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**COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS AFFECTING
JOURNALIST'S FREEDOM IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF AHADU
RADIO AND FANA FM.**

BY: TSEGAYE WONDWOSSEN

**A THESIS PAPER SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND
COMMUNICATION FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ART IN
JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION**

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SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION

This is to certify that this thesis entitle as “Comparative Assessment of Factors Affecting Journalist’s Freedom in Ethiopia. The case of Ahadu Radio and Fana FM radio”, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Art in Journalism and Communication, done by Tsegaye Wondwossen is an authentic work carried out by his under our supervision. The theme embedded in this thesis has not been submitted earlier for the award of any degree or diploma in any other University to the best of knowledge.

Approved by Board of Examiners

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Chair of Department or graduate Program Coordination

LETTER OF CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Tsegaye Wondwossen has carried out his research project work under my supervision, on the topic of: - Comparative Assessment of Factors Affecting Journalist's Freedom in Ethiopia: The case of Ahadu Radio and Fana FM radio. This work is original in its nature and it is suitable for Submission in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Master of Art in Journalism and Communication.

Amanuel Abdissa (Asst. Prof) (Advisor)

Signature_____ Date_____

DECLARATION

I, Tsegaye Wondwossen, declare that the study entitled “Comparative Assessment of Factors Affecting Journalist’s Freedom in Ethiopia: The case of Ahadu Radio and Fana FM radio”. All information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. The study has not been submitted to any Degree or Diploma in any college or university.

Name: Tsegaye Wondwossen

Signature _____ Date _____

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ETV- Ethiopian Television

EPRDF- Ethiopian People' Revolutionary Democratic Front

FBC- Fana Broadcasting Corporate

GSDRC- Governance and Social Development Resource Centre

HRW- Human Rights Watch

IMS - International Media Support

WPE- Workers' Party of Ethiopia

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Abstract

This research paper aims to assess the factors that influence journalist's freedom in the media houses by comparing two commercial media. The reasons that initiated the researcher to study on the factors affecting journalistic freedom is that while the media has a responsibility to provide information to the community and Media versions of reality have the potential to influence public opinion and decision making processes the researcher observe, the coverage of different political and social topics in the selected media house (Ahadu radio and Fana FM) are unlike in terms of journalistic principle, after the country political change (reform). Therefore who has and who does not have access to the media and can make their voice heard is a crucial question with serious political consequences. The study is free from any personal opinion and follows a research principle. To address the research objective purposive and proportional sampling technique was used. The respondents were selected based on their better understanding for the subject and based on their work experience. From the total population 89 sampled journalists were selected. 89 questionnaires were distributed. Among 89 questionnaires about 85 respondents were accurately filled. Data gathered were analyzed based on these 85 responses using SPSS 23 software package. Descriptive statistics research approach was employed. All outputs were reported using frequency. The result indicates that both media analysis indicates that Government Intervention, Journalist are afraid of prison and threat commonly affect journalist freedom. However, editor interference affects journalist freedom in Fana FM than Ahadu radio. Ahadu radio uses journalist observation for its news sources than Fana FM radio. Ahadu radio uses people's view and public issues for its news source but Fana FM did not use people's view. Ahadu radio uses different professionals view for its news source but Fana FM could not frequently use different professionals view as its news sources. The study recommended that Fana FM radio must amend and revise media's editorial policies, and revising rules and regulations of media. Fana FM radio must reduce editors' role in selecting what journalists select to cover the news story, or rather that the editors select the story for journalist they must engage in developing the story the best level. The government officials also must give sufficient information for different private media For the Freedom of journalist.

Key Words: *Ahadu radio, Editors influence, Factors affecting, Government interventions, Fana FM radio, Journalist freedom*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This study is conducted to assess the factors affecting journalist freedom by comparing the two private media in Ethiopia; i.e. the Fana FM radio from the government affiliated and the Ahadu radio. This chapter focuses on some basic parts of the research such as background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance, and scope.

1.1 Background of the Study

After the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 under international law, the right to freedom of expression has received an increasing attention.

This declaration in Article 19 briefly explains that everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

However, we are seeing the issue of the right to freedom of expression facing different challenges on different occasions; especially on journalists. Eun (2009) stated that journalist and press freedom has become one of the main constraints facing Journalism practice in the world. Media practitioners or mostly journalists have faced a lot of difficulty to their operations making them to go out of journalism professional practice. The author further emphasized that freedom of the press is not guaranteed everywhere in the world, because capital threatens freedom of the press even in democratic societies.

Kruger (2004) journalists' independence is one of the fundamental principles of journalism ethics because it sets up a defense against conflict of interest and competing loyalties. It says publicly that our work is guided by no allegiance except that to professional standards and the audiences. The author noted that as journalism is supposed to be a public service, it should be guided by a code of ethics. Otherwise, journalists face a variety of conflicts of interest including their own self-interest, as well as the interest of their relatives that affect their integrity, independence and credibility. As of Baker (2002), "reporter who consider unique values of news, informational, cultural, or other media products routinely characterize advertisers' control as corrupting."

Some believe that press freedom is all about introverted freedom of journalists to print or air whatever pleases them. Oji (2006) makes clear argument on the need for freedom of the press and proposed that the press requires freedom for the reasons of the media must have constitutional safeguards to enhance the discharge, the media must have access to information; the media should be protected to protect and prevent the disclosure of sources of information, and call for the stipulation of freedom of the press in the text of nations' constitutions.

As of Kruger (2004) most media houses are not owned and controlled by journalists but journalists are recruited to work in political and economic establishment. Some governments want to control the flow of information even in most democratic countries such as United States of America, USA, particularly in war. According to journalism principle journalists' real social responsibility is to provide trustworthy and independent accounts of what is going on. In doing this, they should remain free of associations and activities that may compromise their integrity or damage their independence as well as their organization's credibility and to maintain their independence from those they cover, the journalists should avoid any private interest that is contrary to the general welfare of the public (Kovach, 2001).

Objectivity is that the state or a quality of not being influenced by personal bias, prejudice, feelings and opinions (Ayodele, 1988). In professional journalism, following the objectivity norm helps journalists to exclude personal views and values from their reporting (Broersma, 2010). Hence, objective news-reporting and being independent is that not having of inferences, judgment and slanting. Within the democratic societies, the thought of trying to be balanced, fair, truth or objective within the mass media could be a reasonable working standard.

Reporters Sans Frontier (2019) noted that in the past year, Ethiopia has moved out from being one of Africa's biggest jailers of journalists to being a country where journalists can now fulfill their role as a fourth estate and criticize the government. The report asserted that current government has moved in a swift and spectacular manner by releasing imprisoned journalists, unblocking access to news websites and lifting bans on media outlets that had been imposed by the previous regime. Ethiopian journalists were entertained new era after the countries mainly political reform.

As reported by International Media Support (IMS, 2018) following some reforms in the year 2018 the government led by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has brought about a number of positive measures pointing towards new reform.

However, still journalists are faced with a variety of difficulties which challenge their professional independence. Even though there is a concern in reforming Ethiopian media policies, there were different political, social and economic issues happened in Ethiopia. Different media houses accounted the same events in different ways.

The reasons that initiated to study on the factors affecting journalistic freedom mostly in mainstream media in Ethiopia is rarely studied and given a little attention after the country political change (reform). As a result, it is highly demanding and important to study the journalists' views in practicing their freedom particularly in Ahadu Radio and Fana FM. The major importance of this study is that it helps partisan policy makers, media owners and media practitioners to understand how the lack of Journalist independence affects journalistic objectivity. Hence, it's to hold out further studies within the field to explore factors that devalue journalist's freedom within the Ethiopian media context.

1.1.1 Background of Fana Broadcasting Corporate

As stated by Fana Broadcasting Corporate (FBC) is one of Media Company in the country owning a big media complex in the capital Addis Ababa, and also in some of its regional transmission centers.

It was found in 1980 by the Name voice of Ethiopian people's peace, democracy and liberty organization (EPPDLO); and the purpose for which the radio was founded was giving information on Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) reason to fight, Derg's brutality and announcing the earlier victories for Ethiopian people (Maseresha, 2018)

But In 1994 by November After the downfall of durge, the radio station have got the name Radio Fana and continued as a commercial media under the ownership of endowment institutions.

Fana Broadcasting Corporate (FBC) has opened 11 FM stations in different places of the country, and it is in an immense effort to expand its transmission to be accessed throughout the country (Fana Broadcasting Corporate, 2021).

FBC always tries to be public-oriented. The institution's day-to-day activity is to protect the public's 'interest and to satisfy its need. It works for the development and improvement of democracy, for equality of nations and nationalities, and for a one's nation economically united society, and it works for the establishment of smooth and developmental relationship between the public and the government. It works for supremacy of the constitution.

FBC believed that the government is the main developmental entity, thus, it works in collaboration with the government on development issues; and it follows the principles of Developmental Communication. According to (Muluken, 2018) “ FBC is an affiliated medium to Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF); and it promotes and defends government policies and strategies. But, it is relatively the strongest medium to challenge government maladministration and poor implementation of policies and strategies.”

In 2018, FANA TV started broadcasting in Ethiopia on September. This company now has transmitted different issues, and it is working based on a vision to be one of the best broadcasting Media in East Africa, as the researcher learnt asking the higher management personnel of the institution. Currently, Fana Television broadcasts in different languages; Amharic, Afan Oromo, Tigrigna, and Arabic.

1.1.2 Background of Ahadu Radio and Television

In the past ten years ED Stelar Trading private limited company has contributed great role to the media industry to fill the gap occurred in the sector. The company since its establishment it performed annual automotive seminar for ten years without incessantly. Additionally, all over the country it is a network with a strong base of member and supporters nationwide. This amiable program has great role to establish Ahadu FM 94.3 with the owner of ED Stelar Company and becoming the country's tenth radio station. In 2017, Ahadu Radio 103.4 Started; and it began with the Ideology of 'Ethiopiawinet' thought and aim to address issues which create a National unity beyond the country Ethnic based Politics.

Ahadu radio has the first in kind Digital Studio for the country initiated to transmit for 24 hours a day among other radio stations. Now the company transmits its news, entertainment complexes and other economic, social and political issues via Television (Ahadu radio, 2021).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The right to freedom of expression is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the FDRE Constitution in Ethiopia (Timothewos, 2010). The FDRE Constitution Article 29 states that everyone has the right to freedom of expression without interference. It also states that the media will be protected by law in order to have the freedom to practice their views and to entertain a wide range of opinions. Despite these clear constitutional provisions, the Ethiopian laws and proclamations directly or indirectly regulating the freedom of journalist and impose harsh and arbitrary sentences on media and journalists for many years.

With all its rewards and hindrances our society is changing itself to the modernized society which consumes information a lot from different Media. There are different platform which bring information from each corner of the world directly to our cell phones. But, according to Ameyu (2014) the basic problem against press freedom in Ethiopia is the use of media as an instrument than as an independent social institution which has a role in every affairs of a society. This resulted from autocratic political nature of the country's politics, the same to many other African countries. The author also found out lack of professionalism in Ethiopia has also a great share in aggravating the descent of press freedom in the country which damages the journalist freedom to report their NEWS (Ibid).

Tamirat (2005); Getachew (2003); and Gebremedhin (2006) some Ethiopian journalists themselves questioned the role of the Ethiopian press due to the common lack of journalist's freedom. Gebremedh in (2006) surveyed this phenomenon that the prolonged disagreement on the role of professionals in Ethiopian journalism most often related with the political pressure of those who are in power. The author surveyed that some journalists criticize about their dissatisfaction due to poor journalistic practices; others complain about the poor quality and variety of journalistic outputs and still others questioned the independence of Ethiopian mass media.

The survey conducted by Shimelis (2000) and Mekuria (2005) showed out that on private newspapers the challenge of journalists in Ethiopia: “Warning, suspending and dismissing from their jobs, denying training opportunities and promotion are some forms of punishment. Furthermore, Solomon (2005) fining, harassing the journalists by criticisms made in the meeting, which is often known as censure, are also forms of punishment. Gudeta (2008) also outlined the contradiction of the press law has posed a threat to the journalists than promoting their independence.

Pausewang and Tronvoll (2002) pointed that ‘independent’ journalist mostly private media journalists in Ethiopia are forced to live under repeat threat of arrest; as a result of which critical journalism and democratic press that keeps the politicians accountable is undermined. Besides, he emphasized that these factors are highly influenced by partisanship of ruling party. But, in his finding, he did not show how these factors affect journalists’ freedom in Ethiopia; he concentrated only on the prospect and challenges of self-regulation of the private press in Ethiopia.

The Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC, 2010) stated that the state media are often affiliated with political pressure, lack of professional journalism, and poor-quality programming as a result of both political interest and business interests. The journalists were just whistleblowers for the interest of political parties (for example EBC, Walta and FBC, DW and Tigray TV).

