for their country including me and the people gather around. February is the month of Adwa and the launch of the festival took place at Menelik Square... (February 1,2013)*

In professional practice of journalism as a journalist separating the fact from personal opinion is un debatable. The above news item shows some indications that the journalist subjectivity towards the bravery of him and the people gather around on the place where the Adwa month launches. It is obvious the victory of Adwa is a reason for the liberty of so many African countries, a proud moment of black people around the world, it can be also a reason for the reporter to be a brave or a patriot in his profession, but when he reports the news story as professional journalist he cannot reflect his own personal opinion but he did. In addition to this instead of his expression Adwa is the reason for the bravery of the people gathers around, it was better to interview them what they say about it.

- *It is known that about 28 thousand citizens have been engaged in Addis Ababa city beautification, green development, city agricultural development and other pertaining sectors. These citizens engaged in the respective activities after taking trainings. Our reporter Fikadu Melese has prepared us a report regarding Kirkose sub-city activities. It is known that more than 28 thousand Addis Ababa citizens have been engaged in city beautification and city agricultural development activities that are expected to create job opportunities extra to creation of regular job opportunities.*

*Youth Genzeb Meles and Mrs. Elfinesh Alemu with their five friends are among these that have been organized to work in Kirkose sub-city in city agriculture development activities. They have been working after cleaning previous waste disposing site.*

*"It was very difficult site when we received it. In order to get this outlook we have disposed such a huge amount of dry waste. Currently we have been getting change regarding the site."**(Interviewee 1)***

*"I have worked in seeding station for about 40 years. Now I have been organized with the youths and have been providing assistance through the experience I have already got."**(Interviewee 2)***

*As we have perceived, all associations have been engaged in their activities and have been working to change the city's gesture.*

*"We have been organized in ten. Firstly, we started working on dry waste, and then we worked on green area development."**(Interviewee 3)***

*"We were organized in recycling activity. This regards recycling paper and hard paper. It is about 15 days since we have been working. Now we started freighting."**(Interviewee 4)***

*The respective organized citizens have stated that they have been successful in their job activities and stated that they are positive that they will help their families and intended to expand their activities. They stated that anyone who is working is going to change. We have also hopped accordingly.*

*"It is good that we are working, secondly we are developing our country, and thirdly the government is going to pay us for the services we have already delivered. Extra to planting vegetables, we have been engaged in breeding animals."**(Interviewee 4 again)***

*Including these associations, in Kirkose sub-city integrated city beautifying and greed development activities and city agriculture development activities job opportunities are creating for more than 1,700 citizens. The sub-city general manager Mrs. Alemgena Tuji stated that the beneficiaries engaged in the captioned activities after properly taking the respective trainings.*

*"The site is under excavation and preparation activities. The respective citizens that are going to work on recycling activities have been introduced to the respective organization*

*companies, and in this manner we have been creating favorable working conditions for them."(Interviewee 5)*

*Regarding credit and support activities, the sub-city job creation and enterprise office officer Dr. Tibebe Dejene stated that for the past 6 months it has been given such a great attention to the sectors and about 19 thousand citizens have been beneficiary.*

*"In the past 6 months we have planned to create a job opportunity for about 23 thousand citizens and have been able to create about 19 thousand job opportunities. We have not confronted with huge problems regarding availability of credit for the citizens."(Interviewee 6)*

*The information got form job creation and enterprise development bureau implies that about 229 thousand jobless citizens have been beneficiary of the job creation activities. (February 2, 2013 EC)*

In professional practice of journalism one criteria of being objective when producing television news story is the usage of an appropriate images for the story. When we see the above detailed news story about people who engaged in Addis Ababa city beautification, green development, city agricultural development and other pertaining sectors the reporter used six interviewees for the story. But the story tells us the people are cleaning some area and preparing it for a beautification, however, all the respondents were not on the place they talk about or there is not any video image to show the audience what the place looks like. For instance the first interviewee said that, *"It was very difficult site when we received it. In order to get this outlook we have disposed such a huge amount of dry west. Currently we have been getting change regarding the site."* In his speech the interviewee tells the audience the place is very difficult before they received it and to change the previous outlook of the place they disposed a huge amount of dry west. But there is not any video showed what a place look like except the interviewee and the image of Addis Ababa city. So this contributes the news to lack objectivity.

- *Addis Ababa Youth and Volunteer Coordination Office will announce a database system which set up to make the website and information available for voluntary activities easily accessible to the public.(February 11, 2013)*

One of the most obvious characteristics of objectivity and journalistic professionalism is honesty. The above news article mentions a new system that will be set up by the Addis Ababa Youth and Volunteer Coordination Office to make the website and information available for voluntary activities easily accessible to the public, as can be seen from the title. However, the reality behind this story is that it is based on a sample study (trial) of three adolescents who worked at the Addis Ababa Youth and Volunteer Coordination Office.

- *As our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ taught us His love and humility on the cross, It is stated that when the whole congregation celebrates the Feast of the Crucifixion, it should be celebrated together as a tool of peace and brotherhood and in the affairs of the country... (April 22,2013)*

This news story demonstrates journalist subjectivity toward Christianity as a whole. When he speaks about the spiritual worth of the holydays, he adds his own spiritual belief and perspective without using any expressions, implying that the viewpoint is not his own but that of the religion's believers. For example, rather than stating the facts about the church, he can say that this holyday is this and that, or that this holyday is this and that, as this television station is mainstream media and has viewers of various religions, the news item must consider all of them, and the journalist should refrain from expressing his personal opinion.

In general, the researcher chose 226 sample news stories and analyzed them using the criteria stated to determine the news' objectivity. The researcher defined four primary criteria for evaluating the objectivity features of each sampled news item. Based on this, 111 (41.72 %) of the 266 news stories met two of the four criteria for determining objectivity. 105 (39.47 %) of the news met three criteria, 9 (3.38 %) met only one, and 41 (15.41 %) met all of the objectivity measuring criteria. (See **Appindix F**)

#### **4.3.1.2. Balance and Fairness of the sampled news**

Journalists should avoid covering one-sided stories in order to be fair in their reporting. They seek out differing views and report on them without favoring one side over the other. A story may have several points of view; a journalist is thought to see events from various angles. There are no instant replays in news, according to the Missouri Group (1992:14). Every event or subject can, however, be viewed from a variety of perspectives. Each point of view may produce a distinct perspective of what's going on and what it signifies. As this argument shows, a single

event can be viewed from multiple perspectives. When a journalist looks at an event from multiple perspectives, she gets a variety of perspectives. Different interpretations of an event can be made when it is observed from various perspectives. As a result, the fair representation of various points of view will assist audiences in seeing reality from various angles.

In Addis TV most of the news stories of different issues deal with the success of Addis Ababa city administration, the federal government, various governmental institutions and officials. In addition to this most of the news stories of the sampled media are a one sided story and other related problem in terms of balancing and fairness of the news. Some of the news was presented in the following ways.

- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said the administration is working hard to modernize the delivery of vital event services in the city and make it less vulnerable to illegal activities. (November 1, 2013 EC)*

The news above represents coverage of the Addis Ababa city administration's efforts to upgrade vital event services. The story describes how the city administration is eager and committed to resolving the service. Despite this, the report did not even hint at the problems that the public faced as a result of the sector's service delivery. Background information about the service was not provided, nor was the ups and downs in the sector reported. The main purpose of the news, however, is to demonstrate how the city administration emphasized the service. Journalists in the media exclusively report the positive parts of government action and ignore the unfavorable articles about the service. Scholars such as Salter (2005) suggest that journalists are expected to not only report on what happened, but also to show their audiences how the event developed.

- *Expansion of schools in Addis Ababa will not only solve temporary problems but also improve the standard of schools persistently, said Jantirar Abay, Deputy Mayor Coordinator of Public Service Institutions. (February 3, 2013 EC)*

According to the above selected news story, the Addis Ababa city administration is working on expanding schools in various parts of the city, similar to the expansions accomplished in other sectors such as health, industry, and service providing. It simply means that the government is making an ongoing effort in all areas. Other than the basic idea of the news, which worships the government's role in the expansion of various sectors, particularly in education, it is impossible to refer to viewpoints other than the central idea of the news. Only the views of the Deputy Mayor Coordinator of Public Service Institutions, Mr. Jantirar Abay, are reflected in the news.

According to MaCnamara (1999:6), the Press Agency Model, which concentrated on publicity (good or bad) from a fairly one-sided point of view, gave rise to PRs, not journalism. In this perspective, the above news story appears to be that scholars like Hatchen (1998:37) attaches Paramount importance to the diversity of views that are reflected through news. In contrast, the majority of Addis TV's news stories express concepts from a single point of view, in which government officials dominate the media and news is presented in the government's preferred manner.

- *Gulele Sub-City Administration announced that it is undertaking 100 construction projects at a cost of 186 million birr to meet the community's demand for development and good governance..( February 13, 2013)*
- *The student-feeding program, which implemented in kindergartens and primary schools in Addis Ababa, has benefited more than 542,000 students...( February 13, 2013)*

In the first news story which mentioned above the reporter conducted a vox pop and asked the people what they expect and benefited from the construction which is undertaking by Gulele Sub-City Administration. And all the three interviewees answer almost the same response which focuses on if there is any development activity the country will develop and it also has apposite impact on their personal life. Here the relevance of the news sources are not appropriate, because the reporter tells only by her story Gulele sub city is announced the development projects; she doesn't use any sound bites which support her narration from the institution rather she only try to reflect the positive aspect of the undertaking development activities by the people points of view.

However when we see the second news stated above there is also a question in the relevance of the news sources which are used in the story. As we see the story is all about the benefit of student feeding program, which implemented in kindergartens and primary schools in Addis Ababa. As a media professional one of the primary sources for this news story should be the students or may be if they cannot explain their idea their teachers and families are the other alternatives which tells what the feeding program is contributed to the students. But, the reporter of this news story uses the sound bite of one government official which propagates the advantage of the feeding program and the ideas of the people who lives in the city by using vox pop. And all the interviewees used in the news as a source appreciates the activity and recommends the government should continue its good work. The nature of a work of journalism's sourcing is one

of the most fundamental considerations about its worth. How extensive is the sourcing, how diverse are the points of view presented, and how much freedom does the audience have in deciding what to think about the story? These are the most important factors to consider when attempting evaluating the quality of reporting (Annual report on American journalism, 2005). As this reasoning implies, having a variety of relevant sources in a news item raises the value of journalism and the quality of reporting. When reporters look at a story from several perspectives, they may notice something interesting.

- *Deputy Mayor AdanechAbebe said the administration is working to make Addis Ababa a destination for medical tourism. Addis Ababa City Administration's 700 Million Birr Maternity and Children's Hospital in Addis Ababa was inaugurated by AdanechAbebe.( February 4, 2013)*
- *Addis Ababa City Council Speaker, Ms. Zerfeshwal Niguse said the executive body is undertaking a number of development activities to meet the development demand of the society.( February 12, 2013)*

From the above news stories, it is clear that the city administrations invest a significant amount of money to improve Addis Ababa's health sector, which is a major issue in terms of various aspects raised by city residents, and that the government also undertakes development activities to improve the people's living standards. Perhaps they were not provided any news regarding such issues before the matter was resolved. It is simple to deduce from this excerpt that Addis TV is a media that monitors and reports on governmental success rather than exposing people's difficulties. This form of coverage helps the government shape the opinions of society members by highlighting the government's beneficial initiatives in the media. We can deduce from this that the news has political leanings. The media is a tool of power that mobilizes support for specific interests that dominate public and private action (Herman and Chomsky, 1988).

As a result, one might conclude that Addis TV covers the stories with the most pleasant tone and substance that are vaguely supportive of the government. This refers to the lack of critical reporting on Addis TV, which may have influenced public perceptions of the government. This raises the question of whether Addis TV is truly a media organization. As a result, the government is using the media to control and mold public opinion in order to improve its image.

There are also other news stories which are done by Addis TV to strength the above point;

- *Addis Ababa Deputy Mayor, AdanechAbebe, said the administration has provided 500 million birr revolving loan to make consumer cooperatives directly accessible to the public to curb the unreasonable inflation in the city.( February 19, 2013)*
- *Deputy Mayor AdanechAbebe said she is working to solve the problem of low-income citizens in Addis Ababa.( February 28, 2013)*
- *In addition to enhancing the city's image and making it more attractive to its residents, Addis Ababa City General Manager, Tiratu Beyene said the ongoing projects in Addis Ababa have made a significant contribution to job creation.( April 6, 2013)*
- *Addis Ababa City Administration Deputy Mayor, AdanechAbebe said work is underway to solve the problems in the business and revenue collection system and establish a fair system.( April 10, 2013)*
- *Addis Ababa City Council candidate and Deputy Mayor of Addis Ababa, AdanechAbebe, said the party is working to transform Ethiopia and benefit its people. ( April 30, 2013)*

In general, the findings show that Addis TV provides higher attention to government-related news stories. As a result, the majority of Addis TV portraits have a positive tone that focuses on success and development stories. The media's investigative obligation, on the other hand, is mostly ignored.

In addition, the researcher identified seven criteria to assess the fairness and balance of the 266 news stories evaluated. According to the measurement criteria, 84 (31.57 %) news stories failed to meet five criteria for measuring balance and fairness of news stories, 107 (40.22 %) news stories failed to meet four criteria, 52 (19.54 %) news stories failed to fulfill three criteria, and the remaining 23 (8.14%) news stories struggled to address six or more criteria for measuring balance and fairness of news stories.(See **Appindix F**)

#### **4.3.1.3. Credibility of the sampled news**

In the context of the media, the term "credibility" has a variety of definitions depending on diverse premises. Serf (1996) defines it as "believability, trust, perceived reliability," as well as scores and combinations of other categories. The features of the raconteur or presenter, the group presenting, the channel, and the message given have all been used to characterize it.

Credibility has also been defined from the perspective of the communication's recipient and the context in which it occurred. The believability of the source, the channel, or the message itself

was the subject of most credibility investigations. According to Hoveland (1994), referenced in Self (1996), source credibility studies looked at how the communicator's traits "affect the message's processing." The characteristics of a source were tested in terms of their impact on the message or content in this area of research.

Medium credibility studies, on the other hand, focused on the channel through which the information was delivered rather than the person or organization that sent the message. When it comes to source credibility, it's easy to see how previous studies looked for combinations of source traits that might cause people to shift their minds. The major considerations in source credibility were considered as source expertise and trustworthiness. Credibility is the result of expertise combined with trustworthiness (Ibid). The following are some examples of news stories broadcasted by Addis TV that raise credibility concerns:

- *More than 8 million seedlings planted last summer as Addis Ababa City Administration Environmental Protection and Green Development Commission announced that 83 percent have been established.( April 6, 2013)*

According to the news story displayed above, out of 100% seedling plants last summer 83 percent are established, but the story didn't tell the audience how that amount of plants are established or how they measured and get the accurate figure of established plants. Due to this if the news could not answer this type of questions its credibility is debatable. In line with this (Kruger, 2004) described, in journalism, the most critical issue is credibility. Journalists are expected to present issues from multiple perspectives in order to build public trust in journalists. It is difficult to regain journalistic credibility after it has been lost. Journalists must be able to gain the trust of the public.

As journalists, we need to maintain our credibility at all times. To us, credibility is like oxygen to the human body. We are nothing without it. If we don't have it, no one will trust a single thing we say. One of our profession's primary precepts is to ensure that the credibility of the data we collect on a daily basis is unquestioned (Kruger, 2004). Journalists are expected to offer multiple points of view in a fair and balanced manner in order to gain public credibility. However, the following Addis TV news reports do not reflect the news from various perspectives; instead, they give a one-sided coverage.

- *Lt. Gen. Bacha Debele said the Defense Forces from Shiraro to ZalAmbesa are successfully conducting their mission to prevent attacks on the Defense Forces.(November 1,2013 EC)*
- *Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor AdanechAbebe said In connection with the government's crackdown on extremists is no discrimination against the people of Tigray State.(November 5,2013 EC)*
- *It is said that thousands of Tigrayan militia and Special Forces recruited by TPLF disarmed and surrendered to the Defense Forces.(November 13,2013 EC)*
- *In the Diplomacy on Ethiopia's successful law enforcement mission, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it has enabled countries and international institutions to side with the government.(November 25,2013 EC)*
- *Addis Ababa City Administration's Event Registration and Information Agency said it is providing technology-enabled services to reduce customer harassment.(February 4,2013 EC)*
- *Prosperity Party will work to ensure that the 6th national election is won by Ethiopia and its people, Dr. Abiy Ahmed said.(February 8,2013 EC)*
- *Lieutenant General Bacha Debele said the Junta group, which was operating in eight areas of Tigray State, has been dismantled.(April 5,2013 EC)*
- *Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed said he is committed to transforming Ethiopia into a better democracy having government made the election peaceful and free. (April 14,2013 EC)*

Despite the fact that the situations in consideration are distinct, the texts above share a common thread. The government's activity is worshipped in the writings. The texts depict Addis TV's ideology, which promotes the government's beneficial activities. We may deduce from the above articles that Addis TV's major goal is to trumpet the country's success in various areas while concealing critical tales that could harm the country's image. When the country is portrayed in a favorable way, the government stands to benefit. Whatever event is shown on Addis TV, the issues that might be highlighted are evident because they all connect to the country's economic, political, and social achievements. The government uses events or occasions to highlight the importance of its work in order to persuade others. This is reflected in the above texts.

In terms of credibility, the researcher specified four criteria for determining the credibility of the study's sampled news. Based on this, 137 (51.50 %) of the 266 news samples only addressed two criteria for determining credibility. 66 (24.81 %) of the news satisfied three of the four credibility criteria, while the remaining 27 news (10.15 percent) only met one. (See Appendix F)

### **4.3.2. Applying of professional journalistic principles by journalists**

To answer this research question the researcher had an in depth interviews with the respondents of this study. The purpose of this research was to assess the level of professional practices of journalism in Addis Media Network, with specific reference to Addis TV Amharic news. Data from sources was acquired via qualitative technique using one data gathering tool: in-depth interview, in order to arrive at a possible conclusion. As a result, the following are the primary concerns raised during the in-depth interview analysis: Response on professional journalistic practice and the role of journalists in the process of news production, Response on the major focus areas of news in the media, Response on independence of the journalist, and Response on the major problems which affect the professional practice of journalism in Addis TV. All the above issues were analyzed in related to their influence on the practice of professional journalistic principles in the sampled media.

#### **4.3.2.1 Professional journalistic practice and the role of journalists on the process of news production in Addis TV**

Journalism, like other professions, is led by diverse principles, which can be considered distinguishing qualities to other professions, according to Tom Rosenstein and Bill Kovach (2001). Above all, journalists are the first to put these concepts into practice in their profession. They are members of society who work as professionals, uncovering hidden facts and questioning anyone in order to bring to light what the larger societies are unaware of. They are the driving force behind putting democracy into practice.