As stated in Meseret (2013) even though the Ethiopian government has been decided to stop government control or censorship so far, the government didn’t stop interfering indirectly. Today the government assigned its loyal cadres in each government media organization and government or state affiliated media are also censor the news and other information before publishing and after broadcasted.

Human Rights Watch (HRW, 2019) identified that journalists have also reported being assaulted when covering sensitive issues and the lack of fair and balanced reporting of journalists, threaten to undermine the hope of change.

In accord with Dawit (2019) even after the country political reform state owned media didn't show visible change in press freedom. Still regarding to journalist freedom in Commercial Media, there were no researches that can show recently how much freedom journalists have when it comes to reporting within journalistic principle and in balanced way.

However, there were hopes that such problems in the media and in journalist freedom would be resolved. When Ethiopia makes political change or reform in 2018 with the appointment of Abiy Ahmed as its Prime Minister, Many detained journalists and bloggers freed. The reforms resulted in Ethiopia jumping 40 places in the 2019 world press freedom index compiled by RSF from 150th to 110 out of 180 countries ranked.

But then again Attacks on innocent people escalated, many civilians were killed; around 2 million people were displaced, the Dambi Dollow University Female student were kidnaped, different Reports by opposition political party were released about Addis Ababa illegal land grabbing. In these cases, while the media has a responsibility to provide information to the community, the coverage of the media was different, and the way in which the issues are reported by the two media outlets differs in terms of journalistic principles.

For example, the news on the EPRDF's merger by Fana FM supports the merge process, and in the case of Ahadu Radio, the news's were indicated the dangers that could arise if there is no agreement on the EPRDF merging process

For that reason the study explores how free journalists are within this framework and what factors contribute to their lack of freedom. Therefore, the researcher initiated that understanding of challenges of journalist freedom will enable media owners, government officials to develop independent media and journalists.

Thus, it is necessary to have an in-depth analysis on the issues by examining the factors influencing journalists Freedom in the commercial media to balance a news story after the countries reform by comparing two Commercial media.

1.3 Research Questions

1. How do the selected media houses currently practice journalists' freedom?
2. What are the factors that differs the selected media house in Entertaining journalist freedom?
3. What are the factors affecting journalist freedom in the selected media house?

1.4 Objective

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was assessing the factors that influence journalist's freedom in the media houses by comparing two Commercial media.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

1. To examine the current practice of Selected media houses on journalists' freedom.
2. To explore factors that drove the media house differs in entertaining Journalist freedom?
3. To identify Factors affecting journalist freedom in the selected media house.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Understanding the factors affecting related with journalist's freedom have potential value to media houses, and might help in giving awareness about the factors that compromise the journalists freedom, objectivity and professionalism of the Ahadu Radio and Fana FM radio. After the final study this research would help researchers to identify the problem area in the general economic condition of the country. It would give them background information on major factors determining journalists' freedom of expression.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study focused only on factors that affect journalists' independence in the Ahadu Radio and Fana FM radio. Thus, this study would not include employees from other media houses. The study would limit its scope to collect data and complete the study from December 19/ 2020 up to September 15/ 2021.

1.7 Ethical consideration

The researcher is a journalist working for Fana Broadcasting Corporate; the institution who the researcher works for is one of the focus areas in this study, so the researcher would like to make sure you that the results of this study, as well as the ideas expressed, are not due to personal opinion. The thesis was done based on the Informed consent, doesn't use biased ideas except using Voluntary participation and only assesses relevant components.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on a review of related literature which would illuminate the subject matter of the study and sets a foundation for the data analysis and presentation. In this part the researcher reviewed books, articles and thesis which are related to the subject matter. It introduces the background knowledge of the subject matter and gives all the necessary theoretical frameworks for the study.

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Media History in Ethiopia

The history of Ethiopian media started since 1902 by beginning writing news stories on newspapers in the country (Getachew, 2003). The author outlined that after 1902 there is an improvement and modernization of newspapers. However, the mass media at the time were established and run by state government. As a result, the public had no alternative and any other sources of information (Ibid).

As of Wudineh (2008) the history of Ethiopian media has witnessed that very limited journalists' independence under the authoritarian leadership of the Emperor Haile Selassie I and Derge Regime. Moreover, as of the author the government used the media only as their mouthpieces and instruments of their propaganda thus the media did not enjoy its independence and freedom of expression. In this regard, Wudineh (2008) and Birhanu (2006) argued that dictators have been common throughout Ethiopian history. Whatever press existed during the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie I (1930-74) and the following dictatorship behaved, only during the 1990s, signs of a free and independent press emerged. The authors similarly argued that during that decade, an excess of news magazines and newspapers appeared in Ethiopia.

Moreover, according to Meron (2006, p.26) the Ethiopian Broadcasting Agency announced its intention to license private broadcasting agencies. Accordingly far, licenses for two private FM radio stations operating in the capital city and 5 regional community radio stations in the different Regional capital cities have been granted. However, as of the researcher in December

2005, the two private FM Radio stations have not started broadcasting yet. Moreover, the Ethiopian Broadcasting Agency remains quite until the publication of this paper on the subject of licensing private Television broadcasters (Ibid).

The African Media Development Initiative (2006) outlined that Television in Ethiopia was introduced in 1962 with the government owned ETV. Color television started in 1979 on an experiment basis with regular transmissions starting in 1984 to commemorate the founding of Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE).

Ethiopia granted its first private Television Broadcaster in 2008 with EBS TV, mostly focused on infotainment. Until very recently there was only 1 private station with most of the stations being state owned. However, emphasis on liberalization of the TV market eventually led to a wave of privately owned stations coming about recent years. In 2016 and 2017, more private broadcasters such as the news centered ENN TV and others like LTV Ethiopia, Fana TV, and EOTC TV all joined the market. The others were launched recently (Jemaneh, 2017).

Gudeta (2008) in his study outlined the private press began to appear after the downfall of the Dergue Military regime and the introduction of the press legislation in 1992. However, according to speech of Kifle in 2003 cited in Dawit (2019), former chairperson of Ethiopian Free Journalists association asserted that the 1992 repressive press law that severely punished these flourishing press products in covering of defamation, dissemination of false information and threat to national security has contributed for the disappearance of some press products.

Zewge (2010) stated that after the elections of May 2005 held in Ethiopia especially private press media criticize government post-election process and result. The author confirmed that these dozens of journalists of the private press were poisoned together with opposition leaders with charges ranging from public incitement to violence to attempts of stimulating genocide filed against them. These events have led to the exercise of less freedom and more tendencies of self-censorship.

The report of International Media Support (2018) identified private media journalists were complained that government denied access to different information, and not invited to

government media events. The report asserted that the prime minister's press briefings are also often limited to a few select media houses.

2.1.2 Journalism Principles and Professional Practices

The book by Rosenstein and Kovach (2001) noted that journalism is also a discipline that is guided by different principles, which can be taken as the distinguishing characteristics to other professions.

Journalism's is to the truth: As Kovach and Rosenstein (2001) says respect for truth and public's right to information is fundamental principles of journalism. The author pointed out that journalism's obligation is to the truth.

Journalism first loyalty is to citizens: While news organizations answer too many constituencies, the journalists in those organizations must maintain loyalty to citizens and the larger public. More to the point, journalists are the people's surrogate or speakers, cover issues which are in the public interest. This means since journalism loyalty is to citizens, news production should consist of the interest and participations of audiences (Kovach and Rosenstein, 2001, p.17).

Its essence is a discipline of verification: Journalists rely on a professional discipline for verifying information. Seeking out multiple witnesses, disclosing as much as possible about sources, or asking various sides for comment, all signal such standards (Kovach and Rosenstein, 2001, p.17).

Its practitioners must maintain an independence from those they cover: Independence is an underlying requirement of journalism, a cornerstone of its reliability (Kovach and Rosenstein, 2001, p.17).

It must serve as an independent monitor of power: Journalism has an unusual capacity to serve as watchdog over those whose power and position most affects citizens. Schultz (1998) states that journalists and editors remain the most insistent 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.

It must provide a forum for public criticism and compromise: The news media are the common carriers of public discussion, and this responsibility forms a basis for public special privileges (Kovach and Rosenstein, 2001, p.17).

According to Zelizer (2005) the journalistic professional practice describes what journalists produce when gathering and presenting news. The author pointed out journalists refer to different kinds of news stories-items, briefs, reports, series, records, chronicles, accounts, and features-and have different expectations about the kinds of information each highlights, the style in which it is written, the position that it occupies in the newscast or newspaper, and the role it plays.

According to Bossio (2011) understanding of journalistic professionalism has revolved around the acknowledgement of the centrality of news production to contemporary political, social and cultural governance. The articulation of this social and cultural authority through an institutionalized formation of journalism as a profession 'has underlined an attempt to privilege the role and its responsibilities.

2.1.3 Definition of Terms

Journalist Freedom: refers to an absence of external control on journalists or freedom from the influence of others, but also describes the capacity of journalists to make decisions and act according to journalism principle.

Partisanship: is being membership or bias for on some political parties (Retif, 2002).

Financial Incentive: payment intended for journalists by media houses to encourage their independence and motivate to do objective journalistic practices.

Government intervention: The interference of government bodies in the media activities.

Media ownership: Media house possession owned by private and government.

Media related laws, policies and Ethics: is the subdivision of media houses laws and guidelines and applied ethics dealing with the specific ethical principles and standards of media, including broadcast media (Prasad, 2008).

2.1.4 Journalist Freedom

According to Whitten-Woodring and Van Belle (2014) journalism freedom is a fundamental concept in journalism studies and usually used along the notions of independence and autonomy.

The concept of independence refers to the sovereignty of editorial decisions, made without the interference from outside forces (Nerone, 2013).

The notion of autonomy is seen as a set of normative discourses and a set of reporting practices aimed at ensuring independence from external and internal influences (Hanitzsch et al., 2019). It seems logical to approach journalistic freedom from its instrumental, rather than intrinsic dimension – the value of freedom as means to other things, rather than value of freedom as end on its own right. In that sense, discourse of freedom has to be seen a process, not a single, fixed state of affair.

Journalistic discourses of freedom, in particular, despite national variations of experience, refer always to a discrete occupational task of journalists to act ‘autonomously’ and ‘independently’, free from direct intervention coming from the outside (Sparks, 2008, p.5).

In liberal democracies, as of Voltmer (2014) journalistic freedom has been seen as a part of a larger group of rights that fall under the umbrella of the right to freedom of speech and freedom of information. In emerging democracies, it takes the shape of a normative ideal; of journalists seen as important players in re-establishing democracy and fighting for civil rights.

According to the American society of newspapers editors’, independence is one of the canons of journalism and is defined as, “Freedom from all obligations except that of the fidelity of the public interest” (Ahuja, 2001). Independence is also considered as one of the four guiding principles of journalism (Kruger, 2004, Retief, 2002, and Kovach, 2001). Kruger (2004) outlined that this principle is significant because the credibility of journalists which is the basis of their role in a democracy is affected by any perceived or real conflict of interest. The author further explains that independence is one of the fundamental principles of journalism ethics because it sets up a defense against conflict of interest and competing loyalties.

In authoritarian regimes, the journalists’ independence can be used to refer to mere pseudo-freedom. Based on cross-national comparison, Stockmann (2013) argues that media independence in various authoritarian regimes does not directly follow from the introduction of market forces into previously state-controlled media systems. Instead, the meaning and reality of “independence” and its threats vary greatly between different political regimes and media systems.

Hallin (2006) has argue that the idea that journalism, as the fourth state, could be truly independent of other institutions and rise above social divisions and contradictions to produce knowledge of universal validity was central to the “high modernism” of journalism. In a post modern perspective, it is fashionable to instead emphasize subjectivity, relativism and the ubiquity of power relations within which all media and journalists operate (Ibid).

2.1.5 Factors Affecting Journalists’ Freedom

As Kruger (2004) and Retief (2002) certain conditions constrain journalists from practicing as independent professionals. These conditions often includes accepting gifts, family relationships, and the influence of friends, financial interests, political interferences and media owners’ interest. As a result, audiences cannot get accurate, fair, and balanced information. In view of this, a journalist’s first obligation and duty is to maintain her or his credibility with the public, rather than serving business, or special interests. Even if the journalist’s report is accurate, his or her independence and credibility is affected if people know about the existence of a conflict interest (Kruger, 2004).

Partisanship

Within a multiparty political system, journalists should be aware of how to handle issues without taking sides. If they take the side of one party, they immediately lose their credibility. As Retief (2002) warns, two things are likely to happen to a journalist if he or she is involved with a political party. Firstly, the journalist becomes friendly with politicians-and certain politicians (from a specific party) at that. That journalist will then rightly been seen by others political parties as partisan. Journalists should therefore strive not to be partisan as it will affect their independence and credibility as well as that of their publication (Ibid).