In addition to the aforementioned point, when it comes to the role of journalists in the profession, they should constantly keep the principles of media ethics in mind. Objectivity, fairness, and balance are examples of journalistic ethics, as are trustworthiness, independence, and responsibility. (ibid.). Accordingly, the researcher asked the informants what the professional

journalistic practice in their media looks like. The following are said by informant 1 and 2 respectively:

*I don't think the news on Addis TV is professional. Because Addis TV is public media; Public media should serve the people. When it serves the people, it should follow the principles of journalism. But that's not what we're working on right now. Because journalism is still in its infancy in this country; the second thing is: It is a sector under pressure from government or political officials; I do not believe that the media sector and the media are taking into account its professional ethics. (Informant 1, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*In our country's media, issues related to the principles of journalism are also observed in our institution. It cannot be said that news is being produced in Addis TV that adheres to the principles of journalism. I have a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in journalism and I think I know what journalism science is all about. But there are many problems with applying that in our media. When we look at the problems, first political influence is very serious. Our media is accountable to the Addis Ababa City Administration Council. There is a mayor to be appointed by the council; He / she have a lot of control over the media. As a result, you cannot criticize the city administration or the activities of the city even if there are unnecessary problems of good governance or if your news report is believed that it may tarnish the image of the city, you will not miraculously do so. So this means that you are undermining the principles of journalism from the very beginning. (Informant 2, May 9, 2013 E.C))*

*The journalist also restrains himself, thinking that he will offend city officials. He refrains from raising and working on critical issues. There is a huge gap in reporting current affairs, Controversial issues in the profession, or those which are truthful; all this come from the idea of a journalist saying that the issues he rises may disliked by the city officials. For these and other related reasons, I do not think news that follows the principles of journalism is being made by Addis TV. (Informant 2, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

From the preceding sentences, it is clear that Addis TV's professional journalistic practice is not based on ethical journalism principles. Rather, journalism is performed if it serves the government's interests. Journalists are providing news based on their bosses or other government

authorities, rather than on journalistic principles. Journalists in the media are more concerned with pleasing their bosses than with pleasing the general audience. The extracted texts also show that the media is heavily influenced by the Addis Ababa city administration, putting pressure on journalists to perform their jobs. It is also clear from the sentence that news has no value if it tarnishes the reputation of government officials at various levels. This suggests that the media is striving to improve the government's image by suppressing negative news, even if it is accurate information that the public has a right to know. This contradicts Kovach and Rosenstein's 2001 "Principles of Journalism," which state that journalism's first responsibility is to the truth and the public's right to know, as well as its primary commitment to people.

On the same question, informant 3 and informant 4 share common ideas. Their responses have been presented below respectively.

*The news we are working on is primarily related to the city administration's master plan. With that in mind, I can't say that the news fully meets the principles of journalism. Although we strive to ensure that our news as a journalist incorporates the principles of journalism, but most of the time the news we make is politically motivated, so we have difficulties to incorporate the principles as needed. (Informant 3, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

**Informant 4:** *News on Addis TV varies according to the individual's ability; Because the media does not have a training institution; Journalists who hired on the institution from any profession work on the basis of the knowledge they have acquired from close friends; Most journalists do not know what a profession is; In addition, the institution does not provide any scientific basis for reporting the news. And this prevented the news from following the proper principles of journalism.(May 11, 2013 E.C)*

*On the other hand, the plans of the institution come from the limited senior management of the institution and the bodies of the city administration; Journalists have expressed interest in creating their own ideas, but the institution does not allow them to do so. In addition, based on the repressive editorial policy of the institution journalists limit themselves or does not encouraged themselves to work harder on some serious issues in the fear of doing so. In connection with this, the editorial policy of the institution is not based on the media but on the interests of individuals; For example, if an official calls and says this news should be done it will done, On the other hand, if an official is*

*unhappy after a news has been aired it will be prevented from not transmitted again. Based on these factors it is difficult to say the news broadcasted on Addis TV is in accordance with the principles of journalism. (Informant 4, May 11, 2013 E.C)*

The above responses from the two sources reflect Addis TV's professional journalism practice. As a public media, Addis TV focused on working on subjects that were planned by the city government rather of addressing matters that would worry the society. Furthermore, the journalist's ability in the media has played a role in the poor practice of professional journalism. Above all, the findings demonstrate that there is significant government intervention in Addis TV, leading to the media being a piece mouse of a government entity rather than a public media that serves society. Furthermore, news is only generated if it highlights the government's or government officials' favorable actions. This suggests that Addis TV prioritizes the actions of the Addis Ababa city administration, which is a good thing. In general, Addis TV's professional practice of journalism in terms of news production does not follow what the profession defines as essential principles; rather, the media produces news largely from the standpoint of Addis Ababa city administration and the country's government.

Regarding journalists' roles, the Australian Journalists' Association, a division of the Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance (MEAA) trade union, declared that journalists should depict society to itself. They have a privileged role in seeking the truth and communicating information, ideas, and opinions. They should be able to seek, reveal, record, interrogate, entertain, recommend, and recall, as well as inform citizens and animate democracy. They must give freedom of expression a tangible form. Accordingly, the researcher asks the informants a question about their participation in the news producing process, and the informants respond as follows:

*Until the news item is produced and transmitted on air; I think the role of the journalist in Addis TV is low. Based on the issues observed or by Plans based on information obtained from various sources the journalist wish to produce his news on the issues that need to be addressed in the interest of the public. But this type of practice is not very common in our institution and is not being practiced. Basically, the plans come from the heads of the institution from the general manager to the editors. The plan they given to the reporters may first be based on the current political situation in the country, but it may not be wrong. The problem is, it is not based on the principles of journalism. The*

*second problem is the media always relate its plan with Addis Ababa city administration plan and copy that. Without any amendment that plan will be set up as the institution plan and practiced by different media approaches including the news. Therefore, we are working on a plan based on the city administration's plan; As a result, the news does not meet the principles of journalism. The third issue is that we make news that focuses on many events; with this in mind, nothing can be done other than to bring up the ideas that are being echoed in the forum. Generally, even if the journalists themselves come up with a plan the opportunity is not completely closed. But they do not have the opportunity to work in a way that is acceptable to the people, including the principles of the profession. With this in mind, the chances of a journalist working in a news production process are very slim. As a result the journalist also has not a chance to produce his/her news by applying the professional principles of journalistic practice. (Informant 2, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*As usual, we collect information, do interviews and the like. But there is an angle at which when the news is edited by the editor; he /she always priorities the editorial policy of the house, it may not be wrong but as we know our editorial policy is against the professional practice of journalism. The second is the current situation and political interests in the country are always under consideration when we produce and edit the news. So the news will not produce or transmitted on the way I want which includes the principles of the profession rather it transmitted according to the wishes of our superiors or the political system. (Informant 1, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*Addis TV's news mainly comes in two ways: event and project news. While we are working on event news, the journalist has the opportunity to look at the ideas that come up in the event and choose from his own perspective, but the news will only transmitted if they are propagating what the event organizers said especially if it is apolitical issue. On the other hand, there is news that the journalist plans to do himself, but the plans are based on the plans of the city administration. These plans reflect the political affiliation of one party and other activity. In addition, the conditions in the institution are not conducive to the journalist's ability to plan his or her own activities. It is unacceptable for us to make plans on our own. For all these reasons, the role of the reporter in the*

*news we produce is limited; this has created gaps in the way news is maintained in the principles of journalism. . (Informant 3, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

From the above news items, it is clear that journalists at Addis TV play a little role in the news producing process. According to the sources, the media does not allow journalists to produce, plan, or work on their own perspectives, but instead provides a news issue that is based on the Addis Ababa city administration's main strategy. And the news has to be supportive of what the government agency requires. From this extract, it is clear that Addis TV, as a news organization, does not use its journalistic abilities to generate news ideas, instead relying on the intentions of government organizations.

#### **4.3.2.2. The major focus areas of news in the media**

Journalists and media organizations use a variety of criteria to choose which stories to cover. The selection process necessitates that media professionals understand the fundamentals of journalism. The dynamic nature of news, on the other hand, has an impact on the selecting process. As a result, the substance and formats of news might vary depending on the context.

Journalists are guided by guidelines when it comes to selecting news. The news value is one of these rules. News values are employed in two ways, according to Golding and Elliot (1979). They are criteria for selecting items worthy of inclusion in the final product from the material accessible to the newsroom. Second, they serve as guidelines for presenting items to an audience, suggesting what to emphasize, what to exclude, and where to prioritize in the preparation of materials for presentation. Furthermore, a public media's role is to uncover a variety of problems that entertain the public's interests.

The researcher questioned the study's informants on what areas/issues Addis TV covers the most frequently in its news coverage and why. The following are their comments:

*Our news as a developing country should often side to the public; because we are the fourth part of the government. There is the legislature, the executive and the interpreter; so as a journalist you just have to be more focused on doing the balance and check of this government bodies with other related issue. But what we are doing is not check and balance. For example, if a journalist sniffs something or exposes it, the government will follow and give solutions to it that is how journalism works. But the way we are doing now is implementing the government's plan. Because most of the work we do is political.*

*And that is Addis TV's focus area .We do what the politicians want; and what they are giving us is not news that is based on the principles of journalism.(Informant 1, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*Addis TV's main focus area of news is on politically related issues and political officials. The main reasons of this come from the pressure of the institution's officials. For example, our media news stories mostly focus on the mayor of the city. It is true that the activity of the person leading the city may be news. But the problem is with the way when it worked. It is believed that it cannot be shortened if it is the mayor's news. The editors tell us that. Because of this you can hear long sound bites; you can hear the sound bites that are not necessary for the audience just because it is the mayor speech. I am not forgetting "big names make big news". But also, because of the managers of the media are appointed by the mayor of the city; in order not to offend the one who appointed them, everything the mayor say needs to be passed on. On the contrary, other government officials are also influenced the media by why their speech was shortened when the news is produced or why it was not transmitted. So because of these factors first, to be free from such types of influence, secondly, even if the government officials are not influenced the media, the managers, editors even some journalists have conveyed themselves if we transmit all what they said the mayor or other city official may be pleased and this. But this results un professional practice of the news. Broadly speaking, it can be associated with benefits; it may be related to the risk of resignation. Therefore, instead of making news that contains the principles of the profession as the voice of the people, echoing the voices of political officials have gets a major focus for our media news coverage. (Informant 2, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*The news related to the institution is related to the political, social and economic activities of the city administration. The institution's news focus is also closely linked to this. If the news we are doing is related to the political or other activities of the city administration or the federal government we should never include anything that criticizes them. The news is also expected to play an important role in building the image of this government bodies. As an institution exposes itself to political pressure due to its wide*

*range of focus areas, there is a wide gap in the news coverage of the institution in terms of the principles of journalism. (Informant 3, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

Because of the institutional pressures they face, reporters from Addis TV focus on the speech and behavior of government officials, as evidenced by the preceding excerpt. There is a 'systematic and highly political dichotomization in news coverage based on serviceability to significant domestic power interests,' according to the report (Herman and Chomsky, 1988:35). Similarly, the government's interests are reflected in the majority of Addis TV's news coverage. The informants' arguments demonstrate that the media is working or providing extensive coverage for news stories that promote the Addis Ababa city administration, the federal government, and political figures, or other connected matters that have no bearing on government action or officials. This means Addis TV is serving the government's interests rather than focusing on societal issues. It is clear to conclude also that there are external influences on journalists not to participate on investigative reporting.

In general, the findings show that Addis TV provides higher attention to government-related news stories. As a result, the majority of Addis TV news has a positive tone that focuses on success and development stories. Addis TV, on the other hand, disregards the media's investigative responsibility.

#### **4.3.2.3. Independence of the journalists**

The concept of media credibility is strongly linked to the concept of independence. If the public perceives journalists or their institutions activities as forerunners of the interests of specific organizations, the media's credibility will be tarnished in the eyes of the public. Independence is a crucial ethical underpinning for journalists that should be emphasized. Kruger (2004:13).

Independent media, according to Retief (2002:22), remain free of groups and activities; seek out and spread competing perspectives without being excessively swayed by individuals who would use their power or position against the public good. As a result, journalists are expected to keep a safe distance from activities that could jeopardize their credibility or compromise their integrity. Because the public trust in journalists is built on their independence from any outside influences that could harm the profession.

In addition, according to Schultz (1998:6), journalists and editors remain the most adamant advocates of the news media as the Fourth Estate: watching, questioning, analyzing, and informing, often despite the opposition of their managers, who would prefer a more compliant, more entertaining, and less critical approach. Asked about independence within Addis TV in the production of news, all of the informants give the same responses:

*Freedom is relative; the second thing is what I realized during my 4 years of service: Most journalists work for a living, not for the sake of the profession. The idea that I have to work for the people and respect the professional ethics is very low, we work because the media pays us, and this leads the journalists to do what is said, or what the rulers commanded. The journalist does not tend to argue that this does not comply with the professional ethics; because we have seen some journalists arguing over their news coverage; and the response was to prevent their news from being broadcasted, this is all. The journalist has no power to change such a thing, and he/she does what is given to him/her so as not to clash with his/her superiors. All this implies that in our media there is not any independence for the journalist to do what the profession asks. (Informant 1, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*(Informant 2) When we come to professional freedom, I don't think there is for journalists in our institution. As I understand professional freedom is: You have to come up with an idea and present it to the editor after he confirmed to do it the journalist will produce the news within under the consideration of the institutions editorial policy and the professional principles of journalism. But, this practice does not exist in our institution. Because the institution is accountable to the city administration; so you can never criticize the city government. If you look at the problem of good governance or corruption scandal you want to work on; but if it is not wanted by the editors or other management members, it will not work at all. (May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*There is another thing called self-censorship; the journalist knows the overall structure of the institution; Officials of the media know where they come from and who they are accountable to. If I come up with news idea, I know what their answer will be. With this in mind, the journalist begins to think about what they want: Because if I come up with something out of their interest, they will not accept it so I will do what they ordered me. If*

*you ask me why you are working in such type of situation without respecting the professions principles, I am concerned about my life. I'm afraid I'll be fired, so I'll give up my professional freedom and choose to do the job. (Informant 2, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*A journalist is generally renowned for being pressure-free. But I can't say we have perfect control over how we work. Because our superiors plan and directives can serve as sufficient evidence. The guidance you receive from an institution should be an additional input to your job; nonetheless, it is difficult to make a journalist think in only one direction. This is exactly what our organization is doing. If we produce the news by following the professional principles and if it makes the news out of the directions that given to us by our editors or others, the news will be dropped or I will be diverted. For these reasons, the profession of journalism in our institution is not free. (Informant 3, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*As you know, one media outlet can cover a wide range of topics, as does Addis television set. In the process, journalists explore various topics: They are less likely to be able to do their job with professional freedom. The first reason is that they limit themselves; this stems from the pressure exerted by the government on the institution. Journalists carefully carry out their work; from the choice of words they write and say; this is not just about doing their job carefully; but also not to disappoint any government official. In light of this, freedom is thought to exist, but when it is practiced, it is not noticed and the institution does not encourage it. (Informant 2, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

Almost all of the respondents agree that there is not a professional journalistic freedom in Addis TV which makes the news produced by the journalists unprofessional. From the above descriptions of the journalists and editor of the media we can understand that there are different factors which makes the journalistic practice of Addis TV is not independent. The first one is the media specially the management bodies wants the news produced by the journalists to be only propaganda tools for the government. As stated before this implies that there is government interference in the media. Self-censorship of the journalists also the second factor which cause a lack of freedom in Addis TV. The journalists are under the complete control of their superiors; in addition they are not committed to their professional freedom due to personal problems like their daily life.

In general, Addis TV's practice of journalistic freedom contradicts Tom Rosenstein and Bill Kovach's (2001) assertion that journalists must retain independence from those they cover: Journalism's basic requirement, and a cornerstone of its trustworthiness, is independence. It must act as a power monitor on its own: Journalism has a unique ability to act as a watchdog over people whose power and position have the greatest impact on citizens. This indicates that the press should be aware of whether or not powerful institutions are functioning successfully.

### **4.3.3. Major problems which affect professional practice of Journalism in Addis TV**

According to Harper, (2008) there are a lot of factors which affect the journalists' within a media house not to perform their work professionally, but sensitive issues, politics, bias, the media agenda, financial problems and Journalist attachment are among the major factors. In related to this the researcher asked the informants what the major factors are affect them not to perform professional journalistic practice with in Addis TV, and their responses are:

*Although political pressures play a key role in preventing the establishment of journalistic news at the institution; another factor could be the lack of capacity of journalists and editors. Incompetence in education, especially the journalists in the institution are comes from different professions and this creates gaps in understanding the principles that the profession requires. Inadequate training for journalists at the institute also contributes to the problem. (Informant 1, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*Another thing that has become so popular with journalists in recent times is that, journalists need or expects any kind of favors from the one will be a source for the news; it may be an institution or individuals. If the institution or individual pays us, the journalist will make the news the way they want. And these results journalists may cover the news in a way that does not follow professional principles. The journalist not is ready to make the sacrifices for the profession is also another problem. For example: if one news production requires a lot of news sources, a journalist prefer to work by an easily accessible source and ignore the others. All this together contributes their own influence on the practice of professional journalistic principles in Addis TV. (Informant 2, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

*One of the main reasons why Addis TV news does not comply with the principles of journalism is: Government intervention is paramount. If the media is to be the voice of the people while producing news based on the principles of journalism; this kind of massive intervention must stop. Addis Media Network, on the other hand, is a multi-faceted institution. But there is a huge gap in the institution's ability to link its human resource to the profession and create a competent workforce. This, in turn, has a negative effect on the news production. (Informant 3, May 9, 2013 E.C)*

From the above responses of the informants related to the major factors which affect them not to do their news by fulfilling the ethical principles of journalism lack of the journalists' ability related to the profession, Inadequate professional training for journalists at the institute, journalists need or expects any kind of favors from their news sources, journalists' lack of commitment for their work, self-censorship of the journalists, and wide range of government interventions are the major factors which contributes a problem for Addis TV news production to not follow the ethical principles of journalism.

Related to the above issue Temesgen (2013), also concluded in his study of journalism practice on ETV, the lack of journalistic knowledge displayed by some media professionals and journalists' practice of self-censorship due to the pressures from government in selecting news story had a great impact on applying professional journalistic principles.

# CHAPTER FIVE

## 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1. Summary

The main aim of this study was to assess the professional practices and challenges of news production in Addis Media Network, with specific reference to Addis TV Amharic news. The researcher applied both qualitative and quantitative approaches to analyze data collected through indepth interview and broadcasted news. The researcher also used 266 randomly selected news stories with a time frame of three months (November 1-30/2013 EC, February 1-30/2013 EC, and April, 1-30/2013 EC) to conduct this study.

The study aimed to answering the questions on principles of ethical journalism, qualities of the news, problems or challenges faced in following the ethical /professional principles of journalism.

The major findings of the study were:

- The news produced by the media station exhibits a lesser extent on applying the professional principles of journalism. Its main reason was government officials were the main speakers within the news broadcasted by the media. And this caused the news framed only based on their interests without the consideration of professional journalistic principles. The following findings supported this idea;
  - Government officials like the deputy mayor and the prime minster appeared repitdly in the news.
  - Similarly the communique of government Ministries, Authorities, bureaus, sub cities and districts became speakers within the news frequently.
- In terms of fulfilling the criteria's of professional journalistic principles the news produced by Addis TV had also different problems. The following are some displays;
  - Addis TV covers only few news stories which entertain the public's idea
  - The news focused only in the supportive way of the government.
  - The news sources are not independant.
  - Lack of objectivity.

- In terms of the roles of journalists in the process on news production in the media, they did not have any authority to produce the news based on the principles of journalism by their own idea, rather they are under strict control by their superiors and only produced what their bosses want.
- On following the ethical principles of journalism in Addis TV there are major problems that force the media and the journalists not to apply the professional principles of journalism. The following factors are some of them;
  - Addis TV is directly controlled by the city administration of Addis Ababa.
  - Addis TV journalists have been under constant pressure from their bosses in terms of news content and source selection.
  - The value of the news in building the government's image was a major criterion for news selection at Addis TV.
  - It was also discovered that the tone of all government-related news on Addis TV was positive.
  - Lack of capacity of journalists and editors,
  - Incompetence in education,
  - Inadequate training for journalists at the institute,
  - Journalists interest in bribery,
  - Lack of commitment for their profession are also contributes to the problem that the media not practicing the professional principles of journalism in its news Production.

## **5.2. Conclusion**

As discussed previously the main aim of this study was to assess the professional practices and challenges of news production in Addis Media Network, with specific reference to Addis TV Amharic news. Although there have been some attempts to work under the principles and ethics of journalism, it is reasonable to say that Addis TV does not practice professional journalism according to many scholars' standards for the principles and elements of journalism.

The study used both quantitative and qualitative content analysis to accomplish this. The main sources and speakers of news on Addis TV were analyzed using quantitative content analysis. This opened the door to a qualitative analysis of the station's journalism practices. In-depth

interviews were also used to verify the data and meet the study's other goals. According to the findings, journalism was not practiced in Addis TV in accordance with journalism principles, particularly those adopted by Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel (2001). The first commitment of journalism, according to these scholars, is to the truth. Addis TV's journalism practice showed that the majority of news sources were government officials. Diverse perspectives on a particular news topic are critical on the path to the truth. Addis TV, on the other hand, did not employ a variety of sources in many of its news stories.

The media's social responsibility theory, which is one of the study's frameworks, calls for the media to act as a watchdog, monitoring those in positions of political, economic, and other power and safeguarding the community freely but responsible manner. In this regard, most of Addis TV's news stories are one-sided stories, covering only the government's side, as well as success stories that promote government activity. The news of the media also has other unprofessional ways of reporting that face subjectivity by including the journalist's belief and opinion, omission of important news stories, and so on. According to news production analysis, the media outlet is more interested in covering government-related news topics. As a result, investigative reports that hold those who commit wrongdoings accountable are ignored by the media.

According to the findings of the study, Addis TV is under the control of Addis Ababa city administration, particularly the direct control of the mayor of Addis Ababa city. The mayor appoints the media's CEO and deputy manager, and their primary role in the media is to apply what the mayor needs in terms of political, economic, and social issues. This applies to journalists in the media as well. In terms of news and source selection, they are also under constant pressure from their superiors. The managers determine what the journalists must do and which angles they should cover. There is no opportunity for journalists to make news based on their own plan that incorporates journalism ethical standards. The media's yearly plan was exactly adapted from the Addis Ababa city administration's annual plan.

Based on the study's findings, the researcher concluded that journalists and editors lack capacity, with the majority of journalists not knowing what journalistic principles are because they are employed from fields unrelated to journalism. The lack of training centers in the media has exacerbated the problem. As soon as a journalist is employed, they begin working without any training, which leads to the practice of unprofessional journalism in the media.

### 5.3. Recommendations

The following recommendations were given based on the study's findings in order to properly practice journalism at Addis Television.

- The media needs to incorporate diversified views in the news because Addis TV dominantly used government sources and reflected the voices of government officials.
- Addis Ababa city Administration officials, especially the mayor must allow the media to serve the people and be the voice of the people. The pressure is so high that senior city officials seem to be interfering in every news item; if they go out there and leave the media to media professionals and lay the groundwork for legal action; it allows the institute to produce news that incorporates the principles of journalism.
- The institution needs to adjust its editorial policy. As long as it is accountable to the city administration; the budget is allocated from there because it has no role other than pleasing the party to which the budget is allocated; it should be a public media outlet by adjusting its accountability to establish its own source of revenue and improve its general rules and regulations.
- Improving the ability of journalists is another issue that the institution needs to work on. In view of the fact that the journalists in the institute are employed from different professions; Trainings that emphasize the principles of the profession should be provided in the short and long term. Journalists also have to make their own efforts to develop their professional skills.
- To address the widespread self-censorship of journalists; Journalists should try to get out of it from their minds; and they should strive to make their news available in a professional and ethical manner by challenging various pressures from their superiors.
- The institution must begin to adjust its hiring process. When employees are hired, not only consider their experience, the media should be free from other interests and hire staffs that know the profession and can work properly. In order to make the employers professional, the media must also have its own training center.
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## Appendix A

List of sampled news items presented by Addis TV during the time framework of this study.

### News from November 2013 EC

#### ህዳር 1/2013 ዓ.ም

በከተማዎ ያለውን የወሳኝ ኩነት አገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ዘመናዊና ለህገዎጥ ተግባራት ያልተጋለጠ ለማድረግ አስተዳደሩ በትኩረት እየሰራ መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

በመከላከያ ሰራዊት ላይ የተቃጣውን ጥቃት ለመመከት ከሽራሮ እስከ ዛሬ አምበሳ ያለው የመከላከያ ሰራዊት ተልዕኮውን በስኬት እየመራ መሆኑን ሌተናል ጀኔራል ባጫ ደበሌ ተናገሩ።

የህውሃት ቡድን ለውጊያ ካሰለፋቸው የክልሉ ልዩ ሃይልና ሚሊሻዎች መካከል በርካቶቹ በግዳጅ ወደጦርነት መግባታቸውን በአገር መከላከያ ሰራዊቱ በቁጥጥር ስር የዋሉ የጽንፈኛው ቡድን ታጣቂዎች ተናገሩ።

#### ህዳር 2/2013 ዓ.ም

በህውሃት የጥፋት ቡድን ከበባ ውስጥ ገብቶ የነበረው የሰሜን ዕዝ ጦር ከከበባ በመውጣት ራሱን መልሶ በማደራጀት እያጠቃ በርካታ ቦታዎችን በመቆጣጠር ወደፊት በመገስገስ ላይ መሆኑን የጦር ሃይሎች ኢታሚንግር ሹም ጀነራል ብርሃኑ ጁላ ተናገሩ።

በህውሃት ህገዎጥ ቡድን ላይ የመከላከያ ሰራዊት እየወሰደው ያለው ህግን የማስከበር እርምጃ የእርስ በርስ ጦርነት አስመስሎ የጥፋት ቡድኑ የሃሰት መረጃዎችን እየነዛ መሆኑን የመከላከያ ሚኒስቴር ገለጸ።

የሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት በህውሃት ሃይል የተቃጠበትን ጥቃት በመመከት እያከናወነ ያለውን ህግ የማስከበር ዘመቻ በሞራልና በሎጅስቲክስ ለመደገፍ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ነዋሪዎች ያቀረቡትን ጥያቄ ከተማ አስተዳደሩ በመቀበል የተለያዩ የህዝብ ንቅናቄ መድረኮችን ማዘጋጀቱን አስታወቀ።

**ህዳር 3/2013 ዓ.ም**

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ነዋሪዎች ለመከላከያ ሰራዊት ያላቸውን አጋርነት ለመግለጽ የደም ልገሳን አካሄዱ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ትርምስን ለመፍጠር በህውሃት ጽንፈኛ ቡድን የትፋት ተልዕኮ የተሰጣቸው 242 ግለሰቦችና 744 የተለያዩ የጦር መሳሪያዎችን በቁጥጥር ስር ማዋሉን የአዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን አስታዎቀ።

የህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት ዶ/ር ደብረጽዮን ገ/ሚካኤልን ጨምሮ የ39 የምክር ቤት አባላትን ያለመከሰስ መብት እንድነሳ ወሰነ።

**ህዳር 4/2013 ዓ.ም**

የትግራይ ህዝብና የልዩ ሃይል አባላት ጁንታው ህውሃት ቡድን የቀናት እድሜውን ለማራዘም ሲል የሚያስተላልፈውን ጥሪ በለመቀበል ከክንቱ መስዋትነት እንድቆጠቡ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ አሳሰቡ።

በጽንፈኛው የህውሃት ቡድን ጥቃት ለደረሰበት የሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ህዝብ እያደረገ ያለው ድጋፍ የሚበረታታና ተጠናክሮ መቀጠል እንዳለበት የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ገለጹ።

**ህዳር 5/2013 ዓ.ም**

መንግስት በጽንፈኛው የህውሃት ቡድን ላይ እየወሰደ ካለው እርምጃ ጋር ተያይዞ በትግራይ ክልል ተወላጆች ላይ የሚፈጸም ምንም አይነት መገለልና መድሎ እንደሌለ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ገለጹ።

የኪነጥበብ ባለሙያው ለሃገር መከላከያ ያለውን ክብር ለመግለጽ ጥበብ ለሃገር ክብር የሚል ግብረ ሃይል ተቋቋመ።

በስራ አከባቢ የተደበቁና የጁንታውን ሃገር የማፍረስ ተልዕኮ ለማሳካት የሚሮጡ ተላላኪዎች ካሉ በማጋለጥ መንግስት ከጀመረው ህግን የማስከበር እርምጃ ጎን እንደሚቆሙ አስሪዎች አስታወቁ።

**ህዳር 6/2013 ዓ.ም**

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በጽንፈኛው የህውሃት ቡድን ላይ የህግ ማስከበር እርምጃ እየወሰደ ለሚገኘው የሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት ድጋፍ 1 ቢሊዮን ብር የሚጠጋ ገንዘብ መሰብሰቡን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ አስታወቁ።

ጽንፈኛው የህውሃት ቡድን የተከቤ ሃይል ማመንጫ ግድብ በጦር ጀት ተደብድቧል ሲል ያሰራጨው መረጃ ሃሰተኛ መሆኑን የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ሃይል አስታወቀ።

የአዲስ አበባ ነዋሪዎች ለታላቁ የኢትዮጵያ ህዳሴ ግድብ ግንባታ እያደረጉ ያሉት የተጠናከረ ድጋፍ ኢትዮጵያ በአስቸጋሪ ወቅቶች ሁሉ ሳትንበረከክ በጽናት የምትዘልቅ ስለመሆኗ ማሳያ መሆኑ ተገለጸ።

**ህዳር 7/2013 ዓ.ም**

በትግራይ ክልል ህግ ማስከበር ላይ የተሰማራውን የሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት በሙያቸው ለመደገፍ ከአዲስ አበባ የቴና ተቋማት የተውጣጡ 48 በጎ ፈቃደኛ የህክምና ባለሙያዎች ወደ ግንባር ተሸኙ።

የህውሃት ህገዎጥ ቡድን በራያ አላማጣ ህዝብ ላይ በርካታ ግፍና በደል ያደርስበት እንደነበር የአከባቢው ነዋሪዎች ተናገሩ።

**ህዳር 8/2013 ዓ.ም**

በዛሬው እለት ለሃገር መከላከያ ክብር እቆማለው በሚል መርሃ ግብር ለሉአላዊነታችንና ለህዝባችን መስዋዕትነት በመክፈል ላይ ለሚገኘው የሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት የመታሰቢያና የምስጋና መርሃ ግብር በመላው ኢትዮጵያ ተካሂዷል።

ሰራዊታችን የተቃጣበትን ጥቃት መክቶ እየተቀዳጀ ያለው ድል በኢትዮጵያ ክብርና ሉአላዊነት ላይ የሚቃጣ ማንኛውም እኩይ ተግባር የሚሳካ ስላለመሆኑ በቂ ማሳያ ነው ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ህዳር 9/2013 ዓ.ም

የመከላከያ ሰራዊት በህውሃት ጁንታ ቡድን ላይ እያካሄደ ባለው የተጠናከረ የህግ ማስከበር እርምጃ በርካታ ድሎችን እየተቀዳጀ መሆኑን የኢ.ፌ.ዴ.ሪ ጦር ሃይሎች ጠቅላ ኢ.ታ.ማ.ገ.ር ሹም ጀነራል ብርሃኑ ጁላ ገለጹ።

የህግ ማስከበር ግዳጅ እያከናወነ ለሚገኘው የሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት ህብረተሰቡ አጋርነቱን በላቀ ተነሳሽነት-በተግባር እያሳየ መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ህዳር 10/2013 ዓ.ም

የከተማዋን ወጣቶች ሁለንተናዊ ተሳታፊነትና ተጠቃሚነት ለማረጋገጥ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ እንደሚሰራ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ አስታወቁ።

ኢንዱስትሪዎች ምርትና ምርታማነታቸውን በማሳደግ ከሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት ጎን እንድቆሙ ጥሪ ቀረበ።

ህዳር 11/2013 ዓ.ም

የኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ምርጫ ቦርድ በመገናኛ ብዙሃን አጠቃቀምና ድልድል ረቂቅ መመሪያ ላይ ከፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎችና ከሚዲያ ተቋማት ጋር ውይይት አደረገ።

የሃገር ዳር ድንበርን እያስከበረና የህብረተሰቡን ሰላም እያስጠበቀ ባለበት ወቅት በመከላከያ ሰራዊት ላይ የተቃጣው ጥቃት በዚህ ዘመን የማይጠበቅና ለትውልድ የማመትን መሆኑን የኮተቤ ሜትሮ ፖሊታን ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች ተናገሩ።

ህዳር 12/2013 ዓ.ም

ዜና የለም

ህዳር 13/2013 ዓ.ም

ዜና የለም

**ህዳር 14/2013 ዓ.ም**

ከህውሃት ጁንታ ቡድን ተልዕኮ ተቀብለው በአዲስ አበባ የተለያዩ ጥቃቶችን ለመፈጸም ሲንቀሳቀሱ የነበሩ ከ700 በላይ ተጠርጣሪዎች በቁጥጥር ስር ዋሉ።

የአዲስ አበባ ሴቶች ለሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት ያዘጋጁትን ከ 5.5 ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ የሚያዎጣ ስንቅ ለመከላከያ ሚንስቴር አስረከቡ።

**ህዳር 15/2013 ዓ.ም**

መንግስት የሰጠውን የ72 ሰዓት ጊዜ በመጠቀም በርካታ የትግራ ሚሊሻና ልዩ ሃይል አባላት በየግንባሩ እጅ እየሰጡ መሆኑ ተገለጸ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ህገወጥ የመሬት ወረራን አስመልክቶ በተደረገ ጥናት ከ 13 ሚሊዮን 523 ሺህ ካሬ በላይ መሬት በህገወጥ ወረራ መያዙ ተረጋገጠ።

**ህዳር 16/2013 ዓ.ም**

ህውሃት በግደታ ለውጊያ አሰልፏቸው የነበሩ በሽዎች የሚቆጠሩ የትግራይ ሚሊሻና ልዩ ሃይል አባላት ትጥቃቸውን እየፈቱ ለሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊቱ እጃቸውን መስጠታቸው ተገለጸ።

ጥፋተኛው የህውሃት ቡድን በማይካድራ ንጹሃን ዜጎች ላይ የፈጸመው የጅምላ ግድያ የአለም አቀፍ የዘር ማትፋት ወንጀል መስፈርትን ያሟላ መሆኑን የህግና የታሪክ ሙሁሩ ዶክተር አልማው ክፍሌ ገለጹ።

**ህዳር 17/2013 ዓ.ም**

ሴቶች መንግስት በህውሃት ላይ እየወሰደ ባለው እርምጃ እደረጉት ያለው ሁለንተናዊ ድጋፍ የሚመሰገን መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

የቂርቆስ ክፍለ ከተማ ለሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት ከ101 ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ ድጋፍ አደረገ።

**ህዳር 18/2013 ዓ.ም**

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ነዋሪ የሆኑ የትግራ ክልል ተወላጆች ጽንፈኛ የህውሃት አመራሮች የክልሉን ህዝብ መሸሸጊያ አድርገው ለጉዳት ከሚዳርጉት በአፋጣን እጅ እንድሰጡ ጠየቁ።

መንግስት ወደ ህግ ማስከበር ዘመቻው የገባው የህውሃት ከሃድ ቡድን በሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት ላይ የፈጸመው ጥቃት ብሎም ንጹሃን ዜጎችን በአስቃቂ ሁኔታ በመጨፍጨፉ በመሆኑ ተገለጸ።

ህዳር 19/2013 ዓ.ም

መቀሌ ከተማ በመከላከያ ሰራዊት ቁጥጥር ስር መዋሏን የኢ.ፌ.ዲ.ሪ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ።

የህውሃት ጁንታ ቡድን ልዩ ሃይልና ሚሊሻ በቤተክርስቲያን ውስጥ የተለያዩ መሳሪያዎችን አከማችቶ ውጊያ ሲያካሂድ እንደነበር አባቶች ተናገሩ።

ህዳር 20/2013 ዓ.ም

በሃገር ክህደት ወንጀል ተጠርጥረው እስር ላይ የሚገኙ የጦር መኮንኖች ቤት በተደረገ ፍተሽ በርካታ ጉዳት ማድረስ የሚችሉ በግለሰብ እጅ መያዝ የሌለባቸው የጦር መሳሪያዎች መገኘታቸው ተገለጸ።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር 15 ኛውን የብሄሮች ብሄረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ቀንን አስመልክቶ ለሱማሌና ለቤንሻንጉል ጉሙዝ ክልሎች ትምህርት ቤቶችን ሰየመ።

ህዳር 21/2013 ዓ.ም

የውጭ ሃገራትና አለም አቀፍ ተቋማት ኢትዮጵያዊያን በአስቸጋሪ ወቅቶች ምንም ፈተና ቢገጥማቸው በሃገር ህልውናና ሉአላዊነት ላይ የሚያወላውል ዜጋ አለመኖሩን ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ።

በህውሃት ቡድን ላይ በተወሰደው ህግን የማስከበር ዘመቻ ጥቃት ለደረሰባቸው የመከላከያ ሰራዊት አባላት የሚደረገው ድጋፍ ተጠናክሮ እንደሚቀጥል የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ አስታወቁ።

ህዳር 22/2013 ዓ.ም

ህውሃት በክልል መሪነቱም ሆነ በመንግስትነት ዘመኑ የራሱን ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጥቅም ከማስጠበቅ ውጭ ለትግራይውያን የሚጨነቅ ቡድን እንዳልነበረ በአዲስ አበባ በተለያዩ ክፍለ ከተሞች የሚኖሩ የትግራይ ክልል ተወላጆች ተናገሩ።

የኮሮና ቫይረስን ለመከላከል የተደረገውን ርብርብ በኤች አይቪ ኤድስም መድገም እንደሚገባ የጤና ሚኒስትር ዶክተር ሊያ ታደሰ ተናገሩ።

ህዳር 23/2013 ዓ.ም

ቀጣዩ ምርጫ ያለፉትን ስህተቶች የሚያርም እና ለዲሞክራሲ ስርዓት ግንባታ መሰረት የሚጥል እንደሆነ እንደሚሰራ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ገለጹ።

በመቀሌ ከተማ የጥፋት ቡድኑ የጦር መሳሪያ መከማቻ ዲፖ በሰራዊቱ ብርብራ ተያዘ።

ህዳር 24/2013 ዓ.ም

የህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት የፌዴራልና በተዋረድ የሚገኙ መንግስታት በጋራ ጠንካራ ትስስር መፍጠር ያስችላል የተባለ ረቂቅ አዋጅን አጽድቀዋል።

ብዝሃነትና ህብረ ብሄራዊነትን ታሳቢ ያደረጉ አገራዊ የጋራ እሴቶች ሊገነቡ እንደሚገባ የፌዴሬሽን ምክር ቤት አፈ ጉባኤ አደም ፋራህ ተናገሩ።