In contrast, Kruger (2004) argues that journalists have a right to vote, belong to political parties and stand for election. But, the author suggests they should try not to be more politically involved than in voting, because if they are seen as politically partisan, they may damage their independence and reputation. Furthermore, while commenting on reports and news, journalists should give significant consideration to ethical issues to avoid conflict of interests, otherwise, it harms the independence of the journalists (Kruger, 2004 and Ahuja, 2001). Moreover, Ahuja

(2001) adds that: “partisanship in editorial comments which is knowingly based on a lie, does violence to the best spirit of journalism”.

Financial Interest influence

As journalism is not the best paid profession in many places, some journalists look for ways to supplement their pay to lead a better life and to have personal security (Kruger, 2004). Others believe that there is less chance of being persecuted and that they will gain more recognition outside their profession. In view of this, some journalists leave their jobs and work outside their profession (Forbes, 2005).

Nyamnjoh (2005) explains the consequences of leaving their work:

Many of the experienced journalists have left the profession for more financially lucrative jobs either overseas or in other employment in the country. In general, poor salaries throughout the continent have made ‘the profession less attractive to highly- qualified people’, and ‘media workers susceptible to compromise, bribery and corruption’. (p.74)

According to Nyamnjoh (2004), if journalists actively participate in sharing what they write about and compromise their integrity to get money, they will lose their independence and credibility. According to the author focusing on economic issues motivates the press “to kill stories for bribes, to sell entire print runs to corrupt people.

Kruger (2004) writes:

A journalist could make a lot of money on the side by buying shares and then reporting in a way that pushes their value up and some have done so. Alternatively, reporters sometimes get information which is not yet in the public domain and which could help them make a minute in a form of insider trading. Clearly, that kind of profiteering is completely unacceptable. (p. 97).

Some government officials escape secret information to journalists for a fee (Hyden *et al*, 2002). The authors pointed that sometimes journalists pay subjects to gather information that is difficult to obtain. However, as the author writes most of the time if the editorial experience and responsibility in newspapers is weak, the journalists may gather information by paying their

sources. This is potentially harmful to building democracy. The problem is that these practices compromise the integrity of journalists and make them less independent as producers of news—which ultimately affects the credibility of the media (Ibid).

If the journalists and their organizations pursue only business interests, instead of respecting their ethical issues, journalistic independence and credibility will be compromised (Kovach and Rosenstiel, 2005). For example, if the editors and owners of the organization focus on economic interest, they may allow their newspaper to be used by individuals or interest groups to blackmail other institutions, individuals or interest groups.

Media Ownership

A structural factor which might impact on the independence of journalists is media ownership. Before the 1990s, much of the African media was owned by the state and served as instrument for propaganda (Hyden et al, 2002). These media have not played a significant role in the democratization process. However, the private media played a great role by probing government politics and behavior (Ibid).

As Netsanet (2005) cited in Thomas and Nain (2004) note “African governments are all too eager to capitalize upon any concessions or oversights on the part of their critics to divert attention from their own excesses via the media and freedom of expression. Controlling the media is often seen as a sway from the public’s side while governments consider it as a weapon of repression. Before the 1990s, much of the African media was owned by the state and served as instrument for propaganda (Wudineh, 2008) cited in Hyden (2002). These media have not played a significant role in the democratization process. However, the private media played great role by probing government politics and behavior (Hyden et al, 2002).

However, as Wudineh (2008) argues, all methods of media ownership, both government and private have an impact on media independence. He also points; there are various forms of influence that affect journalists’ integrity, independence and credibility based on the type of ownership. For example, when the owners appoint the editors that safe-guard their policy, the editors consider themselves as king of the content that the reporter prepares. On the other hand, unless the editors perform their job based on the interest of the owners, they may be fired (Kruger, 2004).

Kovach and Kruger (2004) that media ownership can create a great influence on journalists' independence in vary ways. For instance, if the media owned privately, journalists is imposed by the media owner or if it is the state media, may run to serve only the government ideology. These and other situations have an impact on the journalists' independence.

Media Related Laws, Policies and Ethics

Ethics is a branch of knowledge which is concerned with the standards of good or bad conduct in society, using societal norms as a basis for the evaluation of human conduct or behavior. This indicates that ethics applies to all spheres of life and profession in the society. Every profession has its ethics. The class of ethics that governs mass media practice is called media ethics. According to Prasad (2008), "media ethics is the subdivision of applied ethics dealing with the specific ethical principles and standards of media, including broadcast media, film, theatre, the arts, print media and the Internet.

A critical look at the legal and regulatory frameworks for the media is very crucial as there are several implications to the degree to which freedom of expression is guaranteed. One of the greatest risk to freedom of expression in several transitional democracies in Africa has been the introduction of media laws that has been used to effectively curb the media's ability to report freely (Street, 2001).

Though most governments in transitional democracies have paid-lip service to freedom of expression in various circumstances, in reality, they have curtailed and eroded such freedom through several laws and regulations. Ogbondah (2003) indicates, "Laws do not mean much if those who are supposed to adhere to them do not do so, nor if the legal acts are contradictory or ambiguous, thus creating the way for the authorities to evade their responsibilities toward the public or to take arbitrary actions against perceived wrongdoers. Therefore, it is necessary to highlight how far the constitutional promise is really fulfilled".

According to Lee (2003) the philosophy of the president is a significant factor influencing freedom of the press because media laws and systems are dependent on the presidents' philosophy. Unfortunately, the current President Myung-Bak Lee follows in the style of military regimes with regard to the media, especially the electronic media.

There have been some changes in the factors pertaining to media related laws, policies and ethical guidelines. Media related laws and policies were the core factor under the military regimes, especially the fifth republic in Korea (Woo & Joo, 2002). However, under the civilian and democratic governments the largest factor influencing freedom of the press has changed to legal proceedings and complaints.

Government Interventions

The media provides a sphere for debate and a set of channels for politicians, candidates, political parties, interests groups and public as well as the means of publicity and influence for these actors (McQuail, 2005). On the one hand, governments inevitably need for legitimacy for their events which need mitigating their actions publicly.

Media in Ethiopia has never been free of government control, Due to this they were subjected to be a pipe line of propaganda for whoever controls them (Shimelis, 2000 & Skjerdal, 2012). Campbell (2004) argues news media which is prohibited by government (the ruling party) has great opportunity to be manipulated by government officials and limits the practice of journalism to public interest.

The other author Okunna (2002) argue that, there is some form of government control of almost every national news agency in developing countries; it would be difficult for Journalists to report any accurate and balanced stories, as they would have loved to do. The history of self-censorship in the African media has a certain relationship with the continent's overall political history. Skjerdal (2010) showed that after independence, it became important for the newborn governments to use the media to promote national cohesion and economic growth. Ross (2010) noted the government is using the press law to adjudicate journalists:

Although Article 29 of the Constitution provides freedom of the press, the government used Article 10 of the 1992 Press Proclamation as authority to restrict the press and prosecute journalists. Article 10 established the press's duty to ensure that all media content it circulated would not give rise to any criminal or civil liability. Additionally, it imposed on the press the duty to ensure that media content was free from "any criminal offence against the safety of the State or of the Administration" and did not contain any defamatory or false accusations against individual nationalities, people, or organizations.

Finally, Article 10 prohibited media content that encouraged the incitement of conflict between peoples or agitation of war. It is under this Press Proclamation that the Ethiopian government prosecuted journalists and limited the freedom of press that is outlined in the constitution and “necessary to a democratic society. (p. 1050-1051)

Nigussie (2014) surveyed this case that the Ethiopian government has not granted complete freedom of the press, as a result the media cannot get its full independence in the democracy. This is because of constant government intervention in the media area through various techniques. The author maintains that “there is great hostility and acute polarization between government and private media”. “There is a growing polarization of the Ethiopian state media” (Skjerdal, 2011). The author criticizes the democratic nature of the Ethiopian media situation.

In case of Ethiopia, media houses practices in the country are not free of political interventions. They rated political constraints that challenge to the practice of investigative journalism. According to Negeri (2010) government influence media press freedom by government’s dominance of media ownership, maintaining monopoly on the important sources of information, overriding media management by appointing media managers and editors who are members of the ruling party and imposing restrictive media laws and pro-government judicial practices among others.

2.1.6 Empirical Literature Review

Dawit (2019) surveyed on the comparative analysis of press freedom practice before and after the “reform”: case study on *Addis Zemen* newspaper. The author identifies with the relation to government intervention on state media close to all informants agreed upon with the practicing of intervention in the state media have been seen in both before and after the reform. As the researcher survey analysis result state owned media are not commonly working by itself by proposing their agenda rather they focuses on after government position is clear and get from direction. That is why media are the reflection of political interests. “Mostly of the time journalists purposely sent to report ceremonial issues but when reporting challenge the existence of government, there were harassment and call uproar, anti-public. However, this research couldn’t investigate and surveyed practices of journalists’ freedom in mainstream media within public and private media houses.

Wudneh (2008) investigated on the challenges to journalistic independence: the case of the Amhara national regional state mass media agency. The researcher used questionnaire and interview to collect data from all journalists in Amhara Mass Media Agency. The researcher survey result indicates that most of the editors believed that journalists in the Amhara mass media Agency do not have the authority to choose whatever issue they want to, to write about and they cannot decide to transmit them because the decision to select and transmit different kinds of news stories is made by the “Information committee” or the editorial board. Further, the survey result indicates that the journalists lose interest in doing their job properly. However, this study couldn’t identify the aspect of established media related laws, policies and ethics factor and government intervention effect on journalists’ independence. This study was also conducted before country’s political reform or before Dr. Abiy Ahmed came to power in 2019 thus couldn’t show current media houses independence practices.

Temesgen (2013) studied on the investigation of the practice of journalism in Ethiopian television. The study aimed at investigating journalism practice in ETV. In doing so, the study employed both qualitative and quantitative content analysis. The research data asserted that the practice of journalism was not done in ETV in line with Journalism Principles. As a principle, journalism must provide a forum for public criticism and compromise. The study showed that this principle was not reflected in ETV’s news content because it was the voice of the government that was being heard in the media.

2.2 Theoretical Framework of the study

2.2.1 Social Responsibility Theory

The basic assumptions and components of the social responsibility media theory includes the fact that: media have obligation to society, media ownership is a public trust, news media should be truthful, accurate, fair, objective and relevant, media should be free but self-regulated, media should follow agreed codes of ethics and professional conduct.

McQuail (2005) one of the foremost communication scholars summarized the basic principles of Social Responsibility Theory as follows:

- i. Media should accept and fulfill certain obligations to society

- ii. These obligations are mainly to be met by setting high or professional standards of informativeness, truth, accuracy, objectivity and balance.
- iii. In accepting and applying these obligations, media should be self- regulating within the framework of law and established institutions.
- iv. The media should avoid offensive content triggering crime, violence or civil disorder or harm to minority groups.
- v. The media as a whole should be pluralist and reflect the diversity of their s o c i e t y, giving access to various points of views and rights of reply.
- vi. Society and the public have a right to expect high standards of performance, and intervention can be justified to secure the public good.
- vii. Journalists and media professionals should be accountable to society as well as to employers and the market.

As indicated by Kevin (2003) 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 (P.14-15).

Agreeing to Hallin and Mancini (2004) most of the classic sociology of journalism of this era was focused on the critique of the ideology of journalistic professionalism, and surely it was naive in the extreme to accept the claims of journalists to serve the public purely at face value. However, the adoption of an ideology of journalism as a public trust is a significant historical development and should not be dismissed as mere ideology any more than it should be accepted as pure altruism,. (Pp. 36-37.)

McQuail (1987) summarizes the necessary values of social responsibility theory as follows:-

- The media include obligations to society, and media ownership is a public trust
- News media ought to be truthful, accurate, fair, objective and relevant
- The media must be free, but self-regulated
- The media must follow agreed codes of ethics and professional conduct
- Under some circumstances, government may require to intervene to defend the public interest. (Pp, 344).

William Hocking as cited by McQuail (2010, P.343) states that inseparable from the right of the press to be free has been the right of the people to have a free press. However, 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.(Yikunnoamlak, 2008) further states that 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. (Pp.9).

According to the social responsibility theory, the losses of ethical standards in media outlets have suggestions on the losses of media’s social responsibility. This theory grasps that the media have duty to society, and media ownership is a public trust and news media ought to be truthful, precise, fair, objective and significant in order to be socially accountable (McQuail, 2010). The theory also emphasizes the responsibilities of the media in packaging the contents of media based on the social reality (Asogwa and Asemah, 2012). Hence, this theory was adopted for this work because it mallets on the journalistic principles upon which journalists operate. Prominent in this principle is the issues of objectivity and other ethical issues in news reporting.