ህዳር 25/2013 ዓ.ም

ኢትዮጵያ በተሳካ ሁኔታ ያጠናቀቀችውን ህግ የማስከበር ተልዕኮ በሚመለከት በተደረገ የድጥሎማሲ እንቅስቃሴ ሃገራትና አለም አቀፍ ተቋማት ከመንግስት ጎን እንደሰለፉ መድረግ እንዳስቻለ የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር ገለጹ።

የህውሃት የጥፋት ቡድን መወገድ በኢትዮጵያ ፖለቲካ ውስጥ አወንታዊ አስተዋጽኦ ቢኖረውም ቡድኑ ባለፉት አመታት ዘርን መነሻ አድርጎ የሰራቸው የፖለቲካና የኢኮኖሚ ሴራዎችን ማስተካከል በቀጣይ ትኩረት የሚሰጠው ጉዳይ መሆን እንዳለበት ፖለቲከኛና ደራሲ አንዳርጋቸው ጽጌ ገለጹ።

**ህዳር 26/2013 ዓ.ም**

በኢትዮጵያ የሚከበረብ የብሄር ብሄረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ቀን ኢትዮጵያ በብዝሃነት ውስጥ አንድነት የሚታሰብ ሃገር መሆኗን የሚያሳይ ነው ሲሉ የተለያዩ ሃገራት አምባሳደሮች ተናገሩ።

በህውሃት የጥፋት ቡድን ላይ በተካሄደው የህግ ማስከበር ዘመቻ ሴት የመከላከያ ሰራዊት አባላት የፈጸሙት ገድል በሁሉም ዘርፍ ለተሰማሩ ሴቶች ኢትዮጵያውያን ብሎም ለአፍሪካውያን ሴቶች ተምሳሌት እንደሚሆን የሰራዊቱ መኮንኖች እና አባላት ተናገሩ።

**ህዳር 27/2013 ዓ.ም**

የብልጽግና ፓርቲ ስራ አስፈጻሚ ኮሚቴ ለሁለት ቀናት በተለያዩ ወቅታዊና ሃገራዊ ጉዳዮች ላይ ግምገማ በማካሄድና አቅጣጫ በማስቀመጥ ስብሰባውን ማጠናቀቁን የፓርቲው ጽ/ቤት አስታወቀ።

ከጳጉሜ እስከ ጳጉሜ እንደረሳለን በሚል መሪ ሃሳብ መንገት ትራፊክ ደህንነት ንቅናቄ መርሃ ግብር ለሶስተኛ ጊዜ በአዲስ አበባ የተለያዩ አካባቢዎች ተካሄደ።

**ህዳር 28/2013 ዓ.ም**

የብሄር ብሄረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ቀን የሚከበረው እንደቀድሞው ጊዜያት ለፖለቲካ ፍጆታ ሳይሆን አዲስ የለውጥ ምእራፍ የጀመርንበት በመሆኑ ነው ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

የህውሃት የጥፋት ቡድን በትግራ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት ጽ/ቤት ቅጥር ጊቢ ውስጥ ለማምለጫ ያዘጋጀው ዋሻ ተገኘ።

**ህዳር 29/2013 ዓ.ም**

15ኛው ኢትዮጵያ ብሄር ብሄረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ቀን በአዲስ አበባ በደማቅ ሁኔታ ተከበረ።

**ህዳር 30/2013 ዓ.ም**

የሞምባሳ አዲስ አበባ የመንገድ ፕሮጀክትና የላሙ ወደብ ግንባታ ለምስራቅ አፍሪካ ቀጠና የምጣኔ ሃብት ትስስር ጠቀሜታው የጎላ ነው ሲሉ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ።

በኮቪድ 19 ምክንያት በጊዜያዊነት በጃን ሜዳ ሲከናወን የቆየው የአትክልትና ፍራፍሬ ግብይት በአጭር ጊዜ ውስጥ ሙሉ በሙሉ ወደ ሃይሌ ጋርመንት የገበያ ማእከል የማዛወር ስራ እንደሚሰራ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

NEWS FROM FEBRUARY 2013 EC

የካቲት 1/2013 ዓ.ም

የአድዋ ድል የኢትዮጵያዊያን ብቻ ሳይሆን የመላው ጥቁር ህዝብ እንደመሆኑ በተለያዩ አፍሪካ ሃገራትም በዓሉን ለማክበር ዝግጅት መደረጉን የባህል፤ ኪነትብብና ቱሪዝም ሚኒስቴር አስታወቀ። የየካቲት ወር የአድዋ ወር ተብሎ የተሰየመ ሲሆን የበዓሉ ማስጀመሪያ መርሃ ግብር በሚንሊክ አደባባይ ተካሂዷል።

ሙሁራን ሉዓላዊነቷ የተከበረና ብሄራዊ ጥቅሟ የተረጋገጠ ኢትዮጵያን በመገንባት ሂደት ውስጥ የድርሻቸውን እንድወጡ የሚያስችል ስራዎችን እያከናወነ መሆኑን የኮተቤ ሜትሮ ፖሊታን ዩኒቨርሲቲ አስታወቀ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የሚስተዋለውን የንጹህ መጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት እጥረት ለማሻሻል በ 2013 በጀት አመት ከ 1መቶ ሺህ ሜትር ኪዩብ በላይ ውሃን ከከርሰ ምድር ለማምረት እየሰራ መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ውሃና ፍላጎት ባለስልጣን አስታወቀ።

የካቲት 2/2013 ዓ.ም

ሀብረተሰቡ ለመንገድ አጠቃቀም ደንብ ተገዥ አለመሆኑና የእግረኛ መንገዶች ከታለመላቸው ዓላማ ውጭ እንድውሉ መደረጋቸው በትራፊክ ፍሰቱ ላይ ከፍ ያለ ተጽዕኖ እንዳሳደሩ በተለያዩ አጋጣሚ ሲነገር ይሰማል።

በህግ ማስከበር ሂደቱ ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው 2.5 ሚሊዮን ዜጎችን ስብዓዊ እርዳታ በማድረስ በዘላቂነት የሚቋቋሙበትን ሂደት እየፈጠረ መሆኑን የብሄራዊ አደጋ ስጋት ስራ አመራር ኮሚሽን አስታወቀ።

በከተማዋ የነዳጅ ዋጋ መጨመር በትራንስፖርት አገልግሎት ዘርፍ ላይ ጫና መፍጠሩን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ነዋሪዎች ተናገሩ።

**የካቲት 3/2013 ዓ.ም**

በአዲስ አበባ በትምህርት ቤቶች እየተገነቡ ያሉ ማስፋፊያዎች ጊዜያዊ ችግሮችን ከመፍታት ባሻገር የትምህርት ቤቶችን ደረጃ በዘላቂነት ለማሻሻል እንደሚረዱ በምክትል ከንቲባ ማዕረግ የአገልግሎት የመንግስት አገልግሎት ሰጭ ተቋማት አስተባባሪ አቶ ጃንጥራር አባይ ተናገሩ።

የጥቁር ህዝቦች የማንነት ምልክት እና የነጻነት አርማ የሆነው የአድዋ ድል በከፍተኛ የትምህርት ተቋማት እንደ አንድ የትምህርት ኤነት ሆኖ ሊሰጥ እንደሚገባው የባህልና ቱሪዝም ሚኒስትሯ ዶክተር ሂሩት ካሳው ተናገሩ።

አባላቱ ባለፉት ስድስት ወራት ከ 3 መቶ 80 ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ በመቆጠብ የኢኮኖሚ ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆኑ ማስቻሉን የብልጽግና ፓርቲ የሴቶች ሊግ አስታወቀ።

ወረዳው በስማርት ወረዳነት ከተዋቀረ ቡሃላ ፈጣንና ዘመናዊ አገልግሎት በማግኘት ላይ መሆናቸውን የቂርቆስ ክለ ከተማ ወረዳ 4 አስተዳደር ተገልጋዪዎች ተናገሩ።

**የካቲት 4/2013 ዓ.ም**

አዲስ አበባ ከተማን የህክምና ቱሪዝም መዳረሻ ለማድረግ አስተዳደሩ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ እየሰራ መሆኑን ምክትል ከንቲባ ወይዘሮ አዳነች አቤቤ አስታወቁ። በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በ 700 ሚሊዮን ብር የተገነባውና በኢትዮጵያ በአይነቱ የመጀመሪያ የሆነው የእናቶችና ህጻናት ሆስፒታል በአዳነች አቤቤ ተመርቋል።

ትምህርት ሚኒስቴር በኦን ላዩን ሊሰጥ የነበረውን የ2012 ዓ.ም ሃገር አቀፍ 12ኛ ክፍል መልቀቂያ ፈተና በወረቀት እንደሚሰጥ አስታወቀ።

የደንበኞችን እንግልት ለመቀነስ አሰራርን ማዘመን የሚያስችል በቴክኖሎጂ የተደገፈ አገልግሎት እየሰጠ መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ወሳኝ ኩነት ምዝገባና መረጃ ኤጀንሲ ገለጸ።

በአዲስ አበባ የሚስተዋለውን የትራፊክ አደጋ ለመቀነስ የመንገድ ደህንነቱን የማዘመን ስራ እያከናወነ እንደሚገኝ የአዲስ አበባ ትራፊክ ማናጅመንት ኤጀንሲ አስታወቀ።

የኢትዮጵያ ዜጎች ማህበራዊ ፓርቲ/ኢ.ዜ.ማ/ ለሃገሪቱ ኢኮኖሚ እድገት ወሳኝ የሆኑ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ፖሊሲዎችን እያሰናዳሁ ነው ብሏል።

**የካቲት 5/2013 ዓ.ም**

ኢትዮጵያ የተሻለ የበለጸገ ህልውና እንድናራት ለማድረግ የተዘጋጀው የ10 አመቱ የልማት ዕቅድ ወጥ እና ጠንካራ የክትትል ስርዓት ሊኖረው እንደሚገባ ህዝብ ተዎካዮች ምክር ቤት አፈ ጉባኤ አቶ ታገሰ ጫፎ አሳሰቡ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የአገልግሎት መስጫ ተቋማት ላይ የሚነሱ የህዝብ ቅሬታዎችን ለምፍታት አመራሩ ቁርጠኛ ውሳኔ ላይ መድረስ እንደሚገባው ተገለጸ።/አጭር አንክር/

ከቴክኒክና ሙያ ስልጠና ኮሌጆች የሚወጡ ሰልጣኞች ያገኙትን እውቀት በመጠቀም የስራ ፈጣሪ ባለቤት እየሆኑ እንደሚገኙ ተገለጸ።

በተያዘው አመት ከ 22 ኢንዱስትሪዎች ጋር በትስስር ለመስራት ስምምነት መፈጸሙን የልደታ ማኅ-ፋ-ክቸሪንግ ኮሌጅ አስታወቀ።

የከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማት ተማሪዎች ከቀለም ትምህርት ጎን ለጎን ባህል፤ ቋንቋና አብሮነትን የሚማሩበት እንደሆነ የኮተቤ ሜትሮ ፖሊታን ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች ተናገሩ።

**የካቲት 6/2013 ዓ.ም**

ተመራቂዎች በላብ ዋጋ የመኖር ሃቀኝነት ተምሳሌት ሆነው ሃገራቸውን በተግባር ማገልገል እንዳለባቸው የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳነች አቤቤ ተናገሩ።

የሃገራዊ ለውጡን ተከትሎ ህብረተሰቡ ለሚያነሳቸው ጥያቄዎች ምላሽ መስጠት ቁርጠኛ የሆነ የለውጥ አመራር ሊኖር እንደሚገባ በምክትል ከንቲባ ማዕረግ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ስራ አስኪያጅ አቶ ጥራቱ በየገለጹ።

6ኛው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ በህግ የበላይነት የሚመራና ሰላማዊ ሆኖ እንድካሄድ የመንግስት መሪነት ስልጣንን የያዘው ብልጽግና ፓርቲ ሃላፊነቱን ለመወጣት ዝግጁ መሆኑ ተገለጸ።

የካቲት 7/2013 ዓ.ም

ጠቅላላ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የደምቢ ዶሎ ሙጊ ዶላ አስፓልት ኮንክሪት መንገድ ግንባታን አስጀመሩ።

መምህራን ሃገር ተረካቢ ትውልድን የመቅረጽ ሃላፊነታቸውን እንድያጎለብቱና አጠናክረው እንድያስቀጥሉ መታገዝ እና መደገፍ እንዳለባቸው ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ፕሮጀክቶችን ከመገንባት ባለፈ ለታለመላቸው አላማ እንድውሉ መስራት ላይ ትኩረት ያደርጋል ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

የካቲት 8/2013 ዓ.ም

ስድስተኛው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ ኢትዮጵያና ህዝቦቿ የሚያሸንፉበት ሆኖ እንድጠናቀቅ ብልጽጋና ፓርቲ እንደሚሰራ ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ አስታወቁ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በህገዎት መንገድ ተከማችቶ ሰሞኑን በቁጥጥር ስር የዋለው የምግብ ዘይት ለሽማቾች ህብረት ስራ ማህበራት ተከፋፈለ።

የውች ጉዳ ሚኒስትርና ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን ከቱርኩ የውች ጉዳ ሚኒስትር ሜቭሎት ካስግሉ ጋር ተወያዩ።

ኢትዮጵያውያን በአድዋ ድልያ ለልዩነት ያቆዩትን ሃገርን የማቆየት ጀግንነት የአሁኑ ትውልድም በሃገር አንድነት ላይ በጋራ በመቆም ለደግመው እንደሚገባ የታሪክ ሙሁሩ ዶክተር አልማው ክፍሌ ገለጹ።

የካቲት 9/2013 ዓ.ም

የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ በኢትዮጵያ የእስራኤል አምባሳደር ራፋኤል ሞሮቭ ጋር ተወያዩ። /አጭር

የአድስ አበባ ከተማ የታላቁ ህዳሴ ግድብ ህዝባዊ ተሳትፎ ማስተባበሪያ ጽፈት ቤት ለግድብ ግንባታ የሚከናወኑ ሃብት የማሰባሰብ ስራዎችን በአንድ ማዕከል መመዝገብ የሚችል እና የሚስተዋለውን የቦርድ ድግግሞሽ የሚያስቀር ቴክኖሎጂ ይፋ አድርጓል።

ዘላቂና አስተማማኝ የሃገር ሰላምን ለማረጋገጥ የከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማትና ሙሀራኖቻቸው ከታዛቢነት ወጥተው በዕውቀት የበለጸገ መፍትሄ እንድያበጁ ተጠየቀ።

ይህ ትውልድ የራሱን ቀለም በራሱ ታሪክ መጻፍ ከፈለገ የአድዋን መርህ ሊከተል እንደሚገባው የታሪክ ተማራማሪው ዶክተር አህመድ ዘካሪያ ተናገሩ።

125ኛው የአድዋ ድል በዓል በጋምቤላ ከተማ በስፖርታዊ ውድድሮች ተጀምሯል።/ አጭር

በደሴ፤ ከሚሴ፤ ባቲና ኮምቦልቻ ከተሞች ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድን እና የለውት አመራሩን የሚደግፍ ሰልፍ ተካሄደ።/ አጭር

በኮልፌ ቀራኒዮ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ 13 ክልል ከ 1 ሚሊዩን ብር በላይ የሚገመቱ የተለያዩ ንብረቶችን ሰርቀው የተሰውሩ ግለሰቦች በቁጥጥር ስር ዋሉ።

የአንድነት ፓርክ የትንሿ ኢትዮጵያ ምሳሌ በመሆኑ ከ አዲስ አበባ በተጨማሪ መሰል ፓርክን በሁሉም የሃገሪቱ የክልል ከተሞች መገንባት እንደሚገባ በፓርኩ ጉብኝት ያደረጉ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የምርታማነትና ልህቀት ማዕከል ሰራተኞች ተናገሩ።

በትምህርት ቤቶች የ ኮቪድ 19 ወረርሽኝን ለመከላከል ተገቢው ትንቃቄ እየተደረገ ነው።

የካቲት 10/2013 ዓ.ም

በቅርቡ የተከሰተውን የነዳጅ ጭማሪ ተከትሎ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የትራንስፖርት ታሪፍም ማሻሻያ ተደረገ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ለረጅምጊዜ አገልግሎት ሲሰጡ የቆዩ ባለ ሰማያዊይ በነጭ ወይንም በተለምዶ ተብለው የሚጠሩ 10 ሺህ 500 ታክሲዎችን በአዲስ ለመቀየር ሚያስችል ስምምነት በተሸከርካሪ አቅራቢና በባለ ንብረቶች መካከል ተፈረመ።

ከቀናት በፊት በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለከተማ ያለአግባብ ተከማችቶ የተገኘው የፓልም ዘይት ለህብረተሰቡ መሰራቸጨት ጀምሯል።

በቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ አድዋ ፓርክ እየተባለ በሚጠራው አከባቢ የካንሰርህክምና እና ስልጠና ማእከል እንድሁም አምስት ሆስፒታሎችን የያዘ የጤና ካምፓስ ሊገነባ ነው።

ኢትዮጵያዊያን የህዳሴውን ግድብ በስኬት ለማጠናቀቅ ወደጊላ የሚጎትቱንን ሃይሎች የምናሸንፈው ሃይላችንን አጠናክረን ስንቀጥል ነው ሲሉ በደብብ አፍሪካ ባለሙሉ ስልጣን አምባሳደር ዶክተር ሽፈራው ተክለማሪያም ገለጹ። /አንክር አጭር+ አፕ/

በትግራ እና በመተከል ከቤት ንብረታቸው ለተፈናቀሉ ዜጎች ህብረተሰቡ በዓይነትና በገንዘብ የሚያደርገው ድጋፍ እንደተጠበቀ ሆኖ የተለያዩ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎችን በልዩ ሁኔታ ተደራሽ የሚያደርግ የድጋፍ ማሰባሰቢያ መርሃ ግብር ማዘጋጀቱን ሰብዓዊነት እና ፍቅር ለትግራይና መተከል አስተባባሪ ኮሚቴ አስታወቀ። / አጭር

**የካቲት 11/2013 ዓ.ም**

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በከተማዋ ውስጥ በሚገኙ ሁሉም ትምህርት ቤቶች ውስጥ ያስገነባቸውን ከ 1ሺህ 700 በላ ተጨማሪ የመማሪያ ክፍሎችና228 የምግብ አገልግሎት የሚሰጥባቸው ግንባታዎችን በምክትል ከንቲባ ማዕረግ የመንግስት የአገልግሎት ሰጭ ተቋማት አስተባባሪ አቶ ጃንጥራራ አባይ መረቁ።

ወጣቱ ትውልድ ታሪክ ዘካሪ ብቻ ሳሆን በዓድዋ ላይ የታወቀ አንድነት በማጠናከር ታሪክ ስሪም መሆን እንደሚገባው የጉለሌ ከተማ አስተዳደር ገለጸ።

ለበጎ ፈቃድ ተግባራት የሚያገለግል ድህረ ገጽ እና መረጃዎችን በቀላሉ ለህብረተሰቡ ማድረስ እንድቻል የመረጃ ቋት ስርዓት መዘርጋቱን የአዲስ አበባ የወጣቶችና በጎ ፈቃድ ማስተባበሪያ ጽ/ቤት አስታወቀ።

**የካቲት 12/2013 ዓ.ም**

የህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት ለሚያሳልፋቸውም ውሳኔዎች ሆነ ለሚያወጣቸው ህጎችና ደንቦች ሳንሳዊነት በትናትና ምርምር መደገፍ አለበት አሉ የህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት አፈገብኤ አቶ ታገሰ ጫፎ።

አዲስ አበባ በወርሃ የካቲት 1929 ዓ.ም በግፍ የተጨፈጨፉባትን ከ 30 ሺህ በላይ ንጹሃን ልጆቿን በተለያዩ ዝግጅቶች አስባ ዋለች።

የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳኒች አበቤ የየካቲት 12 ሆስፒታል ሜድካል ኮሌጅ የተገበረውን የወረቀት አልባ ድጅታል የመረጃ አያያዝ ስርዓት መርቀው ስራ አስጀመሩ።

የአሁኑ ትውልድ የቀደም እናትና አባቶቹን ታሪክ በመድገም ለሃገር አንድነት አስተዋጥኦን ሊያበረክት እንደሚገባም ተገለጸ።

አስፈጻሚው አካል ህብረተሰቡን የልማት ትያቄ ለመመለስ በርካታ የልማት ስራዎችን እያከናወነ እንደሚገኝ መረጋገጡን የአዲስ አበባ ምክር ቤት አፈ ጉባኤ ወ/ሮ ዘርፈሸዋል ንጉሴ ገለጹ።

**የካቲት 13/2013 ዓ.ም**

የሃይማኖት ተቋማት ህዝብ አብሮነት እንድጠናክር የበኩላቸውን መወጣት እንደሚኖርባቸው የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳነች አበቤ አሰላሰቡ።

የህብረተሰቡን የልማትን የመልካም አስተዳደር ጥያቄ ለመመለስ በ186 ሚሊዮን ብር ወጭ 100 የግንባታ ፕሮጀክቶችን እያከናወነ መሆኑን የጉለሌ ክፍለ ከተማ አስተዳደር አስታወቀ።

ኢትዮጵያ ለያዘችው የመበልጸግ ትልም በመካከለኛ ደረጃ የሚገኙ ሙያተኞችን በብቃት ለሚያፈሩ የቴክኒክና ሙያ ስልጠና ተቅማት ልዩ ትኩረት እንደሚሰጥ የሳንስና ክፍተኛ ትምህርት ሚንስቴር ገለጸ።

በ 6ኛው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ ኢትዮጵያን ወደ ደሞክራሲያዊ አስተዳደር ስርዓት በማሻገር ሁለተኛውን የአድዋ ድል የምናስመዘግብበት እንደሚሆን የኢትዮጵያ ዜጎች ለማህበራዊ ፍትህ ፓርቲ ኢዜማ አስታወቀ።

**የካቲት 14/2013 ዓ.ም**

የኮሮና ቫይረስ ወረርሽን በወች ንግድ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ የከፋ ተጽእኖ እንዳያደርስ ከ 2012 በጀት አመት ልምድ በመውሰድ እየሰሩ መሆናቸውን የኢትዮጵያ አበባ አትክልትና ፍራፍሬ አምራች ላኪዎች እና የኢትዮጵያ ቡና ላኪዎች ማህበር ገለጹ።

የኢትዮጵያ ሰብዓዊ መብት ኮሚሽን ችግሮችን በጥናት ሌቶ ተቋማዊ የጥናት ስራ መጀመሩ ከዚህ ቀደም ከነበረበት የመንግስት ጣልቃ ገብነትና የፖለቲካ ተጽእኖ ተላቆ ነጻና ገለልተኛ ሆኖ መስራት እንዳስቻለው አስታወቀ።

የካቲት 15/2013 ዓ.ም

አለም አቀፉ የኮቪዲ. 19 ወረርሽኝ ወደ ኢትዮጵያ መዛመቱን ተከትሎ በየአደባባዮች የተዘጋጁ የእጅ መታጠቢያ ቦታዎች አብዛሃኞቹ አገልግሎት እየሰጡ አይደሉም።

የአድዋ ድል መሰረቱ በጀግኖች እናትና አባቶቻችን መካከል የነበረው ኢትዮጵያዊ አንድነት በመሆኑ እርስ በርስ በጥርጣሬ እንድንተያይ ከሚያደርጉ አስተሳሰቦች በመራቅ ሃገራችንን ወደከፍታ ማሳደግ አለብን ተባለ።

የካቲት 16/2013 ዓ.ም

ከ 75 በላይ አለም አቀፍ ተቋማት በትግራይ ክልል በሰብዓዊ ድጋፍ ተሰማርተው እንደሚገኙ የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር አስታወቀ።/ መግለጫ

6ኛው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ በሚፈለገው ደረጃ ተዳማኒ፤ ደሞክራሲያዊ እና ፍትሃዊ ሆኖ እንድካሄድ ምርጫ ቦርድ በሚያካሂዳቸው ዝግጅቶች ላይ ክልሎች ግጋፋቸውን አጠናክረው እንድቀፁ ጠየቀ።

ከዓድዋ ጦርነት ጀግኖች ለሃገር ክብር መዋደቅና በጋራ መቆምን ልንማር ይገባል ሲሉ በአዲስ አበባ የሚገኙ የደጃዝማች ባልቻ አባ ነፍሶና የደጃዝማች በላይ ዘለቀ ትምህርት ቤት ተማሪዎች ተናገሩ።

የአዲስ አበባ መንገዶች ባለስልጣን 17 ኪሎ ሜትር ርዝማኔ ያላቸው ስድስት የመንገድ ግንባታና ያረጁ የመንገድ መብራቶች ማሻሻያ ፕሮጀክቶችን ከተቋራች ድርጅቶች ጋር ተዋዋለ።

የውሃ መስኖና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር ተጠሪ ተቋም የሆነው የውሃ ልማት ፈንድ ጽ/ቤት የ5 ሚሊየን ብር የህዳሴ ግድብ ቦንድ ግዥ መፈጸሙን አስታወቀ።/አጭር መግለጫ

የኢ.ፌ.ዴ.ሪ መከላከያ ሰራዊት በአህጉርና አለም አቀፍ የሰላም ማስከበር ግዳጅ አኩሪ ተግባር እየፈጸመ እንደሚገኝ የመከላከያ ኢንዱስትሪዎችን ዋና ዳሬክቶሬት ዳሬክተር ሜጀር ጄነራል መሃመድ ተሰማ ገለጹ።

የካቲት 17/2013 ዓ.ም

ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትርና የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን በ46ኛው የተመድ የሰብዓዊ መብቶች ምክር ቤት ስብሰባ ላይ የኢትዮጵያን ወቅትዊ ሁኔታ በተመለከተ ማብራሪያ ሰጥተዋል።

በብዙሃን ትራንስፖርት ያለው የኮሮና ቫይረስ ጥንቃቄ የቫረሱን ስርጭት የሚያባብስ እንደሆነ አሽከርካሪዎች እና የትራንስፖርት ተጠቃሚዎች ተናገሩ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በሚገኙ የአጸደ ህጻናትና የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤቶች ውስጥ እየተተገበረ የሚገኘው የተማሪዎች ምገባ መርሃ ግብር ከ542 ሺህ በላይ ተማሪዎችን ተጠቃሚ አድርጓል።

የካቲት 18/2013 ዓ.ም

ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ከካናዳ አቻቸው ጀስቲን ትሩዶ ጋር ተወያዩ።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ መስተዳድር የስድስት ወራት ክንውን ግምገማ በጠቅላ ሚኒስትር ጽ/ቤት ተካሄደ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶና ኮልሬ ቀራኒዮ ክፍለከተሞች የዛሬ ሰባት አመት የመሰረት ድንጋይ ተቀምጦላቸው ግንባታቸው ሳይከናወኑ የቆዩ ሪፈራል ሆስፒታሎች ግንባታ ተጀመረ።

የአሁኑ ትውልድ የአድዋ ድልን የመሰለ ታሪክ ለመድገም መትጋት እንዳለበት ከአዲስ ቴቪ ጋር ቆታ ያደረጉ ጀግኖች አባቶች ገለጹ።

ኢትዮጵያዊያን በፋሽስት ጦር ላይ የተቀዳጁት የአድዋ ድል አውሮፓውያን ገዥዎች ናቸው የሚለውን ትርክት የቀየረ ታሪካዊ ክስተት መሆኑን አለም አቀፍ የታሪክ ሙሁራን ይገልጻሉ።

የካቲት 19/2013 ዓ.ም

በከተማዋ እየተስተዋለ ያለውን ምክንያታዊ ያልሆነ የዋጋ መናር ለመግታት የሽማቾች ህብረት ስራ ማህበራት የፋብሪካና የግብርና ምርቶችን በቀጥታ ለህብረተሰቡ ተደራሽ እንድያደርጉ

አስተዳደሩ 500 ሚሊዮን ብር ተዘዋዋሪ ብድር ማቅረቡን የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳነች አበቤ ገለጹ።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከ669 ሚሊዮን ብር በላ በጀት በመመደብ በአዲስ አበባ ዙሪያ ኦሮሚያ ልዩ ዞን የሚገኙ ከ161 ሽህ በላ ተማሪዎችን ተጠቃሚ የሚያደርግ የትምህርት ቤት ምገባ፤ የደንብ ልብስ እና የትምህርት ቁሳቁስ አቅርቦት አስጀመረ።

መንግስት በትግራይ ክልል ህይዎት ቀድሞ ወደነበረበት ሁኔታ እንድመለስ ከአለምአቀፍ ለጋሽ እና አጋር አካላት ጋር በትብብር እየሰራ መሆኑን አስታወቀ።

አክሱም ከተማን በተመለከተ አምነስቲ ኢንተርናሽናል ያወጣውን ሪፖርት አስመልክቶ የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር መግለጫ አውጥቷል።

በልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ አንድ ደሴ ሆቴል እና ወረዳ አስር ጸበል አከባቢዎች ነዋሪዎች ወንጀሎች ይፈጸሙባቸው እንደነበሩ ጠቁመው የአከባቢው ነዋሪዎች ተደራጅተው አከባቢያቸውን በመጠበቃቸው ሰላማቸውን ማስመለሳቸውን ተናግረዋል።

የካቲት 20/2013 ዓ.ም

የአድዋ ድል በዓል ለሃገር ሉአላዊነት ሲባል ልዩነቶችን ወደ ጎን በመተው በጋራ እንደት መቆም እንደሚቻል ያሳየ መሆኑን ፕሬዚደንት ሳህለ ወርቅ ዘውዴ ተናገሩ።

የሴቶችን ሁለንተናዊ ተጠቃሚነት ለማሳደግ እየተሰሩ ያሉ ስራዎች ይበልጥ ተጠናክረው ሊቀጥሉ ይገባል ሲሉ የቂርቆስ ክፍለ ከተማ ሴቶች ሊግ አባላት ተናገሩ።

የአድዋ ድልን ቀጣነት ለማረጋገጥ ሃገሩን የሚወድና ታሪኩን የሚያውቅ ተተኪ ትውልድ ማፍራት እንደሚገባ ተገለጸ።

የካቲት 21/2013 ዓ.ም

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ለትግራይ ክልል የ135 ሚሊዮን ብር ድጋፍ አደረገ። ድጋፉን ያስረከቡት የከተማዋ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ የከተማው አስተዳደርና ነዋሪው የትግራይ ህዝብና ክልሉ ጊዚያዊ አስተዳደሩ ሙሉ በሙሉ መልሰው እስኪቋቋሙና እስኪጠናከሩ ድጋፉ ይቀጥላል ብለዋል።

የሃረራብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት ለትግራይ ክልል ጊዜያዊና አስተዳደርና ህዝብ የ10 ሚሊዮን ብር ድጋፍ አድርጓል።

የ125ኛው የአድዋ ድል በዓልን ምክንያት በማድረግ የብዙሃን የአካል ብቃት እንቅስቃሴ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በተለያዩ አካባቢዎች ተካሂዷል።

የአድዋ ድል በዓል ለሃገራዊ አንድነት ቃል የሚገቡበት መሆኑን በምክትልከንቲባ ማእረግ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አገልግሎት ሰጭ ተቋማት አስተባባሪ አቶ ጃንጥራር አባይ ተናገሩ።

**የካቲት 22/2013 ዓ.ም**

ጠቅላይ ሚንስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ለ125ኛው የአድዋ የድል በዓል የእንኳን አደረሳችሁ መልእክት አስተላለፈዋል።

የአድዋ ድል መቶ 25 አመታትን ወደኋላ ተሻግሮ በእናት ሃገር ልጆች ብርቱ ተጋድሎ እና ታላቅ መስዋትነት የተመዘገ አኩሪ ታሪካችን ነው ሲሉ የኢ.ፌ.ዴ.ሪ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚንስትርና የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚንስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን ተናገሩ።

የኢትዮጵያዊነት ልዕልና፤ የትላንት ደማቅ ታሪክ ፤ የዛሬ ትውልድ ወኔ እና የነገ ተተኪዎች ስንቅ ለሆነው የአድዋ ድል 125ኛ አመት ክብረ በዓል እንኳን አደረሳችሁ ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነተች አበቤ መልዕክት አስተላለፉ።/ አጭር

ቀደምት አባት አርበኞች፤ ኢትዮጵያን ከውጭ ወራሪ ሃይል ያለአንዳች ልዩነት በአንድነት ጠላትን መክተው በክብር እንዳስረከቡት ሁሉ የዛሬውም ትውልድ ድህነትን በመዋጋት ሌላ የታሪክ ገድል በመስራት የድርሻውን ሊዎጣ እንደሚገባ የባህልና ቱሪዝም ሚንስትሯ ዶክተር ሂሩት ካሳው አሳሰቡ።

የ125ኛውን የአድዋ ድል የሚዘክር የፎቶ አውደርዕይ በአዲስ አበባ መስቀል አደባባይ ተካሂዷል።

**የካቲት 23/2013 ዓ.ም**

የአድዋ የድል መንፈስበሰው ልጆች ህይወት ውስጥ መመሪያ ሆኖ እንደሚቀጥል ፕሬዚደንት ሳህለ ወርቅ ዘውዴ ገለጹ።

የህብረ ብሄራዊ በዓል የሆነው አድዋን በመዘከር የአባቶቻችን ገድል አድናቂብቻ ሳይሆንአሁን ያለውን ጠላት ድህነት በማሸነፍ የበለጸገች ሃገርን ለትውልድ ለማሻገር መስራት እንደሚገባ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ጥሪ አቀረቡ።

የአሁኑ ትውልድ ታሪኩን ጠንቅቆ በማወቅና በመረዳት በጥበብና በማስተዋል የተደገፈ ዘመን ተሸጋሪ አኩሪ ታሪክ መስራት ይኖርበታል ሲሉ የባህልና ቱሪዝም ሚኒስትሯ ዶክተር ሂሩት ካሳው ተናገሩ።

125ኛውን የአድዋ ድል ስናከብር ኢትዮጵያዊ አንድነታችንን ይበልጥ በማጠናከር ሊሆን ይገባል ሲሉ በበዓሉ ላይ የተሳተፉ ወጣቶች ተናገሩ።

የአድዋ የድል በዓል በመስቀል አደባባይ በድምቀት ተከብሯል።

**የካቲት 24/2013 ዓ.ም**

የየካቲት 12 ሜድካል ኮሌጅ 125ኛውን አድዋ ድል በዓል ምክንያት በማድረግ በሆስፒታሉ ተኝተው ለሚታከሙ 3 ክፍተኛ የልብ ህመም ታካሚዎች 450ሺህ ብር የሚገመት አጋዥ የመተንፈሻ መሳሪያ ድጋፍ አድርጎላቸዋል።

የትኛውም አካል በማሳወቅ ብቻ ወደትግራይ ክልል ገብቶ ወቅታዊውን ጉዳይ ማጣራትና ማወቅ እንደሚችል የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስትር ገለጸ።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ደረቅ ቆሻሻ አስተዳደር ኤጀንሲ ከተማዋን ውብ እና ጽዱ ለማድረግ የሚያስችል ሁሉን አቀፍ የጽዳት ንቅናቄ ሊያደርግ እንደሆነ አስታወቀ።

**የካቲት 25/2013 ዓ.ም**

ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አብይ አህመድ በተገኙበት በትግራይ ክልል የተከናወኑ ስራዎችንና ቀጣ እርምጃዎችን አስመልክቶ ወይይት ተካሄደ።/አጭር

ሃገሪቱ ለጀመረችው የብልጽግና ጉዞ የዜጎች ጤና ወሳኝ በመሆኑ የተየና ኤክስቴንሽን መርሃ ግብር ላይ በትኩረት እንደሚሰራ የኢ.ፌ.ዴ.ሪ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር እና የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን ገለጹ።

በትግራ ክልል ወቅታዊ ጉዳይ ማወቅ የሚፈልግ የትኛውም ሚዲያም ሆነ ተቋም መንግስትን በማሳወቅ ብቻ ገብቶ ማጣራት እንደሚችል የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስትር አስታወቀ።

**የካቲት 26/2013 ዓ.ም**

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የ2013 በጀት አመት የመጀመሪያዎቹ ስድስት ወራት ከ 229ሺህ በላ ለሚሆኑ ዜጎች የስራ እድል መፈጠሩ ተገለጸ።

የካቲት ወር ለኢትዮጵያዊያን የድል እና የመስዋትነት ወር ነው።

የሃሰተኛ መረጃና የጥላቻ ንግግር በሴቶች የፖለቲካ ተሳትፎ ላይ ከፍተኛ ጫና የሚያስከትል በመሆኑ ተፎካካሪ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች በትኩረት ሊሰሩ እንደሚገባ ተገለጸ።

**የካቲት 27/2013 ዓ.ም**

ዜጎች ጥቂት ጉልበትና ትልቅ ልብ ካላቸው ሃገርን ወደ ብልጽግና ማሻገር ቀላል ነው ሲሉ ጠቅላ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ።

አዲስ አበባን የህክምና ቱሪዝም ማእከል ለማድረግ እየተከናወነ ባለው ተግባር የጤና ተቋማትን ከማስፋፋት ጎን ለጎን ለዘርፉ ሰው ሃይል ግንባታ ትኩረት ተሰጥቶ እየተሰራ መሆኑም ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

አዲስ አበባ ስሟን የሚመጥን ወበትና ጽዳት እንድናራት ሁሉም ማህበረሰብ የአስተሳሰብ ለውጥ በማምጣት በጋራ ሊረባረብ እንደሚገባ ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳነች አበቤ ገለጹ።

**የካቲት 28/2013 ዓ.ም**

ኢትዮጵያ ኮቫክስ ከተሰኘ አለም አቀፍ ጥምረት 2.2 ሚሊየን የሚደርስ የኮቪድ 19 ክትባትን ተረክቦች።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የሚመደበው በጀት የዜጎችን ተጠቃሚነት በሚያረጋግጥ መልኩ እንድውል ለማስቻል ብቃት ያለው ዋና ኦድተር መስሪያ ቤትን መፍጠር ተገቢ መሆኑን የከተማዋ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በዝቅተኛ የኑሮ ደረጃ ላይ የሚገኙ ዜጎችን ችግር በዘላቂነት ለመፍታት እየጠሰራ መሆኑን ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳኝ አበቤ ገለጹ።

**የካቲት 29/2013 ዓ.ም**

የሴቶችን ተጠቃሚነት በዘላቂነት ለማረጋገጥ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች በመጭው ምርጫ ሴቶችን ከመራጭነት ያለፈ ጉልህ የተሳትፎ ሚና እንድናራቸው ማድረግ ይገባል ሲሉ ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳኝ አበቤ ገለጹ።