The theory addresses that objectivity is an attempt of journalists or reporters to avoid injecting their personal opinion into any news story they are assigned to cover. The theory also involved a view of media ownership as a form of public trust or stewardship, rather than as an unlimited private synchronization. Hence, social responsibility should be reached by self-control, without intervention (McQuail, 2010).

To some scholars, the requirements of objectivity make it possible for sources to manipulate the news and only serve to conceal bias, whether this is intended or unintended (Akpan et.al, 2012). Objectivity has its own elements, which include balance and even-handedness in presenting different sides of an issue, accuracy and realism of reporting, presentation of all main relevant points, separation of facts from opinion, but treating opinion as relevant, minimizing the influence of the writer's own attitude, opinion or involvement and avoiding slant, rancor or devious purpose (McQuail,1992).

Objectivity is all about factuality and fairness. Regarding factuality, it has two main features: the first aspect is the form of reporting, which agreed with events and statements that can be checked

Owens (1994) made an interesting attempt at formulating a concise definition for social responsibility in the media, from the perspective of a developing country. He maintains that as part of its responsibility to serve public interest, the mass media are expected to inform the citizenry of what goes on in the government which in a way keeps rulers in check. Similarly, the media should be reporting on and promoting discussion of ideas, opinions and truths toward the end of social enhancement; acting as a nation's 'bulletin board' for information and mirroring the society and its peoples just the way they are, thus exposing the heroes and the villains (Owens, 1994).

2.2.2 Gate keeping Theory

Varies scholars conceptualize gate keeping theory in different way. For instance, as Shoemaker (2009 p. 515) described that the concept of gate keeping theory simply put, "gate keeping is the process by which billions of messages that are available in the world get cut down and transformed in to hundreds of messages that reach a given person on a given day". Shoemaker et al. (2001) have also underlined that gate keeping goes beyond the simple story selection. In essence, "gate keeping is the practice of deciding why one story is selected to be reported and the other is not" (Bruns, 2006, p. 12).

Similarly, as of Fourie (2004) Gate keeping is defined as follows:

Gatekeeping is the process through which certain information passes a series of check points (gates) before being finally accepted as news material. And, Gatekeepers are the

people or groups that have an impact on this process. They are part of the news organization and their influence can also extend beyond the daily tasks of news identification, newsgathering and publication. (p. 45).

We can understand that from the above points, gate-keeping theory focuses on the selection news mechanism. Furthermore, it is the identification of broader trends in news selection—across individuals, and media outlets, and time that have made gate keeping a particularly fruitful theory of news selection.

Moreover, gate keeping theory is one of the reviewing approaches to a news production. Gaye (2002) notes that from the early functionalist gatekeeping theory to a more recent of this approach which examine the factors that shape news production see also (Curran, 2000). Social psychologist Kurt Lewin, first coined the phrase ‘gatekeeping’, refers to a mother who is a gatekeeper for a family meal, decides what food ends up the dinner table (Lewin, 1947). He then noted how gatekeeping could determine the passage of news item through communication channels in a group (Lewin, 1947). Acknowledging Lewin’s comments, in 1950, White (1964) related the idea to journalism. In the 1970s McCombs and Shaw modified this idea, noting how audiences understand the value of a news item. Hence, they linked gatekeeping to agenda setting (McCombs et al., 1976). More recently, Fourie (2004) summarized that history: “The gatekeeper concept is now 50 years old and has slipped into the language of many disciplines, including gate keeping in organizations” (p. 54).

In the context of journalism, gatekeepers control what the public knows about events by allowing some stories to be published and keeping other stories from being published. Berger(1995) expands that idea as follows: “Gatekeeping theory demonstrates to us, the news we get in the final analysis, someone’s view of what is important news or news that will attract and keep the attention of readers or audiences – not necessarily what is important news” (Berger, 1995,p 65).

According to Bruns (2005) there are three stages of the gate-keeping process:

Newsgathering only by staff journalists closed editorial hierarchy. Editorial selection letters/calls to be made public. At the input stage, journalists themselves chose news stories to be covered. They narrate stories by combining input from various sources with

background and context information. The information is synthesized from multiple sources into one coherent news report, which is published as a product itself and which does not necessarily disclose the original sources of information. At the output stage, editors make the final decision and select from journalists' material stories to be reported and published. At the response stage, a restrict number of audiences' responses are selected to be incorporated in the day's paper or in the on-air broadcast. (p. 12),

On the other hand, with respect to the process, gatekeeping may be done internally in the newsroom or externally. These gatekeepers in the newsroom like directors, editors and department heads frequently select, check and allow particular kinds of news stories. These gatekeepers may intervene in the content of the news before it is aired. This process inhibits journalists' independence in playing their role.

On the other hand, external gatekeeping is evident in the way the state restricts media coverage of issues if its economic interests and the development needs the society are in danger (Fourie, 2004). Fourie (2004) states that the main role of reporters is story production. They do not have the authority to select the type of news other than making suggestions about possible news items. Thus, as editors play several gatekeeping roles that hinder the performance of reporters, the journalists may be motivated to practice self-censorship.

Gatekeeping can be influenced by several factors. It seems that events are more likely to pass through the media gates if they are consistent with an expectancy (Singer, 1998; Snider, 1967; White, 1950), if they concur within the time frame of publication (Singer, 1998) and if they are unpredicted stories (Singer, 1998). Similarly, values of both gatekeepers and their audience can influence stories' choice (Beard & Olsen, 1999; DeFleur, 1966; Singer, 1998). If an event or issue passes through the gate once, it is likely that it will pass through the gate again (Singer, 1998). In daily coverage, some issues or events are collected purely because they diverge from others (Singer, 1998). Additionally variables that can affect gatekeepers' choices are expert judgment and motivation (D. A. Berkowitz, 1997), political ideology (Chang & Lee, 1992), education and other background experiences (Peterson, 1979), class position and career pressures (Gans, 1979).

Some evidence shows that journalists view the gatekeeping role as changing and adjusting rather than vanishing. Media newsrooms are adapting their characterization of gatekeepers to include concepts of both quality control and sense-making (Singer, 1997). In his book *The Power of News*, Schudson (1995) appeals readers to envisage a world in which everyone has the ability to distribute news to everyone else through a computer. He has imagined an ecosystem in which everyone can be his or her own journalist. He has advocated that individuals would be rapidly lost to figure out which sources are relevant and accurate. Someone will be needed to sort out the legitimate information. Moreover, in order to find the best content, audience would prefer to be helped by trusted and impartial sources such as media organizations than other sources.

Hence, the world imagined by Schudson (1995) is not so far from the recent reality, questioning the traditional role of gatekeeper-journalists. Major reasons for gate keeping include the following;

1. In exercising its "surveillance" function, every news medium has a very large number of stories brought to its attention daily by reporters, wire services, and a variety of other sources.
2. Due to a number of practical considerations, only a limited amount of time or space is available in any medium for its daily presentations of the news to its audience. The remaining space must be devoted to advertising and other content.
3. Within any news organization there exists news perspective, a subculture that includes a complex set of criteria for judging a particular news story - criteria based on economic needs of the medium, organizational policy, definitions of newsworthiness, conceptions of the nature of relevant audience, and beliefs about fourth estate obligations of journalists.
4. This news perspective and its complex criteria are used by editors, news directors, and other personnel who select a limited number of news stories for presentation to the public and encode them in ways such that the requirements of the medium and the tastes of the audience are met.

Consequently, personnel in the news organization become gatekeepers, letting some stories pass through the system but keeping others out, thus limiting, controlling, and shaping the public's knowledge of the totality of actual event occurring in reality. Even if the journalists want to report their findings, they are afraid of their editors or managers (Ray and Taylor, 1988 and Fourie, 2004). On the other hand, the gatekeepers' are guided by a variety of rules and regulations that are found in their media. Sometimes external frameworks like the intervention of authoritative bodies influence journalists' decision-making. Besides, these authoritative bodies play a gatekeeping role either directly or indirectly to shape the content of the news to suit their interests. In the case of broadcasting, this may be done by appointing board managers from the cabinet (Fourie, 2004).

Biases in news selection have been portrayed as a function of a variety of factors, including, for instance: the organization-level factors such as administrative characteristics, working procedures, and cost and time constraints (e.g., Bass, 1969; Berkowitz, 1991; Donohue, Olin, and Tichenor 1989; Gieber, 1964; Jones, Trohldahl, and Hvistendahl, 1961; Shoemaker et al. 2001) the story-level factors such as the geographic proximity of the story, visual features (for television), the clarity (ready interpretability) of the story, and story types—disasters, economics, crime, etc. (e.g., Abbott and Brass, 1989; Galtung and Ruge, 1965) extra-organizational, or professional, factors such as journalistic values and norms, and views of “newsworthiness” (e.g., Gans, 1979; Johnstone, Slawski, and Bowman, 1972).

Generally, Bass (1969) argue that the most important gatekeeping activity occurs within the news organization, involving two stages, newsgathering and news processing. His model outlines how writers, reporters, local editors and translators gather news and how editors and copy editors turn it into copy and a completed story. This model shows that journalists who gather and process news are gatekeepers, and how individual preferences are crucial to gate keeping. The journalists identify events, select details and supervise publication. At each step, gate keeping theory suggests, these journalists, as gatekeepers, impose the values of their newsroom to produce a newspaper that reflects more their perceptions of news than the reality of it. So, journalists' individual preferences are crucial in gate keeping (Ibid).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design and Approach

Creswell (2009), research approaches are plans and procedures for research that span the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The study used descriptive research design for this particular research. The aim of descriptive research is to provide an accurate and valid representation of the factors or variables that pertain are relevant to the research question. Therefore, the study has described the factors affecting journalist freedom.

For media studies it is better to choose appropriate methodologies. This study would approach the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to answer the basic research questions. It is a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods since it includes the elements of both approaches (Zoltan, 2007). In mixed methods research, data collection involves both the collection of quantitative and qualitative data and this would help to understand the research problem and important to answer the research questions.

3.1.1 Quantitative Research

The quantitative research refers to approaches of empirical inquiry that collect, analyze, and display data in numerical rather than narrative form (Muijs, 2010). This research method uses to explain phenomena by collecting numerical data and analyzing based on mathematical method.

This research approach involves survey, content analysis, experimental studies and non-experimental studies. Survey is a research design in quantitative research. It is a method used by social scientists to empirically and scientifically study and provide information about people and social phenomena (Lavrakas, 2008). For that reason, questionnaire was used by the researcher in this study to collect the attitude, behavior, experience and understanding of journalists toward the factors affecting journalist freedom.

3.1.2 Qualitative Research approach

According to Kothari (2004), the qualitative approach of research is concerned with subject assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior; in this situation the researcher's role are understandings and impression. This research approach is an interpretive research in which the researcher has a direct contact with the participants.

The main focus in qualitative research is to understand, explain, explore, discover and clarify situation, feelings, perceptions, attitudes, values, believes and experience of a group of people (Kumar, 2011).The qualitative method includes observation, and interview. In-depth Interviews are a very common research tool used in social science studies. In-depth interviews provide full explanation and understanding of an issue being addressed through finding the opinions, explanations and viewpoints of journalists' respondent that are covered by the study. The basic premise of this methodology is, such integration permits a more complete and synergistic utilization of data than using quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis separately. This is what Wimmer and Dominic (2011) termed triangulation, which refers to the use of both qualitative methods and quantitative methods to fully understand the nature of a research problem. Thus, the researcher used the qualitative research techniques in- depth interviews with Ahadu radio and Television and Fana FM radio journalists to investigate deeply their freedom in their media houses.

3.2 Target Population of the Study

Population is the entire aggregation/total of items from which samples can be drawn. The population of interest for this research was journalists found in both Ahadu Radio and Fana FM. Both were selected, based on the pilot study of the researcher, the two media houses extensive cover political issues and they have greater influence over the audience.

Fana FM has been chosen for the study because as it registered as a private or commercial media under the country's Broadcast law; (Muluken, 2018) stated Fana as government affiliated Comercial media. Ahadu radio has been also chosen as it is concentrate more on political news stories among privately owned Media. Thus, the samples were drawn from these populations.

3.3 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

The sampling method that was used in this research is purpose sampling technique, in which respondents were selected based on journalists' better understanding of the problem (journalists' freedom). In this study, the researcher employed purposive sampling procedure to select subjects of the study.

Purposive sampling technique has been employed because reporters, editors and producers had been direct relation with main news production process and in broadcasting the selected four cases and assumed have a better understanding of the challenges the face with their journalism profession and objectivity. Fana FM radio and Ahadu radio were selected as the subject of the present study and the researcher selected journalists from these two media houses working at Headquarter office in Addis Ababa. Consideration was given select these two media houses by considering their mostly engaged on main news related stories. The population of this research was journalists who work in Fana FM and Ahadu radio. All populations in this sample assumed to be homogenous (no segmentation geographically level).

According to both Fana FM and Ahadu radio Human resource department there are about 95 permanent journalists in Fana FM radio and about 21 permanent journalists in Ahadu radio.

In order to determine the required sample size the following In order to get the sample size from the media found in head office, the following Yamane's (1967) formula has been used.

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

Where: N = the population size,

n = sample size

E = the level of precision

$$n = 115 / 1 + 115(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 89$$

3.4 Data Sources and Collecting Instruments

This study was used primary and secondary source of data. Secondary data include both quantitative and qualitative data. Secondary data are usually collected from journals, existing reports, books, and internet websites, unpublished and published materials, and thesis (Saunders, et al., 2009). The secondary data for this particular study was collected from television journals, books, research publications, you tube, social websites and company brusher and reports. The secondary data was aids the researcher as specific reference and explore different construct, models and theories important to this study. In order to balance and see the NEWS coverage and analyze the case secondary sources of data such as you tube stories, documented reports in both Ahadu radio and Fana FM radio has been used as main sources. All the news stories (videos) were downloaded from the media official YouTube channel and transcribed.

This research mainly used primary source of data. According to Hollensen (2007) primary data can be defined as “information that is collected first-hand, generated by original research tailor-made to answer specific current research questions”. This research used the survey as a method of data gathering associated with quantitative research as it is useful for generating quantifiable data.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Structured questionnaire was used the main data survey method using a five point likert response scale. Questionnaire is a popular method of data collection instrument in quantitative research. Barr, Davis and Johnson (As cited in Singh, 2006) questionnaire is a systematic compilation of questions that are submitted to a sampling of population from which information is desired. Close ended and open ended question was used to collect the survey. According to Cozby (2001) using both closed and open-ended questions helps the researchers to get adequate data from respondents while they express their feelings or opinions in detail. Open ended questions can yield valuable insights into what people are thinking. That is to use a question that offers the respondents a variety of different opinions that he/she was invited to agree or disagree with. This is a more reliable way of finding journalists opinion from the selected two media houses. Closed-ended questions give an answers that are prepared in related with the research subjects. It is

quicker to answer which means more questions can be asked and there is less risk that people will be annoyed by excessive ideas.

The questionnaires were developed in English language. Pilot study was employed to increase the reliability of the questionnaire before the actual study conduct. At the pilot stage, the researcher would select some participants from both media house those were out of the sample actual study. After the findings of the pilot study and necessary amendments and corrections, the questionnaire has been administered for 85 journalists and data collection was started.

3.4.2 Interview

According to Wimmer and Dominick (2006) intensive or in-depth interviews are essentially a hybrid of one-on-one interview approach which is the most effective for information gathering when dealing with small number of respondents. For this particular research semi structured interview questions were employed. This type of interview involves which the interviewer asks only a few predetermined questions while the rest of the questions are not planned in advance. (Grix, 2004). This may help to give a chance to the respondents to articulate their answers, ideas, beliefs and opinions in their own term. Moreover, it helps the researcher to forward follow up questions. In addition to that in-depth interview helps to verify the quantitative finding to the answers given by similar questions but in different format. Therefore, to achieve the intended objectives not addressed by structured questionnaire, structured and unstructured interview was also employ to address research objectives not addressed by structured questionnaire.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

The first step was to council and taking advice from the advisor. The second step after building the questions and was to run the pre-test for checking the efficiency and appropriateness of questionnaire and interview guidelines in order to explore the relevant and irrelevant items in the questionnaire and interview. The third step was taking formal letters from the university that support researcher to get sufficient information from the journalists. The last step would be to conduct the survey and collecting data.

3.5.1 Time Frame and Story selection

The study assesses the practice of Freedom of journalist in Broadcast Media focusing on Ahadu Radio & Television and Fana Broadcasting Corporate. The researcher selected Sample Story which aired from November 2019 - November 2020.

The researcher selected news items during this period that focused on four topics. These include the EPRDF merger, the abduction of female students at Denbidwolo University, the illegal land grabbing in Addis Ababa, and the attacks on innocent people.

The stories were chosen because the researcher confirmed in the pilot study, the topics are so difficult for journalists to use their freedom regarding to producing and planning a news story based on these topics: In terms of the nature of the news, they require the inclusion of one or more parties, which is why it is convenient to question how well the principles of journalism have been respected while producing and broadcasting these stories.

The Research initial time period was selected because the administration of Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed, who is already in the process of “changing the countries,” has dismantled the EPRDF, introduced the New Prosperity party (PP), alternative polices, and made numerous appointments and resignations, as well as identity-based attacks Continued and numbers of displaced people were occurred in the country .

After the country political reform, Dr Abiy Administration’s new decisions and views were criticized by some opposition, as attacks on civilians and cost of living begin to rise, the researcher chooses this time of year, believing that it was a time to evaluate how journalists operate their work or way of inclusive reporting without interference or pressure of anything which affects their independence.

The time frame is ended in, when the Tigray conflict is erupted. The so called “Tigray War” began around midnight of 3–4 November 2020. So this time frame is chosen to ask how free are journalists to do there news reporting in different approaches. Starting from (January 2019 up to October 2020), time frame different news story issue will be selected from Ahadu Radio and Fana FM analysis.

3.6 Data Analysis Methods and Presentation

Descriptive statistics analysis has been employed using statistical software called Statistical Package for Social Science V23. Descriptive statistics such as percentage analysis, and mean that was used to interpret the data gathered through questionnaires and interview. The data gathered through questionnaires was fed into SPSS to make the data ready for processing. At last presentation and report has been done through graphs, figures, and tables.

3.7 Reliability and Validity

Validity and reliability are the most critical criterion and indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. The questionnaire was carefully designed and tested with a few members of the population for further improvements. Content validity of the survey questionnaire was validated by professionals and media staffs. A pilot test was used to ensure validity, a pre-test was sent to five respondents to see if the questionnaire contains anything that was hard to interpret. The questionnaire has been prepared in by checking appropriate language editing made by experts regarding its simplicity, coherence, and whether the items were clearly understandable. In addition to this the reliability has been increased by:

- Appropriate language editing made by experts regarding its simplicity, coherence, and whether the items were clearly understandable.
- Questionnaires were prepared in English and Amharic. Therefore journalists have choice to respond their agreement on their language. Amharic Translation was made and validated by language Professionals and some part of Amharic language was taken from different sources.

3.8 Research Ethics

Before the data collection, the ethical issues have been taken in to consideration at when the study is conducted. Appropriate communication has been undertaken with the respondents. During data collection respondents was informed the objective of the research. Anyone who might not interest to involve and bring any information was not included in the study. Therefore the study has not raises any ethical anxiety.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the analysis and interpretation part of the study. It focuses on examining the comparative analysis of factors affecting journalist freedom in Ahadu Radio and Fana FM radio. The data collected is mainly based on respondents' expectations and perceptions of the various items. The first part of the questionnaire consists of general information of the respondents. The second part of the questionnaire presents the descriptive analysis on journalist response on their freedom based on selected four cases. In this analysis SPSS version 23 was used to make the necessary calculations. A total of 89 questionnaires were distributed to potential respondents and among the distributed questionnaire 85 of them were successfully collected with 95% response rate and analyzation was made based on this data.

4.1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

4.1.1 Gender Profile of the respondents

The following figure indicates the gender profile of the respondents included in this study.

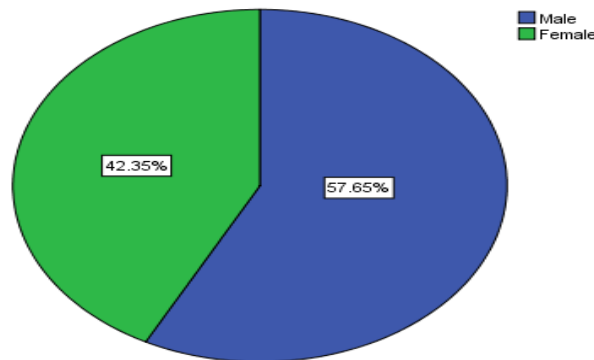


Figure 1: Gender category of the respondents

From the figure 1 above about 42.35% of the respondents were female and about 57.65% of the respondents were male. From this finding one can infer that most of the respondents were male.

In this research both genders were involved in the study and thus the finding of the study did not suffer from gender bias.

4.1.2 Age Category of the respondents

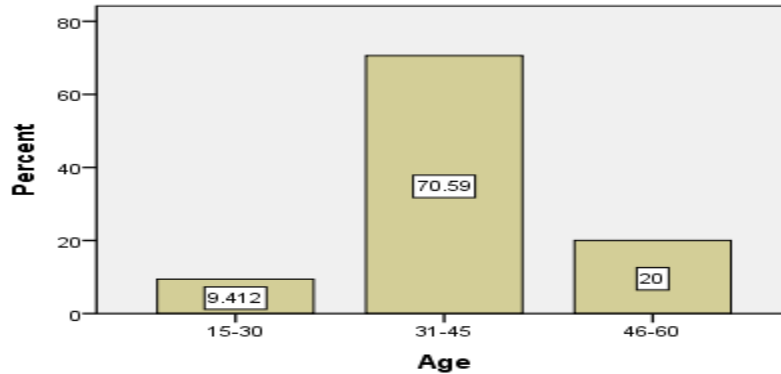


Figure 2: Age category of the respondents

From the above figure 2 about 9.412% of the respondents were within the age of less than 15-30 years, about 70.59% of them were within the aged of 31-45 years, and about 20% were within the age of 46-60 years. This is an indication that respondents were well distributed in terms of their age category. The age category implies that the respondents were comprised of heterogeneous groups in their age; which in turn enabled the researcher to get varied responses across the sample units fairly distributed. Hence, again the study did not suffer from age bias.

4.1.3 Marital Status

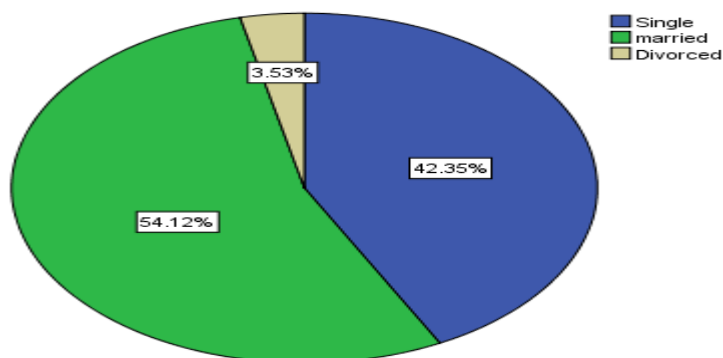


Figure 3: Marital status of the respondents

Concerning the above figure 3 about 42.35 % of the respondents were singles, about 3.53% of the respondents were widowed and about 54.12% of them were married. From these finding most of the respondents were single.

Table 4.1 Summary of education level, work position and work experience of the respondents

Question	Response Category	Frequency	Percentage
Your education level	Degree	21	25
	Masters and above	64	75
	Total	85	100
Work position in the companies	reporter	35	41
	senior reporter	15	18
	Producer	14	16
	Editor	21	25
	Total	85	100
Work experience in the companies	< 3 year	7	8.2
	4-6 year	49	57.6
	7-9 year	29	34.1
	Total	85	100

Source - FBC and Ahadu Radio Human resource

Based on the above table 4.1 about 25 % of the respondents were degree holders, about 75% of the respondents were masters and above degree holders. From these finding most of the respondents were master degree holders and educated. Thus, one can infer that respondents assumed to have best knowledge in factors affecting their freedom.

The respondents' currently held position in the media indicates that about 41% of them were junior reporter, about 18% were senior reporter, and about 16% of them were producer and 25% of them were editors. From the total length of years' respondents were working in the media indicates that about 8.2% of them were less than three years, about 57.6% were working 4-6

years, and about 34.1% of them were working for 7-9 years. Thus, most of the respondents work experience in the companies was above three years in two media.

4.2 Comparative Descriptive Statistics result on the factors affecting journalist freedom

This part discusses the respondents’ opinion by comparing Ahadu radio and Fana FM radio journalist on the factors affecting their freedom. Responses were measured on five point Likert scale with 1= Strongly Disagree; 2= Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4= Agree; and 5 = Strongly Agree.

4.2.1 Respondents’ opinion on Media making satisfactory news on selected four news stories

This part discusses about the questions of “Did you assume that your media Broadcast balanced news Stories about the following four cases” on both Ahadu and Fana FM radio journalists.