ለሃገር ሁለንተናዊ ለውጥ ማምጣት የሚችሉ ሴቶችን በመደገፍ ውጤታማ እንድሆኑ መሪዎች መስራት ይገባቸዋል ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳኝ አበቤ ተናገሩ።

በአንድ ሃገር ከቅድመ ምርጫ እስከ ድህረ ምርጫ ያሉ ሂደቶች ሁሉ በአግባቡ ገቢራዊ የሚደረጉ ከሆነ ለዴሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት መዳበር ምቹ ሁኔታን እየፈጠረ የሚሄድ ከመሆኑም ባሻገር ዜጎች በመሪዎቻቸው ላይ እምነት እንድናራቸው ያደርጋል ተባለ።

**የካቲት 30/2013 ዓ.ም**

በትግራይ ክልል ከተካሄደው የህግ ማስከበር ዘመቻ ቡሃላ ከፍተኛ ሰብዓዊ ቀውስ ተከስቷል በሚል ሲኮንኑ የቆዩት ምዕራባዊያን ግብረ ሰናይ ተቋማት መንግስት በሩን ክፍት ቢያደረግላቸውም በቂ ሰብአዊ እንቅስቃሴ አለማድረጋቸውን የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስትር ገለጹ።

የመንግስት ሰራተኞችን መረጃ በወረቀት የነበረውን አያያዝ በሶፍት ዎየር የታዘዘ ቴክኖሎጂን በመጠቀም ተቋማት ተግባራዊ እንድያደርጉ በምክትል ከንቲባ ማዕረግ የአገልግሎት ሰጭ ተቋማት አስተባባሪ አቶ ጃንጥራር አባይ አሳሰቡ።

በየስራ መስኩ እድገት ለማምጣት በቅድሚያ ስራ እድሎች መፈጠር አለባቸው ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ብልጽግና ፓርቲ ጽህፈት ቤት ሃላፊ አቶ መለስ አለም ተናገሩ።

ትንባሆ አጫሽነትን በጋራና በቅንጅት በመከላከል ሃገርንና ትውልድን መታደግ ይገባለል አሉ የጤና ሚኒስትር ጆሃንስ ሊያ ታደሱ።

የኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ምርጫ ቦርድ የመራጮችን ምዝገባ ለሚያስፈጽሙ አካላት የአስልጣኞች ስልጠና ሰጠ።

በመጭው ምርጫ ተፎካካሪ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች የአካል ጉዳተኞችን የፖለቲካ ተሳትፎ ማዕከል ያደረገ ስራ ሊሰሩ ይገባል አለ የኢትዮጵያ አካል ጉዳተኞች ማህበራት ፌደሬሽን።

NEWS FROM APRIL 2013 EC

ሚያዚያ 1/2013 ዓ.ም

የካቲት 2011 ዓ.ም የቤት እጣ ለወጣላቸው የቤት እድለኞች በሁለት ወራት ጊዜ ውስጥ ቀሪ የማጠናቀቂያ ስራዎች በማከናወን ወደቤታቸው እንድንገቡ እየተሰራ መሆኑ ተገለጸ።

ህብረተሰቡ የኮሮና ቫይረስ ወደሃገር ውስጥ የገባ ሰሞን ያደርጋቸው የነበሩ የትንቃቄ ተግባራትን አሁንም መከዎን እንዳለበት ተገለጸ።

ብሄራዊ የምርጫ ቦርድ ለመራጮች ምዝገባ ያስቀመጠው ቀን ገደብ ከመጠናቀቁ በፊት መራጮች ከወዲሁ ሊመዘገቡ ይገባል ሲሉ ካርድ የወሰዱ ነዋሪዎች ተናገሩ።

ሚያዚያ 2/2013 ዓ.ም

የኢ.ፌ.ዴ.ሪ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ በአዲስ አበባ ገርጂ አከባቢ በ 300 ሚሊዮን ዶላር ወጭ ለሚገነባው የሮሐ ህክምና ማዕከል የመሰረት ድንጋይ አስቀመጡ።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በተለያዩ መንገዶች ስትለማ በዙሪያዎ ያሉ አርሶ አደሮችን ተጠቃሚ በሚያደርግ መልኩ እንድሆን እየተሰራ እንደሚገኝ ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳኝ አበቤ ተናገሩ።

በስድስተኛው ሃገራዊ ምረጫ የሚሳተፉ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች የድምጽ መስጫ ወረቀት ቅደም ተከተልን በሎተሪ የማውጣት መርሃ ግብር አካሄዱ።

ሚያዚያ 3/2013 ዓ.ም

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የአርሶ አደር መንደሮች መዳረሻ መንገድ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ተጀመረ።

በአዲስ አበባ ለመጭው አንድ ወር የሚቆይ የኮቪድ 19 መመሪያ የመስተግብር ስራ እንደሚሰራ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የወጣቶችና በጎ ፈቃድ ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮ አስታወቀ።

የቅሬታ ሰሚ አካላት ውግንናቸው ለህገ መንግስቱና ድምጽ ለሌላቸው ዜጎች በመሆኑ ተልእኳቸውን በሚገባ በመረዳት የድርሻቸውን እንደወጡ የኢትዮጵያ የህዝብ እንባ ጠባቂ ተቋም አሳሰበ።

**ሚያዚያ 4 /2013 ዓ.ም**

ህዝብ ሙስሊሙ የረመዳን ጾም በፍቅርና በመተሳሰብ ማሳለፍ እንደሚገባው የኢትዮጵያ እስልምና ጉዳዮች ጠቅላይ ምክር ቤት ፕሬዚደንት ተቀዳሚ ሙፍቲ ሃጅ ኡምር ኢድሪስ ተናገሩ።

ህብረተሰቡ በተሳሳቱ መረጃዎች ሳቢያ የኮቪድ 19 ክትባትን በሚፈለገው መልኩ እየወሰደ ባለመሆኑ የሃይማኖት ተቋማት የግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ስራዎችን በመስራት ረገድ ሃላፊነታቸውን ሊወጡ እንደሚገባ ተገለጸ።

በዜጎች የነቃ የምርጫ ተሳትፎ ቅቡልነት ያለው ህጋዊ መንግስት መመስረት እንደሚቻል የህግና ፖለቲካ ሳይንስ ባለሙያዎች ገለጹ።

**ሚያዚያ 5/2013 ዓ.ም**

ታላቁ የኢትዮጵያ ህዳሴ ግድብ እውን እንዳይሆን የሚሹ የውጭ ሃይሎች አከባቢውን የትርምስ ቀጠና ለማድረግ እየሰሩ ነው ሲሉ ህዝብ ተወካዮች እና የፌደሬሽን ምክር ቤቶች አፈገብኤዎች ተናገሩ።

የታላቁን የኢትዮጵያ ህዳሴ ግድብን አስመልክቶ በኮንጎ የተካሄደውን የሶስትዮሽ የውጭ ጉዳና የውሃ ሚኒስትሮች ስብሰባ በተመለከተ ተቀማጭነታቸው በአዲስ አበባ ለሆኑ ለአፍሪካ አምባሳደሮች ገለጸ ተሰጠ።

በትግራይ ክልል በስምንት አከባቢዎች ሲንቀሳቀስ የነበረው የጁንታው ቡድን መደምሰሱን ሌተናል ጀኔራል ባጫ ደበሌ ገለጹ።

**ሚያዚያ 6/2013 ዓ.ም**

በጸጥታ ችግር ምክንያት የመራጮች ምዝገባ የዘገየባቸውና ያልተጀመረባቸው አከባቢዎች እስካሁን መኖራቸውን ኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ምርጫ ቦርድ አስታዎቀ።

በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ እየተከናወኑ የሚገኙ ግዙፍ ፕሮጀክቶች የከተማዋን ገጽታ ከማሳደግና ለነዋሪዎቿ ምቹ ከማድረግ ባሻገር የስራ እድል በመፍጠር ረገድ ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ ያላቸው መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ዋና ስራ አስኪያጅ አቶ ጥራቱ በየነ ተናገሩ።

በአለፈው ክረምት በአረንጓዴ ልማት ከተተከሉ ከ 8 ሚሊዮን በላይ ችግኞች ውስጥ 83 በመቶው መጽደቃቸውን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር አከባቢ ጥበቃና አረንጓዴ ልማት ኮሚሽን አስታዎቀ።

ሚያዚያ 7/2013 ዓ.ም

ሃገር አቀፍ የጸሎትና የምህላ ማስጀመሪያ መርሃ ግብር በኢትዮጵያ የሃይማኖት ተቋማት ጉባኤ እየተካሄደ ይገኛል።

በጎንጎ ኪንሻላ የተካሄደው የታላቁ የኢትዮጵያ ህዳሴ ግድብ ሶስትዮሽ ድርድር በሱዳንና ግብጽ አፍሪካን የመናቅ እሳቤ ሳቢያ አለመሳካቱን የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር አስታወቀ።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ባወጣው የጋራ ህንጻ የማህበር ቤት ግንባታ አሰራር መመሪያና ምዝገባውን ለማካሄድ በተዘጋጀው የኮምፒውተር መተግበሪያ ሶፍትዌር ዙሪያ ከባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር የግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ወይይት ተካሄደ።

ሚያዚያ 8/2013 ዓ.ም

ዜጎች የምርጫ ካርድ ያስደው ዴሞክራሲያዊ መብቶቻቸውን እንድጠቀሙ የጠቅላላ ሚኒስትር ጽ/ቤት በሰጠው መግለጫ ጥሪ አቀረበ።

የአማራ ብሄራዊ ንቅናቄ /አብን/ ለስድስተኛው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ የሚወዳደርበትን ማኒፌስቶ ፋ አደረገ።

በኢትዮጵያ ባለፉት 10 ቀናት የተመዘገበው የኮሮና ቫይረስ ስርጭት ከወር በፊት ከነበረው የ አስር ቀናት ስርጭት ጋር ሲነጻጸር የ91 በመቶ ጫማሬ ማሳየቱን የቴና ሚኒስትር ዶ/ር ሊያ ታደሰ አስታወቀ።

ሚያዚያ 9/2013 ዓ.ም

በ2.3 ቢሊን ብር ወጭ የተገነባው የኢንፎርሜሽን መረብ ደህንነት ኤጀንሲ ዋና መስሪያቤት ህንጻ ተመረቀ።

ጠቅላ ሚንስትር አብይ አህመድ በአርቲፊሻል ኢንተሊጂንስ ማእከል የተዘጋጀውን የተለያዩ የቴክኖሎጂ ፈጠራዎችን ጎበኙ።

በኤን የሚታየውን ቆሻሻ እንደምናጸዳ ሁሉ ጥላቻና መራራቅን ማስዎገድ ይገባል አሉ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ ወይዘሮ አዳነች አበቤ።

ሚያዚያ 10/2013 ዓ.ም

ኢትዮጵያ የአባይ ወንዝን ለልማት ስታውል በታችኛው ተፋሰስ ሃገራት ላይ ምንም አይነት ጉዳት የማስከተል ፍላጎትም እቅድም እንደሌላት ጠቅላ ሚንስትር ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ።

በንግድና በገቢ አሰባሰብ ስርዓት ውስጥ የሚስተዋሉ ችግሮችን ለመፍታትና ፍትሃፊ ስርዓትን ለማስፈን እየተሰራ መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ኢትዮጵያዊያን በሀብረ ብሄራዊነት አንድነታችንን ማጠናከር የምንችለው በተለያዩ የመገናኛ ብዙሃን ተቋማት ብዝሃነታችንን በእኩል ማስተናገድ ስንችል ነው ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ ወይዘሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ሚያዚያ 11/2013 ዓ.ም

በ 5 ሚሊየን ዶላር የሚገነባው የምስራቅ አፍሪካ የልማት በይነ መንግስታት/ኢጋድ/ ቀጠናዊ የካንሰር የልህቀት ማዕከል ግንባታ ተጀመረ።

ሲልክ ሮድ ጅኔራል ሆስፒታል ያስቆፈረውና አራት ሺህ የሚደርሱ አባዎራዎችን ተጠቃሚ የሚያደርግ የንጹህ መጠጥ ውሃ ፕሮጀክት በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወይዘሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተመርቆ ስራ ጀምሯል።

አዲሱ ትውልድ ቀደምት ታሪኮችን የሚያይባቸው፤ የሚማርባቸውና የገቢ ምንጭ አድርጎ ሊጠቀምባቸው የሚችሉ ቅርሶችን በባለቤትነት ስሜት መጠበቅና መንከባከብ ይገባዋል ተባለ።

**ሚያዚያ 12/2013 ዓ.ም**

በ75 ሚሊዮን ብር የተገነባውና በጸሃፌ ትዕዛዝ ወልደመስቀል ታሪኩ ስም የተሰየመው የአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የኢትዮጵያ ባህሎች እና ቋንቋዎች አካዳሚ ተመረቀ።

የተደራሽነትና አማራጭ የመረጃ ማስተላለፊያነት አቅሙ እያደገ የመጣው የበይነ መረብ አውታር የዜጎችን መብትና ጥቅም ባከበረ መልኩ ለበጎ ሃገራዊ እሴት መጠቀም እንደሚገባ ተጠቆመ።

የትራፊክ ቅጣት የክፍያ አሰባሰብ የአገልግሎት አሰጣጥን ቀልጣፋ ፈጣንና ተደራሽ ለማድረግ የሚያስችል በቴክኖሎጂ የታዘዘ የአሰራር ስርዓት መዘርጋቱን የአዲስ አበባ ትራፊክ ማናጅመንት ኤጀንሲ አስታወቀ።

**ሚያዚያ 13/2013 ዓ.ም**

ኢትዮጵያ የታላቁ ህዳሴ ግድብ ግንባታን በሚመለከት የሚፈረሙ ማናቸውንም ኤነት ውይይቶች እና ድርድሮች በአፍሪካ ህብረት ማዕቀፍ ስር እንደሚሆን ለተመድ በላከችው ደብዳቤ በድጋሜ አሳውቃለች። በኮንጎ ድሞክራቲክ ሪፑብሊክ ኪንሻሳ ሲካሄድ የቆየው ድርድርን በተመለከተ የኢትዮጵያ የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር መግለጫ ሰጥቷል።

የግሉ ክፍለ ኢኮኖሚ በኢንዱስትሪዎች ዘርፍ ጤናማ የስራ አካባቢን በማስጠበቅ ለሃገር ሁለንተናዊ ብልጽግና የድርሻውን ሊወጣ እንደሚገባ ተገለጸ።

በኮቪድ 19 ወረርሽኝ ሳቢያ የሚሞቱም ሰዎችም ሆነ በጽኑ የሚታመሙ ሰዎች በሃገራችን ቁጥራቸው ከጊዜ ምደ ጊዜ እያሻቀበ መምጣቱ በየዕለቱ እየተነገረ ነው።

**ሚያዚያ 14/2013 ዓ.ም**

መንግስት ምርጫውን ሰላማዊ እና ነጻ በማድረግ ኢትዮጵያን ወደተሸለ ደሞክራሲ ለማሸጋገር ቁርጠኛ ነው ሲሉ ጠቅላ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ለ 178 ታማኝ ግብር ከፋዮች እውቅና ሰጠ።

ለስድስተኛው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ ከ 1.2 ሚሊዮን ዜጎች በላይ ለመራጭነት መመዘገባቸውን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ አስታወቁ።

ሚያዚያ 15/2013 ዓ.ም

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በኢኮኖሚያዊና መሀበራዊ ዘርፍ ላይ ለተሰማሩ 6 አልሚዎች 138 ሄክታር መሬት እንድሰጥ መወሰኑን ይፋ አደረገ።

የጁንታዉ አባላት ከሃገር ለመውጣት ያደረጉት ጥረት በመከላከያ ሰራዊት መክሸፉን የመከላከያ ሰራዊት የግንባታ ስራዎች ዋና አስተባባሪ ሌተናል ጆኔራል ባጫ ደበሌ ተናገሩ።

ነጻነትና እኩልነት ፓርቲ እና በጋምቤላ ክልል የሚንቀሳቀሱ ሁለት የፖለቲካ ድርጅቶች ለስድስተኛው ጠቅላላ ምርጫ በጋራ ለመስራት ተስማሙ።

ሚያዚያ 16/2013 ዓ.ም

የብሄራዊ ደህንነት ምክር ቤት በወቅታዊ ሃገራዊ እና ቀጠናዊ የደህንነትና ጸጥታዊ ጉዳዮች መከረ።

ጽዱ አከባቢ የማያይ አዕምሮ አርቆ ማሰብ እንዳይችል ተጽዕኖ የሚፈጥ በመሆኑ ሰዎች አዕምሯቸውን ከመጥፎ አስተሳሰቦች በማራቅና አከባቢያቸውን ጽዱ በማድረግ ከተማቸውንና ሃገራቸውን እንድያሳድጉ ጥሪ ቀረበ።

በስድስተኛው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ የሚሳተፉ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች በሚያቀርቧቸው እቅዶች የትምህርት ፖሊሲን በማሻሻል ረገድ አማራጭ ሃሳቦችን ይዘው መቅረብ እንዳለባቸው መምህራን ገለጹ።

ሚያዚያ 17/2013 ዓ.ም

ዘንድሮው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ የዘመናት ቋተሮዎች የሚፈቱበት ቁልፍ መሆኑን ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ አስታወቁ።

ኢትዮጵያን የብልጽሀግና ማማ አድርጎ ከአፍሪካ ቀዳሚ ኢኮኖሚ ካላቸው ሃገራቶች ተርታ ለማሰለፍ እንደሚሰሩ የብልጽግና ፓርቲ እጩዎች ገለጹ።

ባለፉት ሶስት አመታት በሃገሪቱ የታየውን የመልማትና የዜጎችን ህብረ ብሄራዊ አንድነትን ከፍ ሊያደርጉ የሚችሉ ስራዎችን በሃገራዊ ምርጫው አሸናፊ ከሆነ አጠናክሮ ለመስራት መዘጋጀቱን የቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ ብልጽግና ፓርቲ አስታዎቀ።

**ሚያዚያ 18/2013 ዓ.ም**

የሰው ልጅ ከፈጠረው አምላኩ ጋር በታረቀበት ሰሞነ ህማማት ኢትዮጵያዊያን የተጋረጡባቸውን ፈተናዎች ያንበረክኩ ዘንድ ከመቸውም ጊዜ በተሸለ ፍቅርን ትህትናን ግብራቸው ሊያደርጉ በአንድነትም እንድቆሙ ጥሪ ቀረበ።

የመሰረተ ልማት ችግሮች እንድፈቱላቸው በጉለሌ ክፍለ ከተማ የስራ እድል የተፈጠረላቸው አንቀሳቃሾች ተናገሩ።

የኮቪድ 19 ወረርሽኝ በኑሯቸው ላይ ጫና ማሳደሩን ታማሚዎች እና የህክምና ባለሙያዎች ገለጹ።

**ሚያዚያ 19/2013 ዓ.ም**

የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወይዘሮ አዳነች አበቤ ለትኩረት ለሴቶች እና ህጻናት ማዕከልና ለሙዳይ የበጎ አድራጎት ማህበር የገንዘብ እና የቁሳቁስ ድጋፍ አደረጉ።

ኢትዮጵያ አሁንም ድረስ መፍትሄ ያላገኙ የኢትዮጵያ የታላቁ ህዳሴ ግድብ እና የኢትዮ ሱዳን ድንበር ጉዳይን ለመፍታት ሰላማዊ የውይይት መፍትሄዎች ብቸኛ አማራጭ ማድረግን እንደምትቀጥል የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር አስታወቀ።

ፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች በመገናኛ ብዙሃን የፖለቲካ እቅዳቸውን ማስተዋወቃቸውና የፖሊሲ ክርክር ማድረጋቸው ህብረተሰቡ ፓርቲዎቹን በማወቅ እንድወስን ያደርጋል ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ነዋሪዎች ተናገሩ።

**ሚያዚያ 20/2013 ዓ.ም**

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ በቀን ከ 37 ሺህ ሜትር ኪዩብ በላይ ፍሳሽ ማጣራት የሚያስችሉ የፍሳሽ ማጣሪያዎችን መርቀው ስራ አስጀመሩ።

መንግስት በዜጎች መካከል ፍትሃዊ የሃብት ክፍፍል እንድኖር በትኩረት እየሰራ መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል፣ ከንቲባ ወይዘሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ሃብት ማግኘት በጥረትና በልፋት ላይ ሳይሆን ከመንግስት ጋር ሚፈጠርን ግንኙነት መሰረት ያደረገ ሆኖ እንደቆየ የምጣኔ ሃብት ባለሙያዎች ይናገራሉ።

**ሚያዚያ 21/2013 ዓ.ም**

...ዜና አልነበረም

**ሚያዚያ 22/2013 ዓ.ም**

መንግስት በሃገር በቀል የኢኮኖሚ ማሻሻያ የወሰዳቸውና እየወሰዳቸው ያሉ እርምጃዎች የኢትዮጵያን ብልጽግና እንደሚያረጋግጡ አልጠራጠርም አለ የብሄራዊ ማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ ኮሚቴ።

የእየሱስ ክርስቶስ የስቅለት በዓል በክርስትና እምነት ተከታዮች ዘንድ በተለያዩ ሃይማኖታዊ ስነ ስርዓት ተከብሮ ውሏል።

ጌታችን እና መድሃኒታችን እየሱስ ክርስቶስ በመስቀል ላይ ተሰቅሎ ፍቅሩንና ትህትናውን እንዳስተማረን መላው ምዕመንም የስቅለት በዓልን ሲያከብር በወንድማማችነትና በአብርካት ብሎም በሃገሩ ጉዳዮች ላይ የሰላም መሳሪያ በመሆን በአንድነት ሊያከብር እንደሚገባ ተገልጧል።

**ሚያዚያ 23/2013 ዓ.ም**

የ2013 ዓ.ም የትንሳኤ በአልን አስመልክቶ የሃይማኖት አባቶች እንኳን አደረሳችሁ መልእክቶችን አስተላለፉ። አባቶቹ በአሉን የተቸገሩትን በመርዳት ማሳለፍ እንደሚገባም አሳስበዋል።

በከፍተኛ ወጭ ጥገናና እድሳት እየተደረገለት የሚገኘው የማዘጋጃ ቤት ህንጻ በመጭው ክረምት ወቅት ለማጠናቀቅ እየተሰራ ሲሆን አሁን ባለው ሂደት 70 በመቶ መጠናቀቁ ተገልጧል።

ሚያዚያ 24/2013 ዓ.ም

ህዝብ ክርስቲያኑ የክርስቶስን ትንሳኤ የፍቀር ምሳሌ አድርጎ በመከተል እርስ በእርሱ ሊዋደድ እና ሊፋቀር እንደሚገባ የኢትዮጵያ ኦርቶዶክስ ቤተክርስቲያን የእምነት አባቶች እና ምዕመናን ተናገሩ።

የአዲስ አበባ ምክትልከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ በአራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ በቀን 1ሺህ ለሚደርሱ ዜጎች ምግብ መመገብ የሚያስችለውን የተስፋ ብርሃን የምገባ ማእከል ስራ አስጀመሩ።

የትንሳኤ በአልን ህብረተሰቡን ሰላምና ደህንነት በማስጠበቅ ስራ ላይ ሆነው እያሳለፉ በመሆናቸው ደስተኛ መሆናቸውን የጸትታ አካላት ተናገሩ።

ሚያዚያ 25/2013 ዓ.ም

ሀውሃት እና ሸኔ በሽብርተኝነት እንድሰየሙ የቀረበውን የውሳኔ ሃሳብ ለመቃወም የሚያስችል ማስረጃ ካላቸው እንድያቀርቡ የህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት ጥሪ አቀረበ።

ፕሬዚደንት ፋርማጆ የኢትዮጵያንና ሶማሊያን ግንኙነት ለማጠናከር እንደሚሰሩ አስታወቁ።

አዲስ አበባን ውብ እና ሳቢ የማድረግ እቅድ አካል የሆነው የመስቀል አደባባይ የግንባታ ፕሮጀክት በአቸር ጊዜ ውስት ፈታኝ ሂደቶችን አልፎ ለአገልግሎት ክፍት ለመሆን የመጨረሻ ምእራፍ ላይ ደርሷል።

የመስቀል አደባባ ማዘጋጃ ቤት ፕሮጀክት ቅርሶች እንዳሉ ጠብቆ የከተማዋ ጌጥ የሆነውን ቸርቸል ጎዳና የበለጠ የሚያደምቅ መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ሚያዚያ 26/2013 ዓ.ም

ጠቅላ ሚንስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የአርበኞች ቀንን አስመልክቶ ባስተላለፉት መልዕክት አርበኞች ሞተውና ቆስለው ያወረሱንን ሃገር ባገኘነው አገሃጣሚ አሰብንና አሳምረን ለልጆቻችን ማስተላለፍ ይገባል ሲሉ ገለጹ።

ኢትዮጵያዊያን ከትላንት አባቶች የአርበኝነት ገድል በመማር አንድነታቸውን በማጠናከር የኢትዮጵያን ሉአላዊነትና ነጻነት ለማስከበር በትብብር ሊቆሙ ይገባል ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

የአውሮፓ ህብረት ልዩ ልኩክ ኢትዮጵያ የምታካሂደው ምርጫ መስፈርቶችን የማያሟላ እንደሆነ የሰጠው መግለጫ ልኩኩ ያቀረበው ደህንነትን አደጋ ላይ የሚጥልና ሉአላዊነትን የሚጸረር ጥያቄ በመንግስት ውድቅ መደረጉን ተከትሎ መሆኑን የውች ጉዳ ሚንስቴር አስታወቀ።

የሃሰተኛ መረጃና የጥላቻ ንግግሮችን የሚያሰራጩ የበይነ መረብ ሚዲያዎችን ስርአት ለማስያዝ የሚያስችሉ ተግባራት እየተሰሩ መሆናቸውን የኢትዮጵያ መገናኛ ብዙሃን ባለስልጣን አስታወቀ።

**ሚያዚያ 27/2013 ዓ.ም**

የጥንት ኢትዮጵያ አርበኞች አገራችን ነጻነቷን ጠብቃ እንድትኖር አድርገዋል ሲሉ ፕሬዚደንት ሳህለ ወርቅ ዘውዴ ተናገሩ።

ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚንስትር ደመቀ መኮንን የመጨረሻዎቹ የዴሞክራሲ ጠባቂ እና ገንቢዎች እራሳችን ኢትዮጵያዊያን እንጅ ወዳጆቻችን አይደሉም ሲሉ ገለጹ። ም/ክ ጠቅላ ሚንስትሩ ለ80ኛው የአርበኞች በዓል የእንኳን አደረሳቹ መልእክት አስተላልፈዋል።

ትውልዱ ከጀግኖች አባቶቻችን ድላቸውን ብቻ ሳይሆን የአሸናፊነት ጥበባቸውን መውረስ ኖርበታል ሲሉ የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ጥንታዊ እናት እና አባት አርበኞች ያለምንም ልዩነት ለሃገር አንድነትና ሉአላዊነት ካደረጉት ተጋድሎ ትውልዱ ሊማርና ሃገሩን ሊጠብቅ ይገባል ሲሉ የበዓሉ ተሳታፊዎች ተናግረዋል።

**ሚያዚያ 29/2013 ዓ.ም**

የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ በየካ ክፍለ ከተማ በህገ ወጥ መንገድ ተይዘው የነበሩ 117 የመኖሪያና 26 የንግድ ቤቶችን ለአቅመ ደካሞች እና ለወጣቶች አስረከቡ።

6ኛው የናይል ተፋሰስ የልማት ፎረም በተፋሰስ ሃገራቱ ዘንድ በውሃና በተፈጥሮ ሃብት ዙሪያ የጋራ መግባባትን መፍጠር በሚቻልበት መንገድ ላይ ማተኮሩን የውሃ መስኖና ኢነርጅ ሚኒስትሩ ዶ/ር ኢንጅነር ስለሽ በቀለ ተናገሩ።

የታሪክ ባለሙያዎች የጥንት ኢትዮጵያዊያንን የአንድነት እና የጀግንነት ታሪክ ለአሁኑ ትውልድ በበቂ ሁኔታ እንድያሳውቁ የኢ.ፌ.ዲ.ሪ ባህልና ቱሪዝም ሚኒስትር ጠየቀ።

አዲስ አበባ ከተማ የሁሉም ከተማ፣ ለሁሉም የምትመች እንድትሆን አድርጎ ለመምራት ይተጋል ሲሉ የብልጽግና ፓርቲ የአዲስ አበባ ምክር ቤት እጩ እና የአድሲ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ብልጽግና ፓርቲ ሴቶችን የውሳኔ ሰጭነት ቦታዎች በማስቀመጥ የሴቶችን እምቅ አቅም የተረዳና በተግባር ያሳየ መሆኑን በ6ኛው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ በቂርቆስ ክፍለ ከተማ ብልጽጋና ፓርቲን በመወከል የሚወዳደሩ እጩዎች ገለጹ።

**ሚያዚያ 30/2013 ዓ.ም**

አገርን መገንባት ፈታኝ ስራ ቢሆንም በግራ እጅ በመጠበቅና በቀኝ እጅ በመስራት አንድነቷንና ብልጽግናዋን ማረጋገጥ አለብን ሲሉ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ።

ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አብይ አህመድ በኦሮሚያ ክልል ምስራቅ ሸዋ ዞን የሚገኘውን የቡልቡላ የተቀናጀ የግብርና ኢንዱስትሪ ፓርክን በይፋ መርቀው ከፍተዋል።

ሃገራችን ኢትዮጵያ በታሪኳ ለበርካታ ጊዜያት ከውጭ ጠላቶች ወረራና ጥቃቶች ተሰንዝረውባት በጀግኖች ልጆቿ በመመከት ጠላትን አሳፍራ መመለስ የቻለች ሲሆን በአንጻሩ ደግሞ ከአብራካ የወጡ ከሃድዎችና ባንዳዎች ከውጭ ተላት ጋር በማበር ሲያደሟት የነበረ መሆኑን ከታሪካችን እንረዳለን ሲል የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር አስታወቋል።

በከተማዋ የሃድያ ባህል ማዕከል መገንቢያ ቦታ እንደሚያዘጋጅ የአድስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ አዳነች አበቤ ተናገሩ።

ከተማችንን ውብ እና ጽዱ ማድረግን ስናስብ የአዕምሮ ንጽህናና ጽዳት ቀዳሚውን ድርሻ የሚይዝ በመሆኑ አዲስ አበባን ከዘረኝነት አስተሳሰብ በጸዳ መልኩ መገንባት ያስፈልጋል ሲሉ በምክትል ከንቲባ ማዕረግ የአገልግሎት ሰጭ ተቋማት አስተባባሪ አቶ ጃንጥራር አባይ አሳሰቡ።

ብልጽግና ፓርቲ ለኢትዮጵያ መቀየርና ለህዝቦቿ ተጠቃሚነት የሚሰራ ፓርቲ ነው አሉ የፓርቲው የአዲስ አበባ ምክር ቤት እጩ እና የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ ወ/ሮ አዳነች አበቤ።

## Appendix B

List of sampled news items Links presented by Addis TV during the time frame work of this study

### November 2013 E.C News Links

- 1 <https://fb.watch/7AhdFFrS6b/>
- 2 <https://fb.watch/7AhjWm05WZ/>
- 3 <https://fb.watch/7AhnywQ1Wj/>
- 4 <https://fb.watch/7AhqJzMDQQ/>
- 5 <https://fb.watch/7AhsHPZNwK/>
- 6 <https://fb.watch/7AhuN7e4CW/>
- 7 <https://fb.watch/7AhwPmGeMA/>
- 8 [https://fb.watch/7Ahz9w\\_Xjj/](https://fb.watch/7Ahz9w_Xjj/)
- 9 <https://fb.watch/7AhBF1PnQj/>
- 10 <https://fb.watch/7AhEao9aQr/>
- 11 <https://fb.watch/7AhINrZ94t/>
- 12 & 13 No News
- 14 <https://fb.watch/7AhPbLpG5v/>
- 15 <https://fb.watch/7AhR5AH55E/>
- 16 <https://fb.watch/7AhTcR19cy/>
- 17 [https://fb.watch/7AhV\\_tX-LL/](https://fb.watch/7AhV_tX-LL/)
- 18 <https://fb.watch/7AhXWNHZZSx/>
- 19 [https://fb.watch/7Ah\\_JxpLca/](https://fb.watch/7Ah_JxpLca/)

20 <https://fb.watch/7Ai0Ixwy9J/>

21 [https://fb.watch/7Ai39L\\_IwW/](https://fb.watch/7Ai39L_IwW/)

22 <https://fb.watch/7Ai5epoPHq/>

23 <https://fb.watch/7Ai7fwRZTz/>

24 <https://fb.watch/7AiaPYJaXt/>

25 <https://fb.watch/7AicS3wAyT/>

26 <https://fb.watch/7AigExSA4K/>

27 <https://fb.watch/7Aij8Ta7la/>

28 <https://fb.watch/7AimpDA4yS/>

29 [https://fb.watch/7Aip8MnnZ\\_/](https://fb.watch/7Aip8MnnZ_/)

30 <https://fb.watch/7Aisf7jTRl/>

### **February 2013 E.C News Links**

1 <https://fb.watch/5ADmVB7w39/>

2 <https://fb.watch/5ADj1e9zl6/>

3 <https://fb.watch/5ADgKJEekT/>

4 [https://fb.watch/5ADcFmxCY\\_/](https://fb.watch/5ADcFmxCY_/)

5 <https://fb.watch/5AD9HzZxNH/>

6 <https://fb.watch/5AD3YmON5n/>

7 <https://fb.watch/5AC-LHzfz6/>

8 <https://fb.watch/5ACYpnYXZw/>

9 <https://fb.watch/5ACV0jV8K2/>

- 10 <https://fb.watch/5ACSghMQxm/>
- 11 <https://fb.watch/5ACJbnmsB/>
- 12 <https://fb.watch/5ACOF5hs6e/>
- 13 <https://fb.watch/5ACGRsDRvh/>
- 14 [https://fb.watch/5ACC\\_E7H8l/](https://fb.watch/5ACC_E7H8l/)
- 15 <https://fb.watch/5yd8Yh-EmZ/>
- 16 <https://fb.watch/5yd2Jgj0mq/>
- 17 <https://fb.watch/5ycZEBhBpf/>
- 18 <https://fb.watch/5ycT0irimX/>
- 19 [https://fb.watch/5ycAZIO\\_nN/](https://fb.watch/5ycAZIO_nN/)
- 20 <https://fb.watch/5ycN7TiY5f/>
- 21 <https://fb.watch/5yc8qxoVkv/>
- 22 [https://fb.watch/5yc1-tpN7\\_/](https://fb.watch/5yc1-tpN7_/)
- 23 <https://fb.watch/5ybRR5Uu0J/>
- 24 <https://fb.watch/5ybM0syFvH/>
- 25 <https://fb.watch/5ybFOPDTDu/>
- 26 <https://fb.watch/5ybdgSo7dR/>
- 27 <https://fb.watch/5yb5USqGey/>
- 28 <https://fb.watch/5yaQZB2nVq/>
- 29 <https://fb.watch/5y3Fx00Lk1/>
- 30 <https://fb.watch/5y3ni4ukrQ/>

### **April 2013 E.C News Links**

1. <https://fb.watch/77MiYAWOHR/>
2. <https://fb.watch/77Me8xsy1H/>
3. <https://fb.watch/77M5BOIStH/>
4. [https://fb.watch/77L\\_JtL1-m/](https://fb.watch/77L_JtL1-m/)
5. <https://fb.watch/77LW22uNzf/>
6. <https://fb.watch/77LR0HylaP/>
7. <https://fb.watch/77LLnsdvXS/>
8. <https://fb.watch/77LDMtJzD6/>
9. [https://fb.watch/77Lx\\_UVk1N/](https://fb.watch/77Lx_UVk1N/)
10. <https://fb.watch/77LraHu07v/>
11. <https://fb.watch/77LhNbsV8/>
12. <https://fb.watch/77Lejc6FoH/>
13. <https://fb.watch/77LbfnAGhd/>
14. [https://fb.watch/77K\\_dTHITN/](https://fb.watch/77K_dTHITN/)
15. <https://fb.watch/77KTKxr8z4/>
16. <https://fb.watch/77KNAJW6Z8/>
17. <https://fb.watch/77KFCqvYiI/>
18. <https://fb.watch/77KBMsVgiZ/>
19. <https://fb.watch/77KpArh6aQ/>
20. <https://fb.watch/77KhNC9nRq/>

21. NO NEWS
22. <https://fb.watch/77JTBG2t97/>
23. <https://fb.watch/5U12q3MiaK/>
24. [https://fb.watch/5Uk\\_uSWD0v/](https://fb.watch/5Uk_uSWD0v/)
25. <https://fb.watch/5UkWuc6moq/>
26. <https://fb.watch/5UkT3qKjTT/>
27. <https://fb.watch/5UkOFbLTcb/>
28. No news
29. <https://fb.watch/5Uk6In9dkG/>
30. <https://www.facebook.com/watch>

## **Appendix C**

### **Interview Guide for Individuals In-Depth Interview**

#### **I. Interview questions for Reporters**

1. How do you practice the professional principles of journalism when you produce news?
  - Objectivity
  - Balance and fairness
  - Credibility
  - Independence
  - Responsibility and others
2. What are your roles in the process of news production?
3. Which area/issue do you think are your main focuses when you produce news? Why?
4. How much do you have independence when you produce news?
5. Is there any factor that hinders you in the process of practicing professional journalistic principles? If yes, what are the factors?
6. What are your criteria when you select news?
7. Do you think that all sources are acceptable in your media institution? If no, why?
8. What considerations do you make when you choose your news sources?
9. Do you give coverage for critical stories about government? Yes/no, why?

#### **II. Interview questions for editors**

1. How do you practice the professional principles of journalism when you produce news?
  - Objectivity
  - Balance and fairness

- Credibility
- Independence
- Responsibility and others

2 For what kind of issues (public or government) your media institution gives a special priority in news making? Why?

Public issues: news which deals the problem that the public has.

Government issues: news which deals with good deeds of government

3 What are your criteria for news and source selection?

4 Do you think Addis TV entertains diversified points of views in news reporting? If yes, how, If not, why?

5 It is said that media are autonomous. How might you interpret this in context of your Media institution? Do you think that you are autonomous in news and source selection?

6 Is there any factor that hinders you in the process of practicing professional journalistic principles? If yes, what are the factors?