Table 4.2 Descriptive statistics result summary on Ahadu radio and Fana FM radio journalist response about making on satisfactory coverage on four cases

Questions	Options	Ahadu Radio					Fana Radio				
		Responses					Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Did you think that your media made satisfactory news about the following four	EPRDF merging		3(14.3%)	6(28.6%)	8(38.1%)	4(19%)		20(31.3%)	16(25%)	24(37.5%)	4(6.3%)
	Civilian Attacks	1(4.8%)	7(33.3%)		9(42.9%)	4(19%)		36(56.3%)	20(31.3%)	8(12.5%)	
	Addis Ababa land grabbing		8(38.1%)	3(14.3%)	4(19%)	6(26.8%)	16(25%)	32(50%)	4(6.3%)	12(18.8%)	

	Dembi Dollo university abduction	1(4.8%)	7(33.3%)		3(14.3%)	10(47.6%)	28(43.8%)	32(50%)	4(6.3%)		
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Based on the above table 4.2 analysis result most of the respondents about 38.1% of them were agreed that Ahadu Radio has been made satisfactory news stories about EPRDF merging case. Ahadu radio discusses the opposition and supporting of EPRDF merging by using different cites and sources.

“There should be sufficient discussions and agreement between the default parties (ADP, ODP, SNNDP, TPLF) to be merged to new party, EPRDF should be merged based on bilateral consensus, EPRDF’s mother parties should clear negotiations unless the merging case would leads to Ethiopia to disintegration. The mother parties better to identify the common issues. Thus, there should be bilateral and open discussions for the peoples and negotiation between the four EPRDF parties” (Ahadu radio, August 08, 2020, 00:01-11:02).

Ahadu radio at its Abiy Guday program discusses the studies by the party. The EPRDF merging agenda finding highlights the initiation to merge, importance of merging EPRDF, its opportunity to Ethiopia and the threats to new party by raising different facts. The finding indicates that the party could not include other regional states to decide on their role in this country and the party creates divergence between the parties and the people. But, TPLF opposed by described the movement and the way to merge EPRDF is “devastating and danger of country decompression”. The media further reported that TPLF excluded itself from the merging movement (Ahadu radio, March 11, 2020, 00:01-07:23).

Ahadu radio further transmitted the statements about the threats about EPRDF merging raised by different parties, professionals and individuals. *The prime minister said that I could not decide on the issue and it is better to merge by referencing MEDEMER book. But, the merging movement is reported to citizens at the time of the completion of final agreement (Ahadu radio, June 09, 2020, 00:01-04:27).*

While in Fana FM most of the respondents about 37.5% of them were agreed that the media made satisfactory news stories about EPRDF merging stories. In Fana FM there was high discouraging of different views sourcing policy that could not support prosperity party. Fana FM radio made news stories only by using sources who support EPRDF merging stories but could not able to balance the opposition views. Fana FM radio articulated regional state speeches and Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed on the advantage of EPRDF merging (Fana FM radio, 02 October, 2020, 00:01-05:08). This news stories could not address the views of opposition parties and other EPRDF mother parties.

Fana FM radio tried to address the threats behind EPRDF merging by sourcing the following. The media sources only two individuals who oppose the threats arisen by opposing parties. The party merging would not destroyed federalism and identity. The media focused only past experience of the EPRDF. The media covered importance of merging EPRDF to new political parties (Fana FM radio, 24 October, 2020, 00:01-05:08).

Concerning the news story on civilian attacks most of the respondents about 42.9% of the respondents were agreed that Ahadu Radio made satisfactory news. From then news production coverage found on you tube covered in different days. Ahadu radio on its Ankuar news covered by framing “solution less civilian attacks in western Wollega.” The media narrated by sourcing attacked civilians. Ahadu radio tried to balance the news by calling to Oromia regional state communication affairs. However the official was not willingness to give appropriate response (Ahadu radio, 19 May,2021,00:01:24 min).

Ahadu hugely covered the civilian attacks on western union by sourcing civilians as follows;

“We are at died bodies bury, civilian Amharas were massacred and died, and government hospitals were not served for the injured. Terrorists are freely massacring Amharas. Huge died bodies could not be collected and made funeral” (Ahadu radio, May,2021,00:01-03:06).

However, most of the respondents about 56.3% of them were disagreed that Fana FM made satisfactory news on civilian attacks in Ethiopia. From this result one can infer that Ahadu radio made satisfactory news than Fana FM. Fana FM radio coverage on the views of civilian attacks from different individuals as follows. *“I have not any legal warranty, I am on high risk, many*

civilians were attacked and died and I have high threats. The media sentenced that this type of threats of individuals as government must be autocratic rather than democratic". (Fana FM, September, 2020, 00:01-02:33).

Fana FM radio included the views and recommendations and speech of Ethiopian Human right director as *"Citizens have the right to be protected by state government, citizens life safeguarding is the precondition to the sustainability of government. There should be strong police and security forces in Ethiopia and keep the life security of individuals". (Fana FM, July, 2020, 02:33-06:36).*

Following the face book statement on Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed on there is ethnic centered attacks on Wollega, Guliso woreda the media narrated Amhara regional state officials as follows. *"There are some bad and illegal forces that affect civilians and concerned government and other peoples should safeguard the citizens". (Fana FM radio, November 2, 2020, 00:01:04:20).*

Ahadu radio hugely covers the displacement and attacks of Ataye town by sourcing the attacked and displaced peoples as "Displaced peoples are said that I worry about the attacks, government could not get solution, and we are not at good conditions. The town has been destructed and damaged, many houses are fired and civilians were died" (Ahadu radio, June, 2021, 00:01-02:36 Min).

Further from open ended questions survey result most of the journalists described that even though civilian attacks reports has been made there was repeat recommendations and request of decreasing attached images to be covered with news. Compared to Ahadu radio Fana FM radio could not cover the repeated civilian attacks.

Fana Broadcasting Corporate Editorial Policy (FBCEP, 2018) states on article 3 sub articles 3.3.21.3.2 about internal conflict reporting that: *"When conflicts are happen with different reasons the media broadcast especially on reason rather than conflict impact/result."* This policy discourages Fana journalists not to satisfactorily address the issues of civilian attacks.

Concerning the case in Addis Ababa land grabbing most of the respondents about 38.1% of the respondents were disagreed that Ahadu Radio made satisfactory news about Addis Ababa land grabbing issues. Majority of the respondents about 50% of the respondents in Fana FM disagreed that the media made satisfactory news about Addis Ababa land grabbing issues. From this

finding one can infer that both media houses did not make satisfactory news about Addis Ababa land grabbing issues. In Fana FM radio there was intention to prohibit making and transmitting news that were reported by different political parties addressing Addis Ababa land grabbing like by Ezema and Balderas.

Majority of the respondents in Ahadu radio about 47.6% of them were strongly agreed that the media has made satisfactory news about Dembi Dollo university abduction. Ahadu radio hugely covers the abduction of Dembi Dollo university female students highlighting and comparing the Nigerian Bukharaam. The media asks “Where are the students” and phrases bring back our girls, government must resolve the issue, where are our children and Ethiopian religious institutions should create solutions. Ahadu radio further emphasizes the deep interesting activity (Ahadu radio, January 28, 2020, 00:01:08:20).

While most of the respondents about 50% of them were disagreed that Fana FM made satisfactory news about Dembi Dollo university abduction. From this finding Ahadu radio made satisfactory news about Dembidollo female student university abduction than Fana FM. The journalists described that Fana FM radio could not address and make sufficient news about the female student abductions.

There were severe questions arisen by peoples’ representatives in the House of Peoples Representative Parlama but, Fana FM radio only transmit the answer of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed raised that only said: *“There are some implications that some female students’ address was not found. However we could not find any evidences that could indicate where the abducted the students. We could not decide to say that there is abducted or not. But, we will report when the established committee found tangible evidences”* (Fana FM radio, January 03, 2020, 00:01-03:56).

4.2.2 Respondents' level of agreement on factors affecting on your freedom to your source balance addressing the selected issues.

Table 4.3 Descriptive statistics result summary on level of agreement on factors affecting on freedom to source balance

Question	Options	Ahadu Radio					Fana Radio				
		Responses					Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
How do you agree with following factors affecting on your freedom to your source balance addressing the above issues	Government Intervention			3(14.3%)	4(19%)	14(66.7%)			12(18.8%)	24(37.5%)	28(43.8%)
	Journalist afraid of prison and menance			6(28.6%)	7(33.3%)	8(38.1%)	4(6.3%)	4(6.3%)	8(12.5%)	32(50%)	16(25%)
	Owners and editorial policy	1(4.8%)	5(23.8%)	1(4.8%)	6(28.6%)	8(38.1%)		4(6.3%)	4(6.3%)	20(31.3%)	36(56.3%)
	Editor interference	1(4.8%)	8(38.1%)	1(4.8%)	6(28.6%)	5(23.8%)			20(31.3%)	32(50%)	12(18.8%)

	Political parties interference	1(4.8%)	11(52.4%)		4(19%)	5(23.8%)	8(12.5%)	20(31.3%)	16(25%)	16(25%)	4(6.3%)
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Based on table 4.3 above majority of the respondents about 66.7% of the respondents were strongly agreed that government intervention was the major factor affecting on journalist's freedom to their new stories source balance addressing the EPRDF merging, Addis Ababa land grabbing, Civilian attacks and dembidollo university female student abduction. In Ahadu radio most of the journalists confirmed that there is repeatedly government officials menace on reporters, editors and producers for the case of transmitting Addis Ababa land grabbing issue. In this issue the government officials influence Ahadu by saying that the media made reports by siding one political party. In Fana FM most of the respondents about 43.8% of the respondents were strongly agreed that government intervention was the factors affecting their freedom to balance their news source addressing the four cases. Therefore, from this finding government intervention was one of the factors affecting their freedom. Here from the open ended questions journalist in Fana FM radio were described that the media editorial policy strictly reporters intention to broadcast political issues without checking and permissions of editors and executives.

Majority of the respondents about 38.1% of them were strongly agreed that Journalist afraid of prison and menace was the other factor affecting their freedom in balancing their news source while in FANA FM most of the respondents about 50% of them were agreed that Journalist afraid of prison and menace also affect their freedom of balancing their news source.

Most of the respondents about 38.1% of the respondents were strongly agreed that Owners and editorial policy affect their freedom to balance their news source. In Ahadu radio even though there is comparatively journalists' freedom some journalists from open ended questions

confirmed that media owners' editorial policy want to address what the owners need. In Fana FM majority of the journalists about 56.3% of them were strongly agreed that owners and editorial policy affect their freedom to balance source.

Most of the respondents about 38.1% of them were disagreed that Editor Interference factor affects journalist freedom of balancing their news stories. In Fana FM about 50% of the journalists were agreed that Editor Interference affect their freedom of balancing news sources. This finding is supported by Wudneh (2008) who investigated on the challenges to journalistic independence: the case of the Amhara national regional state mass media agency. The researcher used questionnaire and interview to collect data from all journalists in Amhara Mass Media Agency. The researcher survey result indicates that most of the editors believed that journalists in the Amhara mass media Agency do not have the authority to choose whatever issue they want to, to write about and they cannot decide to transmit them because the decision to select and transmit different kinds of news stories is made by the "Information committee" or the editorial board. This finding also supported by Nigussie (2014) that surveyed the Ethiopian government has not granted complete freedom of the press, as a result the media cannot get its full independence in the democracy. This is because of constant government intervention in the media area through various techniques. The author maintains that "there is great hostility and acute polarization between government and private media".

About 52.4% of the respondents in Ahadu radio were disagreed that Political parties interference has been affect their freedom of balancing sources while about 31.3% of the selected respondents in Fana FM radio were disagreed that Political parties interference. This finding contradicted the argument of Negeri (2010) who concluded that government influence media press freedom by government's dominance of media ownership, maintaining monopoly on the important sources of information, overriding media management by appointing media mangers and editors who are members of the ruling party and imposing restrictive media laws and pro-government judicial practices among others. Therefore, from this finding in both media houses Political parties' interference did not influence their freedom of news source balancing to broadcast and made satisfactory assessment on the selected four cases.

From the open ended questions in Fana Fm radio respondents’ confirmed that even though journalists have developing ability Fana editorial policy that look good with government intentions there is no journalist freedom. Especially in addressing public issues journalists’ role is dependent with full permission of editors, chief producers, directors and chief executives. However, in Ahadu radio journalists have responsibility to do and transmit all ethically true information.

Generally, the result from both media analysis indicates that Government Intervention, Journalist afraid of prison and menace and owners and editorial policy commonly affect journalist freedom. However, editor interference affects journalist freedom in Fana FM than Ahadu radio. But, Political parties interference did not influence their freedom of news source balancing to broadcast and made satisfactory assessment on the selected four cases.

4.2.3 Frequently Source of news media uses

In this part respondents were asked “Which source of news does your media frequently used to broadcast the issues”.

Table 4.4 Descriptive statistics result summary on media’s frequently source of news

Questi ons	Options	Ahadu Radio					Fana Radio				
		Responses					Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Which source of	Journalist view		2(9.5%)	1(4.8%)	6(28.6%)	12(57.1%)	8(12.5%)	12(18.8%)	20(31.3%)	16(25%)	8(12.5%)

Different professionals	Peoples view	Government officials	Editors' view
		1(4.8%)	
3(14.3%)		3(14.3%)	3(14.5%)
2(9.5%)	3(14.3%)	5(23.8%)	3(14.3%)
8(38.1%)	3(14.3%)	5(23.8%)	9(42.9%)
8(38.1%)	15(71.4%)	7(33.3%)	6(28.6%)
17(27%)	21(33%)		
27(42%)	14(22%)	8(12.5%)	16(25%)
5(8%)	11(17%)	20(31%)	
7(11%)	10(16%)	28(44%)	16(25%)
8(12%)	8(12%)	8(12.5%)	32(50%)

	Political parties view										
		1(4.8%)	2(9.5%)	1(4.8%)	5(23.8%)	12(57.1%)	28(43.8%)	12(18.8%)	12(18.8%)	8(12.5%)	4(6.3%)

Based on the research survey result in above table 4.4 majority of the respondents about 57.1% of them were strongly agreed that Ahadu radio used journalist view for its source of news to broadcast the issues while majority of the respondents were indifferent that their media uses journalist view as its sources of news.

Majority of the respondents about 42.9% of the respondents agreed that Ahadu radio uses editors' view for their news sources while most of the respondents about 50% of them in Fana FM use their editors' view for their news sources. From this finding both media frequently use editors' view for their news source.

Most of the respondents about 33.3% of them were strongly agreed that in Ahadu radio uses government officials as their news sources while in Fana FM most of the respondents about 44% of them were agreed that the media uses government officials for their news sources. But, from open ended questions both media houses' journalists were confirmed that Addis Ababa city Administration was prohibit information about Addis Ababa land grabbing issues. The city Administration closed up its door to give correct information for Addis Ababa land grabbing. Thus, for this news stories journalists were challenged to make balanced news stories. The media wait only to use news source from government official statements and explanations. Thus, government officials' unwillingness to give appropriate evidences were the major challenges.

Most of the respondents about 71.4% in Ahadu radio strongly agreed that the media uses peoples view as its news sources while in Fana FM majority of the respondents about 33% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the media uses peoples view as news sources.

Most of the respondents about 76% of the respondents in Ahadu radio agreed that the media uses different professionals view as its news sources. However most of the respondents about 42% in Fana FM disagreed that the media uses different professionals view as its news sources. Hallin (2006) who has argued that the idea that journalism, as the fourth state, could be truly independent of other institutions and rise above social divisions and contradictions to produce knowledge of universal validity was central to the “high modernism” of journalism.

Most of the respondents about 57.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that Ahadu radio frequently uses Political parties view as its news sources. However, majority of the respondents about 43.8% of the respondents were strongly disagreed that the media uses Political parties view as its news sources.

Therefore, Ahadu radio uses journalist view for its news sources. Both media use editors’ view and government officials as their news source. Ahadu radio uses people’s view and public issues for its news source but Fana FM did not use peoples view. Ahadu radio uses different professionals view for its news source but Fana FM could not frequently use different professionals view as its news sources. Ahadu radio use political parties for its news sources but Fana FM did not use different political parties view as its news sources.

4.2.4 Descriptive statistics on factors affecting journalist after broadcasting selected news stories

In this part respondents were required to answer what factors affects you mostly to broadcast and after broadcasting the issues in your media? The level of agreement has been described as follows.

Table 4.5 Descriptive statistics result summary on most factors affecting journalists freedom after broadcasting the selected issues

Questions	Options	Ahadu Radio					Fana Radio				
		Responses					Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
what factors affects you mostly to broadcast and after broadcasting the issues in your media	Editors control	6(29%)	5(23.8%)	3(14.3%)	4(19%)	2(9.5%)	8(12.5%)	4(6.3%)	12(18.8%)	32(50%)	8(12.5%)
	Government officials side	3(14.3%)		4(19%)	11(52.4%)	3(14.3%)			20(31.3%)	36(56.3%)	8(12.5%)
	political parties side	7(33.3%)	1(4.8%)	6(33.3%)	5(23.8%)	2(9.5%)	4(6.3%)	20(31.3%)	16(25%)	16(25%)	8(12.5%)
	Team influence	3(14.3%)	9(43%)	1(4.8%)	6(29%)	2(9.5%)	9(14%)	10(16%)	19(30%)	15(23%)	12(18.8%)

	News focus sources										
		3(14.3%)	5(23.8%)	4(19%)	7(33.3%)	2(9.5%)	17(27%)	13(20%)	10(16%)	12(18.8%)	12(18.8%)

Majority of the respondents about 29% of the respondents in Ahadu radio were strongly disagreed that journalists were influenced by editors' control to broadcast and after broadcasting. However, most of the respondents about 50% of them in Fana FM radio were agreed that journalists were influenced by editors' control mostly to broadcast and after broadcasting the issues in Fana FM. This finding in Fana FM radio is supported with the argument of author Okunna (2002) who argued that, there is some form of government control of almost every national news agency in developing countries; it would be difficult for Journalists to report any accurate and balanced stories, as they would have loved to do.

About 52.4% of the respondents in Ahadu radio were agreed that government officials side influence journalist to broadcast and after broadcasting the selected issues while about 56.3% of the respondents in Fana FM agreed that government official side influence journalists to broadcast and after broadcasting the selected issues. From this finding government officials influenced journalists' freedom of broadcasting what they want to address. From the open ended questions journalists confirmed that government officials and media gate keepers like editors and managers repeatedly prohibit reporters to made sufficient reports and to balance the source from different peoples and professionals. Additionally journalist agreed and described that government officials especially Addis Ababa city Administration was prohibit information about Addis Ababa land grabbing issues. The city Administration closed up its door to give correct information for Addis Ababa land grabbing. Thus, for this news stories journalists were challenged to make balanced news stories. With city Administration request there was one report deleted from You tube concerning land grabbing issues. Government officials' unwillingness to give appropriate evidences were the major challenges. Additionally, Ahadu radio as a media was

accused by court for the case of transmitting individual complains on government bad acts. This finding is contradicted from Campbell (2004) who argues that news media which is prohibited by government (the ruling party) has great opportunity to be manipulated by government officials and limits the practice of journalism to public interest.

Most of the respondents about 33.3% of the respondents' were strongly disagreed that political parties affect journalist to broadcast and after broadcasting the incidents and issues in Ahadu radio while most of the respondents about 31.3% of the respondents in Fana FM were disagreed that political parties influence journalists after broadcasting news stories. This finding in Fa

Majority of the respondents about 43% of the respondents in Ahadu radio were disagreed that there was team influence after broadcasting the news stories. However, most of the respondents about 30% of the respondents in Fana FM radio were indifferent about the influence of staffs influence.

Most of the respondents about 33.3% of the respondents in Ahadu radio were agreed that News focus sources influence to broadcast and after broadcasting the selected news sources. However, most of the respondents about 27% in Fana FM were strongly disagreed that there was News focus sources influence on journalist freedom to broadcast and after broadcasting the news stories.

Using open ended questions in Fana FM radio prohibits not transmitting reports made by some journalists about Addis Ababa land grabbing, civilian attacks and dembi dollo university female student abduction.

Thus, from the study finding on factors affects journalists to broadcast and after broadcasting the four selected news stories one can conclude the following finding. Editors did not affect journalist freedom broadcasting news stories but editors in Fana FM radio influence the freedom of journalist to broadcast what they need to address the news stories. Government officials influenced both Ahadu and Fana FM radio journalists' freedom of broadcasting what they want to address the news stories but both media houses' journalist did not affected by political parties for their news stories. There is no team/staff influence after broadcasting the news stories in Ahadu radio. Ahadu radio journalist were influenced by News focus sources influence to

broadcast and after broadcasting the selected news sources but Fana FM journalists were not influenced source of news focus.

4.2.5 Descriptive Statistics result on recommendations in order to assure journalist freedom

Table 4.6 Descriptive statistics result summary on journalists recommendations

Questions	Options	Ahadu Radio					Fana Radio				
		Responses					Responses				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
What do you recommend in order to say that journalist	journalist										
	Enhancing profession				4(19%)	17(81%)		16(25%)	8(12.5%)	18(28%)	22(34%)
Amending and revising media' s editorial policies											
				4(19%)	17(81%)		4(6.3%)	28(43.8%)	32(50%)		

	Decreasing editors role	Revising rules and regulations of media
	2(9.5%)	
	5(23.5%)	
	10(48%)	
	2(9.5%)	7(33.3%)
	2(9.5%)	14(66.7%)
	8(12.5%)	
	10(16%)	4(6.3%)
	12(18.8%)	4(6.3%)
	22(34%)	24(37.5%)
	12(18.8%)	32(50%)

Based on the above table 4.6 most of the respondents 81% of them were strongly agreed that Enhancing journalist profession should be recommend in order to say that journalist freedoms are assured while most of the journalists in Fana FM about 33% of the respondents were strongly agreed that Enhancing journalist profession.

Most of the respondents 81% of them in Ahadu radio strongly agreed that amending and revising media's editorial policies has been recommended while in Fana FM most of the respondents about 50% of them were also strongly agreed that amending and revising media's editorial policies has been recommended to assure that journalists freedom are insured.

Majority of the respondents in Ahadu radio about 66.7% of them were strongly agreed that Revising rules and regulations of media has been recommended to assure journalists freedom while 50% of the respondents in Fana FM also strongly agreed that Revising rules and regulations of media has been recommended to insure that journalist freedom.

Majority of the respondents about 48% of them in Ahadu radio were neutral on decreasing editors' role in assuring their freedom while most of the respondents about 34% of them in Fana FM were agreed that decreasing editors' role has been recommended to insure that journalist's freedom.

Therefore, in order to assure journalist freedom both media house strongly recommended to enhancing journalist profession, amending and revising media's editorial policies, and revising rules and regulations of media. Further in Fana FM radio decreasing editors' role has been recommended to insure that journalist's freedom.

Interview Questions analysis result

To give a chance to the respondents to articulate their answers, ideas, beliefs and opinions in their own terms to achieve the intended objectives not addressed by structured questionnaire, structured and unstructured interview would also employ to address research objectives not addressed by structured questionnaire.

Based on the structured interview the following findings have been analyzed.

Question 1: In your media house how do you perceive journalists' Freedom?

The selected interviewee answered that in private media even though the media established for the benefits of fulfilling owner policy there is freedom of journalists. Fana Broadcasting journalist who has worked for 8 years, and have a position as Producer said "When it comes to various news outlets in Fana, we focus mainly on directions from the editorial. Though the news that I and my colleague produces supports the government, especially in matters of EPRDF merger and the like; Even if we try to include those who have a question about the merging process, it will not be accepted by our editors. Thus, the freedom of journalist in Fana can be said to be violated on some serious issues." This response shows that in Fana FM Fana editorial policy that interlinked with government intention there is no journalist freedom. Fana FM radio could not give full freedom in addressing public issues journalists'. Because of this most of the journalists shifted to entertainment program.

Questions2: In practice what problems have you faced while working as reporter, editor, or manager?

In Fana FM journalists answered that well prepared reports were prohibited not to transmit and some documents were deleted from YouTube requested by government officials and board members. Fana FM journalists repeatedly requested to focus on government propagandas. Ahadu radio journalist described that getting sufficient information from government sources were the major factors influencing getting balanced sources. Some government officials complain about their description framing ways by media. Some professionals' sources are afraid of negative feedback from audiences. Thus, journalists were challenged to get balanced and professional viewpoints. Journalists by themselves have threats after reform as who negatively oppose the news stories. Media managers in the media houses that have a chain with any political party abuse and harass us in the case of reporting some issues. Journalists are influenced by the ideology of the party they favor. The rules and regulations could not take into account the different circumstances of the three tiers of broadcasting and the two types of broadcasters.

Questions 3: In order to alleviate the problems how do you solve the problems?

The selected respondents were recommended that decreasing editors' role in preparing and addressing different news stories, owing journalists to take their own responsibility and make satisfactory public news. In order to reduce complaints arisen from government officials media houses tried to advise and describe and agree with the officials. Some journalists in Fana FM radio said that they omit the news stories not to transmit. Some journalists prefer to shift from reporters to entertainment positions.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and interpretation in the previous chapter the following summary of major findings was given: The main objective of the study was assessing the factors that influence journalist's freedom in the media houses by comparing private and public media. The study was designed specifically to examine the current practice of media houses on journalists' freedom and to identify the factors those tend to affect journalists' freedom. The study uses descriptive research and findings from the quantitative and qualitative data collected from self-administered questionnaires and interview.