## **Appendix D**

### **Code and Titles of the Interviewees**

#### **Code Title**

Informant 1 Reporter

Informant 2 Reporter

Informant 3 Reporter

Informant 4 Editor

## Appendix E

### Checklist of the study to analyze the professional journalistic practice of Addis Television Amharic News

#### Criteria for Assessing Objectivity of the news

- Does the news separate fact from opinion?
- Does the news tell the whole story?
- Is the news well presented (Make certain that headlines, news teases, photos, video, audio, graphics, sound bites and quotations do not misrepresent.)
- Does the news have stereotyping by race, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance or social status?

#### Criteria for Assessing Balance and Fairness of the news

- Does the selection of sources have equitable on various sides in proportional numbers and of similar standing? (I.e. in terms of status, influence and access to information).
- Do the Journalists fair in their report by avoiding coverage of one-sided stories?
- Does the news story give equitable air time coverage for all parties with in the news?
- Does the news story use appropriate video images for all parties with in the news related to the content?
- Are the public not swayed toward a particular conclusion from just one biased opinion? (The news allows the audience to make their own judgments on the issue).
- Does the news have political leanings?
- Does the news explore every angle and view available?

#### Criteria for Assessing Credibility of the news

- Does the reporter use appropriate sources for the news story?

- Does the reporter present the news on the spot?
- Does the news Invade people's privacy?
- Is the news concerned about the public interest (not government propaganda)?
- Does the news sensationalize stories or does not it sensationalize?
- Does the news story include all means of reporting? (Interviewee, script narrations, stand up, natural sounds)
- Does the news can be trusted?

The other most important professional journalistic principles are independence and responsibility of the journalists was analyzed on the interview with the sampled media practitioners.

## Appendix F

### MEASURNMEN CRITERIAS:

**For objectivity:**

- A. Separate fact from opinion
- B. Tell the whole story
- C. Well presented
- D. Stereotyping

**For balance/Fairness:**

- A. Equitable proportion for sources
- B. Avoiding one sided story
- C. Equitable air time coverage
- D. Appropriate video/images
- E. Allow the audience to make judgments
- F. Political linings
- G. Explore every angle

**For credibility:**

- A. Appropriate sources
- B. News on the spot
- C. Invade privacy
- D. Public interest/not gov't propaganda

NO	NEWS	OBJECTIVITY	BALANCE/FAIRNESS	CREDIBILITY
1	Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said the administration is working hard to modernize the delivery of vital event services in the city and make it less vulnerable to illegal activities.	A. yes B. no C. no D. no	A. no B. no C. no D. no E. no F. yes G. no	A. yes B. no C. no D. no
2	Lt. Gen. Bacha Debele said the Defense Forces from Shiraro to Zal Ambesa are successfully conducting their mission to prevent attacks on the Defense Forces.	A. Yes B. No C. No D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. No E. No F. Yes G. No	A. Yes B. No C. No D. Yes
3	Among the regional Special Forces and militias deployed by the TPLF, Extremist militants arrested by the Defense Forces say many have been forcibly recruited.	A. No B. No C. No D. No	A. Yes B. No C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. no	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
4	Itamajor Officer General	A. No	A. No	A. Yes

	Berhanu Jula, said that The Northern Command was under siege by the TPLF is moving forward by reorganizing itself and attacking several areas.	B. No C. No D. No	B. No C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	B. No C. No D. No
5	The Ministry of Defense said that Law enforcement action being taken by the government against the TPLF, the group was spreading false information in the guise of a civil war.	A. Yes B. No C. No D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	A. Yes B. Yes C. No D. Yes
6	Addis Ababa City Administration announced that the Army of the national defense's ongoing law enforcement campaign against TPLF attacks has organized various public mobilization forums.	A. Yes B. No C. No D. No	A. Yes B. Yes C. Yes D. No E. Yes F. Yes G. No	A. Yes B. Yes C. No D. Yes
7	Residents of Addis Ababa donate blood to show their solidarity with the Defense Forces.	A. Yes B. No C. No D. No	A. No E. yes B. No F. Yes C. No G. No D. no	A. Yes B. Yes C. No D. yes
8	Addis Ababa Police Commission announced that it has arrested 242 individuals and 744 firearms commissioned by the TPLF extremist group to create chaos in Addis Ababa.	A. Yes B. No C. no D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	A. Yes B. No C. No D. No
9	The House of Peoples' Representatives has decided to waive the immunity of 39 members of the House, including Dr. Debre Tsion G. Michael.	A. Yes B. no C. Yes D. No	A. No B. Yes C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	A. Yes B. Yes C. No D. Yes
10	Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed has urged Tigray People's and Special Forces members to refrain from making unnecessary sacrifices in order to prolong his life.	A. Yes B. no C. Yes D. No	A. Yes B. No C. Yes D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	A. Yes B. Yes C. No D. Yes
11	Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said the act of the people of Addis Ababa supporting the Defense Forces who were attacked by the extremist TPLF should be encouraged and strengthened.	A. No B. No C. No D. No	A. No B. No C. Yes D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	A. Yes B. Yes C. No D. No
12	Addis Ababa City Deputy	A. No	A. No	A. Yes

	Mayor Adanech Abebe said In connection with the government's crackdown on extremists is no discrimination against the people of Tigray State.	B. Yes C. No D. No	B. No C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	B. no C. No D. No
13	Art for the honor of the country was formed to express the artist's respect for national defense.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. Yes B. Yes C. Yes D. Yes E. Yes F. No G. Yes	A. Yes B. Yes C. No D. yes
14	Employers say they will support law enforcement action by exposing If there are undercover operatives hiding in the workplace and running for office.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. Yes B. Yes C. Yes D. Yes E. Yes F. No G. Yes	A. Yes B. yes C. No D. yes
15	Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said about 1 billion birr has been collected for the support of the defense force taking measures against the extremist TPLF in Addis Ababa.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. no C. no D. yes
16	Ethiopian Electric Power authority has announced the news propagated by the extremist TPLF group that Tekeze electric power generation plant encounters air strike is fake news.	A. Yes B. No C. Yes D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
17	It was stated that Addis Ababa residents' strong support for the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam shows that Ethiopia is resilient in all difficult times.	A. No B. No C. No D. No	A. No B. Yes C. No D. Yes E. Yes F. No G. No	A. yes B. no C. no D. yes
18	Forty-eight medical volunteers from Addis Ababa's health institutions were sent to the front to support the national Defense engaged in law enforcement campaign in Tigray State through their profession.	A. Yes B. no C. Yes D. No	A. yes B. yes C. yes D. yes E. yes F. no G. yes	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
19	Locals say the TPLF has been committing atrocities against the people of Raya Alamata.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. yes B. yes C. yes D. No E. yes F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. no C. no D. yes

20	A memorial service was held throughout Ethiopia for the Defense Forces, who are making sacrifices for our sovereignty and our people with the theme `Today I stand for the honor of national defense`.	A. yes B. no C. no D. yes	A. yes B. yes C. No D. yes E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
21	Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor, Adanech Abebe said the victory of our army after defending the attack is a clear indication that any wrongdoing against Ethiopia's dignity and sovereignty will not succeed.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. yes B. No C. yes D. yes E. No F. Yes G. yes	A. yes B. no C. no D. no
22	Itamajor Officer General Berhanu Jula, Commander-in-Chief of the FDRE Armed Forces, said that The Defense Forces are intensifying their crackdown on the TPLF Junta is achieving many victories.	A. Yes B. no C. Yes D. yes	A. No B. No C. No D. yes E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. no C. no D. yes
23	Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor, Adanech Abebe said the community is showing its partnership with great initiative to the Armed Forces, which is undertaking law enforcement.	A. Yes B. no C. Yes D. No	A. yes B. yes C. yes D. No E. yes F. Yes G. yes	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
24	Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe announced that she will work hard to ensure the full participation and benefit of the city's youth.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. yes B. yes C. yes D. yes E. yes F. Yes G. yes	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
25	Industries are called upon to stand by the Defense Forces by increasing their production and productivity.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. No E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
26	The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) has held a discussion with political parties and media institutions on the draft guideline on media use and allocation.	A. Yes B. Yes C. Yes D. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes E. yes F. Yes G. yes	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
27	Students at Kotebe Metropolitan University say Attack on the Defense Forces While maintaining the borders of the country and maintaining the peace of the community is unpredictable in	A. No B. Yes C. no D. no	A. No B. No C. No D. yes E. yes F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes

	this day and age.			
28	More than 700 suspects have been arrested in connection with a series of attacks in Addis Ababa on a mission from the TPLF Junta.	A. Yes B. Yes C. Yes D. No	A. yes B. yes C. yes D. No E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. no C. no D. yes
29	Addis Ababa women handed over 5.5 million birr worth of food to the Ministry of Defense.	A. Yes B. Yes C. no D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. yes E. yes F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
30	Many members of the Tigrayan militia and Special Forces are surrendering to the government.	A. Yes B. no C. Yes D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. yes E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. no
31	A study on illegal land grabbing in Addis Ababa unveils More than 13 million 523 thousand square meters of land has been seized.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. No E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
32	It is said that thousands of Tigrayan militia and Special Forces recruited by TPLF disarmed and surrendered to the Defense Forces.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. No E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. no C. no D. no
33	Dr. Almwaw Kifle, a legal and history scholar, says Massacre of innocent civilians in Maikadra by TPLF meets the criteria for international genocide.	A. Yes B. no C. no D. No	A. yes B. No C. no D. yes E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
34	The full support of the women in the government's action against the TPLF; Addis Ababa City Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said it is to be commended.	A. Yes B. no C. Yes D. No	A. No B. No C. No D. No E. No F. Yes G. No	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
35	Kirkos sub-city has donated over 101 million birr to the Ethiopian Defense Forces.	A. Yes B. no C. Yes D. No	A. yes B. yes C. yes D. yes E. yes F. Yes G. yes	A. yes B. yes C. no D. yes
36	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Appendix G**  
**Sample news and criteria's analyzed by coders**

**Criteria for Assessing Objectivity of the news**

1. የአድዋ ድል የኢትዮጵያዊያን ብቻ ሳይሆን የመላው ጥቁር ህዝብ እንደመሆኑ በተለያዩ አፍሪካ ሃገራትም በዓሉን ለማክበር ዝግጅት መደረጉን የባህል፤ ኪነት-ብብና ቱሪዝም ሚኒስቴር አስታወቀ። የየካቲት ወር የአድዋ ወር ተብሎ የተሰየመ ሲሆን የበዓሉ ማስጀመሪያ መርሃ ግብር በሚንሊክ አደባባይ ተካሂዷል።

As Adwa victory is not only for Ethiopians but also for all black people Countries Ministry of Arts and Tourism announces that various Africa Countries going to celebrate the event. February is the month of Adwa, and the launch of the festival took place at Menelik Square.

**Criteria for Assessing Objectivity of the news**

- ❖ Does the news separate fact from opinion? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news tell the whole story? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news well presented (Make certain that headlines, news teases, Photos, video, audio, graphics, sound bites and quotations do not misrepresent.)  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news have stereotyping by race, gender, age, religion, Ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance or social status?  
Yes  No

**Criteria for Assessing Balance and Fairness of the news**

- ❖ Does the selection of sources have equal on various sides in proportional numbers and of similar standing? (i.e. in terms of status, influence and access to information).  
Yes  No
- ❖ Is Journalists were fair in their report by avoiding coverage of one-sided stories?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news story give equal air time coverage for all parties with in the news?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news story use appropriate video images for all parties with in the news related to the content? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the public are not swayed toward a particular conclusion from just one biased opinion? (The news allows the audience to make their own judgments on the issue).

Yes  No

- ❖ Is the news has political leanings? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news exploring every angle and view available? Yes  No

**Criteria for Assessing Credibility of the news**

- ❖ Does the reporter use appropriate sources for the news story? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the reporter present the news on the spot? Yes  No

- ❖ Is the news Invades or respects people's privacy? Yes  No

- ❖ Is the news concerned about the public interest or not government propaganda?

Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news sensationalizes stories or does not sensationalize? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news story include all means of reporting? (Interviewee, script narrations ,stand up, natural sounds) Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news can be trusted? Yes  No

2. ዘንድ ለሚካሄደው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ ክንውን እንድያግዝ እስካሁን ባለው ሂደት አምስት ክልሎች የምርጫ ክልል እና የዞን ማስተባበሪያ ቢሮዎችን አለማሟላታቸውን የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ምርጫ ቦርድ አስታወቀ።

The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) announced that five regions and zonal coordination bureaus have so far failed to support this year's national election.

**Criteria for Assessing Objectivity of the news**

- ❖ Does the news separate fact from opinion? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news tell the whole story? Yes  No

- ❖ Is the news well presented (Make certain that headlines, news teases, photos, video, audio, graphics, sound bites and quotations do not misrepresent.) Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news have stereotyping by race, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance or social status? Yes  No

### Criteria for Assessing Balance and Fairness of the news

- ❖ Does the selection of sources have equal on various sides in proportional numbers and of similar standing? (i.e. in terms of status, influence and access to information).

Yes  No

- ❖ Is Journalists were fair in their report by avoiding coverage of one-sided stories?

Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news story give equal air time coverage for all parties with in the news?

Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news story use appropriate video images for all parties with in the news related to the content? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the public are not swayed toward a particular conclusion from just one biased opinion? Yes  No

(The news allows the audience to make their own judgments on the issue). Yes  No

- ❖ Is the news has political leanings? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news exploring every angle and view available? Yes  No

### Criteria for Assessing Credibility of the news

- ❖ Does the reporter use appropriate sources for the news story? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the reporter present the news on the spot? Yes  No

- ❖ Is the news Invades people's privacy? Yes  No

- ❖ Is the news concerned about the public interest or not government propaganda?

Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news sensationalize stories? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news story include all means of reporting? (Interviewee, script narrations ,stand up, natural sounds) Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news can be trusted? Yes  No

3. በህግ ማስከበር ሂደቱ ጉዳት የደረሰባቸው 2.5 ሚሊዮን ዜጎችን ስብዓዊ እርዳታ በማድረስ በዘላቂነት የሚቋቋሙበትን ሂደት እየፈጠረ መሆኑን የብሄራዊ አደጋ ስጋት ስራ አመራር ኮሚሽን አስታወቀ።

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) announced that it is providing humanitarian assistance to 2.5 million people affected by the law enforcement process.

### Criteria for Assessing Objectivity of the news

- ❖ Does the news separate fact from opinion? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news tell the whole story? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news well presented (Make certain that headlines, news teases, photos, video, audio, graphics, sound bites and quotations do not misrepresent.)  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news have stereotyping by race, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance or social status? Yes  No

### Criteria for Assessing Balance and Fairness of the news

- ❖ Does the selection of sources have equal on various sides in proportional numbers and of similar standing? (i.e. in terms of status, influence and access to information).  
Yes  No
- ❖ Is Journalists were fair in their report by avoiding coverage of one-sided stories?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news story give equal air time coverage for all parties with in the news?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news story use appropriate video images for all parties with in the news related to the content? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the public are not swayed toward a particular conclusion from just one biased opinion? (The news allows the audience to make their own judgments on the issue).  
Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news has political leanings? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news exploring every angle and view available? Yes  No

### Criteria for Assessing Credibility of the news

- ❖ Does the reporter use appropriate sources for the news story? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the reporter present the news on the spot? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news Invades people's privacy? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news concerned about the public interest or not government propaganda?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news sensationalize stories? Yes  No

❖ Does the news story include all means of reporting? (Interviewee, script narrations ,stand up, natural sounds) Yes  No

❖ Does the news can be trusted? Yes  No

4. በአዲስ አበባ በትምህርት ቤቶች እየተገነቡ ያሉ ማስፋፊያዎች ጊዜያዊ ችግሮችን ከመፍታት ባሻገር የትምህርት ቤቶችን ደረጃ በዘላቂነት ለማሻሻል እንደሚረዱ በምክትል ከንቲባ ማዕረግ የአገልግሎት የመንግስት አገልግሎት ሰጭ ተቋማት አስተባባሪ አቶ ጃንጥራር አባይ ተናገሩ።

Expansion of schools in Addis Ababa will not only solve temporary problems but also improve the standard of schools persistently, said Jantirara Abay, Deputy Mayor Coordinator of Public Service Institutions.

### Criteria for Assessing Objectivity of the news

❖ Does the news separate fact from opinion? Yes  No

❖ Does the news tell the whole story? Yes  No

❖ Is the news well presented (Make certain that headlines, news teases, photos, video, audio, graphics, sound bites and quotations do not misrepresent.) Yes  No

❖ Does the news have stereotyping by race, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance or social status? Yes  No

### Criteria for Assessing Balance and Fairness of the news

❖ Does the selection of sources have equal on various sides in proportional numbers and of similar standing? (i.e. in terms of status, influence and access to information).

Yes  No

❖ Is Journalists were fair in their report by avoiding coverage of one-sided stories?

Yes  No

❖ Does the news story give equal air time coverage for all parties with in the news?

Yes  No

❖ Does the news story use appropriate video images for all parties with in the news related to the content? Yes  No

❖ Does the public are not swayed toward a particular conclusion from just one biased opinion? (The news allows the audience to make their own judgments on the issue).

Yes  No

❖ Is the news has political leanings? Yes  No

- ❖ Does the news exploring every angle and view available? Yes  No

**Criteria for Assessing Credibility of the news**

- ❖ Does the reporter use appropriate sources for the news story? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the reporter present the news on the spot? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news Invades people’s privacy? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news concerned about the public interest or not government propaganda?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news sensationalize stories? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news story include all means of reporting? (Interviewee, script narrations ,stand up, natural sounds) Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news can be trusted? Yes  No

5. አዲስ አበባ ከተማን የህክምና ቱሪዝም መዳረሻ ለማድረግ አስተዳደሩ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ እየሰራ መሆኑን ምክትል ከንቲባ ወይዘሮ አዳነች አቤቤ አስታወቁ። በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በ 700 ሚሊዮን ብር የተገነባውና በኢትዮጵያ በአይኑቱ የመጀመሪያ የሆነው የእናቶችና ህጻናት ሆስፒታል በአዳነች አቤቤ ተመርቋል።

Deputy Mayor Adanech Abebe said the administration is working to make Addis Ababa a destination for medical tourism. Addis Ababa City Administration's 700 Million Birr Maternity and Children's Hospital in Addis Ababa was inaugurated by Adanech Abebe.

**Criteria for Assessing Objectivity of the news**

- ❖ Does the news separate fact from opinion? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news tell the whole story? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news well presented (Make certain that headlines, news teases, photos, video, audio, graphics, sound bites and quotations do not misrepresent.)  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news have stereotyping by race, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance or social status?  
Yes  No

### Criteria for Assessing Balance and Fairness of the news

- ❖ Does the selection of sources have equal on various sides in proportional numbers and of similar standing? (i.e. in terms of status, influence and access to information).  
Yes  No
- ❖ Is Journalists were fair in their report by avoiding coverage of one-sided stories?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news story give equal air time coverage for all parties with in the news?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news story use appropriate video images for all parties with in the news related to the content? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the public are not swayed toward a particular conclusion from just one biased opinion? Yes  No   
(The news allows the audience to make their own judgments on the issue). Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news has political leanings? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news exploring every angle and view available? Yes  No

### Criteria for Assessing Credibility of the news

- ❖ Does the reporter use appropriate sources for the news story? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the reporter present the news on the spot? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news Invades people's privacy? Yes  No
- ❖ Is the news concerned about the public interest or not government propaganda?  
Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news sensationalize stories? Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news story include all means of reporting? (Interviewee, script narrations ,stand up, natural sounds) Yes  No
- ❖ Does the news can be trusted? Yes  No