The finding indicates that although Ahadu radio the news stories transmitted via Ahadu radio were not sufficiently balanced on Addis Ababa land grabbing, EPRDF merging, civilian attacks and Dembi dollo university female student abduction the media give satisfactory news coverage than Fana FM radio. The analysis also indicates that Ahadu radio gives sufficient media coverage for different opinions; views and histories as well as the news stories fulfill the journalist principles compared to Fana FM radio. Journalist agreed and described that in Ahadu radio there is full journalist freedom still the journalist prepare evidential and latest news stories are prepared. Ahadu radio has made satisfactory news about Dembi Dollo University female student abduction than Fana FM radio.

The finding indicates that journalists in Fana Fm radio confirmed that keeping journalist principle was impossible even though the issues were very interesting and necessary for the country than Ahadu radio. In Fana FM radio the government as well as officials was highly influence journalists in case of EPRDF merging to cover reports/views only by sourcing who support prosperity party than Ahadu radio.

In Fana FM radio there was also some pressure from government official and media managers on reporters not to report and make balanced news source about Addis Ababa land grabbing and Dembidollo University female student abduction. Fana FM radio news stories on EPRDF merging could not address the views of opposition parties and other EPRDF mother parties and

Fana Fm radio journalists described that the media does not allow journalists view as a source of news. Based on the finding of this study we can conclude that compared to Ahadu radio, Fana FM radio could not make satisfactory news stories about Addis Ababa land grabbing, civilian attacks and Dembidollo University female student abduction.

Even though Journalists working for Fana FM are well-educated and have the ability to make follow up news stories, but the institution's editorial policy does not give journalists the freedom to do so. Especially in addressing public issues journalists' role is dependent with full permission of editors, chief producers, directors and chief executives. However, in Ahadu radio journalists have full freedom to do and transmit all ethically true information but journalists have full responsibility for their work.

The result from both media analysis indicates that government intervention, journalist fear of prison and menace commonly affect journalist freedom. However, editor interference and editorial policy affects journalist freedom in Fana FM than Ahadu radio. But, political parties' interference did not influence both media journalist freedom of news source balancing after broadcasting the four selected cases.

The result indicates that Ahadu radio uses journalist view, people's view and public issues for its news sources than Fana FM radio. Ahadu radio uses different professionals view for its news source but Fana FM could not frequently use different professionals view as its news sources. Ahadu radio use different political parties for its news sources but Fana FM did not use different political parties view as its news sources. However, both media use editors' view and government officials as their news source.

The study has found that there are factors that affect journalists' freedom. The finding indicates that editors in Ahadu radio did not affect journalist freedom in broadcasting what news stories they select but editors in Fana FM radio influence the freedom of journalist to broadcast what they need to address the news stories. Both Ahadu and Fana FM radio journalists' freedom were affected by government officials after broadcasting the issues but both media houses' journalist did not affected by political parties for their news stories. After the news broadcasted on the four selected topics, journalists are not influenced by their colleagues; however, the journalists of the

Ahadu Radio are Influenced by their news sources after the news coverage. But there is no such thing on Fana.

In order to assure that journalist freedom both media house strongly recommended that enhancing journalist profession, amending and revising media's editorial policies, and revising rules and regulations of media. Further, in Fana FM radio decreasing editors' role has been recommended to insure journalist's freedom.

To conclude, the journalist freedom in the Fana FM radio is challenged with editorial policy, government intervention and editors controls than Ahadu radio. Both Ahadu and Fana FM radio journalists were affected by government officials' intervention, journalist afraid of prison and menance. Moreover, Ahadu radio journalists were influenced by their News sources focus after broadcasting the selected news sources than Fana FM journalists.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the result the following recommendations have been made:

- Fana FM radio must amend and revise media's editorial policies, and revising rules and regulations of media.
- Fana FM radio reduce editors' role in selecting what journalists select to cover the news stories.
- The government officials have to improve to give sufficient information for different private media. Public bodies should make information available to help journalists inform the public about the incidents happened and actions of the government. Easy access to information will raise the participation of the people on vital developmental program and efforts.
- To achieve the freedom of the press and expression, the government have a duty to develop culture of tolerance towards the media. What is more, the government, professionals and the media should look for ways to narrow the gap between the government and the private media so that both the private and government media can contribute better to the development of the nation.
- Fana FM radio needs to incorporate diversified viewpoints for getting balanced sources.
- Ahadu Radio should use government sources and reflect the voices of government officials
- The willingness of the broadcasting authority to engage in support for community radios must be used as an entry point for broad-based media reforms.

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Appendix I

Questionnaire

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is prepared to collect data from the journalists and editors for the study being conducted on “Comparative assessment on Factors Affecting Journalist’s Freedom in Ethiopia: The case of Ahadu Radio and Fana FM radio.” The effectiveness of the questionnaire relies on your genuine and reliable response to each of the questions. May I request you to share your ideas on the questions mentioned below. And your response to each of the questions will be kept confidential and used only for this research purposes. You do not need to write your name on anywhere in the questionnaire.

Part One: Background Information about the Respondents

1. Gender

A. Male B. Female

2. Age

A. 15-30 years B. 31-45 C. 46-60 D. above 61 years

3. Marital status:

a. Single b. Married c. Divorce D. Widowed

4. Educational Status:

a. Below Diploma b. Diploma c. Degree d. Masters

e. PhD and above

5. Your current Position:

a. Junior Reporter b.Reporter c.Senior Reporter d.Editor

b. Any other _____

6. Work Experiences

a.1-3 years b. 4-6 years c. 7-9 years d.above 10 years

Part II: The following questions were to gather the practices of media houses on selected four cases

Please express your level of agreement in the following questions by putting \surd or \times Mark in the appropriate cell. 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Uncertain, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly Agree

No.	Items	1	2	3	4	5
I.	Do you think the news on the following Stories are Coverd by diverseified sources?					
1	EPRDF MERGING					
2	civilian attacks					
3	Addis Ababa land Grabbing					
4	Dembidollo university female stud. abduction					
II.	How do you agree with the following bodies' factors on news source balancing?					
1	Government Intervention					
2	Journalists afraid and menance					
3	Owners' editorial policy					
4	Editors' influence					
5	Political parties influence					
III.	Which of the following sources mostly affect your news source balancing?					
1	Editors view					
2	Government officials					

3	Peoples view					
4	Professionals					
5	Political parties					
IV. What do you recommend to insure that journalist' freedom has been assured?						
1	Enhancing Professionalism					
2	Revising editorial policy and regulations					
3	Amending media rules and regulations					
4	Decreasing editors role					

Part III: Your answers in this part are to be given by short and brief explanation

1. What do you say that in what conditions your media keep and violet journalists' freedom?

2. Among the transmitted news stories EPRDF merging, students' abduction, civilian attacks and Addis Ababa land grabbing in your media which do you think? List the strength and challenges.

3. In your media on which case the media prohibit more and journalist prohibit to produce?

4. After you broadcast the selected four cases what feedbacks and factors were challenged you?

Interview Questions for Fana Broadcasting Corporate Radio Reporters, editors and producers

1. In your media house how do you perceive journalists' Freedom?
2. Do State affiliated media house give equal chance for different ideologies and stories?
3. In practice what problems have you faced while working as reporter, editor, or manager?
4. In order to alleviate the problems how do you solve the problems?

Interview Questions for Ahadu Radio and Television Media mangers, editors and producers

1. In your media house how do you perceive journalists' Freedom?
2. Do privately owned media give equal chance for different ideologies and stories?
3. In practice what problems have you faced while working as reporter, editor, or manager?
4. In order to alleviate the problems how do you solve the problems?

5= በጣም እስማማለሁ

No.	Items	1	2	3	4	5
I.	ቀጥሎ በተጠቀሱት ጉዳዮች ላይ የተሰሩ ዜናዎች የተለያዩ ሀሳብና አስተሳሰብ ያላቸውን ምንጮች የተካተቱበት መንገድ አርኪ ነዉ ብለህ ታምናለህ?					
1	የኢህአዴግን ዉይይት					
2	በንፁህን ላይ የሚደርሱ ጥቃቶችን					
3	የአዲስ አበባ ህገወጥ የመሬት ወረራ					
4	የታገቱት የደንበድ ወሎ የኒሸርስቲ ተረማሪዎችን					
II.	ዜናዎቹ ሚዛናዊ እንዳይሆን የተዘረዘሩት አካላት ተፅእኖ ማድረጋቸዉ ላይ ምን ያህል ትስማማለህ					
1	የመንግስት ጣልቃ ገብነት					
2	የጋዜጠኛዉ ፍርሀትና ዉክቢያ					
3	የተቋሙ ባለቤቶችና ኢዲቶሪያል ፖሊሲ					
4	ኤዲተሩ ወይም አርታኢዉ					
5	የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች					
III.	ከሚከተሉት አማራጮች ውስጥ የሚሰሩት ዜናዎች ምንጭ በይበልጥ የትኞቹ ናቸዉ					
2	ከኤዲተሮች					
3	ከመንግስት ባለስልጣናት					
4	ከህዝቡ					
5	የተለያዩ ምሁራን					
6	የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች					
V.	የጋዜጠኞችን ነፃነት ለማረጋገጥ ምን ሊሰራ ይገባል ትላለህ					
1	ሙያዊ ብቃትን ማሻሻል					
2	የተቋማቱን የኤዲቶሪያል ፖሊሲያቸዉን መከለስ					
3	ሙ የሚዲያ ህጎችና አዋጆችን ማሻሻል					
4	የኤዲተሮችን ሚና መቀነስ					

ከፍሌ III እባክዎት የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች በአጭሩ ይጻፉ

1. አሀዱ /ፋና ሬዲዮ የጋዜጠኞችን ነፃነት የሚያከብርባቸዉ ወይም የማያከብርባቸዉ የምትላቸዉ መገለጫዎቹ ምንድን ናቸዉ

2. በጣቢያው ከተላለፉ የኢህአዴግ ወህደት ፣ የተማሪዎቹ እገታም ሆነ ፣ በንፁህን ላይ የሚፈፀሙ ጥቃቶችና በአዲስ አበባ ሕገወጥ የመሬት ወረራ ዙሪያ ከተላለፉ ዜናዎች የትኛውን ታስታወሳለህ ፣ ጥንካሬና ድክመቱስ ምን ነበ

3. በጣቢያችሁ የትኛው ጉዳይ ይበልጥ ብዙም እንዳይዘገብና ፣ ጋዜጠኛውም ለመስራት ቢሞክር ይከለከላል

4. አንድ ጋዜጠኛ መሰል ጠንካራ ጉዳዮችን ካስተላለፈ በኋላ ፣ ምን አይነት ግብረመልስ ያገኛል ፣ የተማሪዎቹን እገታ ፣ የኢህአዴግን ወህደት ፣ በንፁህን ላይ የሚፈፀም ጥቃት እና የአዲስ አበባ ህገወጥ የመሬት ወረራንስ መዘገብ ላይ እንደችግር የሚነሱ ጉዳዮች ምን ምን ነበሩ?

ቃለ መጠይቅ

1. አንተ በምትሰራበት ተቋም ውስጥ ያለውን የጋዜጠኞችን ነጻነት ምን ይመስላል?
2. የግል ሚዲያዎች ሁሉ እኩል ነጻነት ይሰጣሉ ብለህ ታምናለህ?
3. እንደ ሪፖርተር፣ አዲተር፣ ወይም ማናጀር ምንምን ችግሮች ገጥሞሃል
4. ችግሩን ለመፍታት ምን ምን መፍትሄ ሊሆን ይችላል ብለህ ታስባለህ?

የታገቱት የደንቢድወሎ የኒቨርስቲ ተማሪዎችን እና በፋና የተሰሩ ዜናዎች

የዜናዉ ርዕስ:- በህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክርቤት ስብሰባ የምክርቤት አባላት በሰላምና ደህንነት ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ለ-ቅላይሚኒስትሩ ይቀረቧቸዉ ጋራዎች እና ማብራሪያ

ርዝመት :- 5ደቂቃ ከ22ሰከንድ

የተላለፈበት ቀን:- 2 3 2020

ጠቅላይሚኒስትር ዶክተር ኡብይ አህመድ በህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክርቤት በወቅታዊ እና ሀገራዊ ጉዳይ ለተነሱ ጥያቄዎች ማብራሪያ ሰጥተዋል። ወቅታዊ የፀጥታ ጉዳዮች በስፋት የተነሱበት ምክርቤቱ እነኚህን ሀገራዊ እነኚህን ሀገራዊ ችግሮች ለመፍታት እናህግን ለማስከበር የመንግስት እቅድ ምን እንደሚመስል በጥያቄ ቀርቧል።

የደንቢዶሎ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች እገታን በተመለከተም መንግስት ግልፅ የሆነ መረጃን ይሰጥ ዘንድም ተጠይቋል።

የምክርቤት አባል ድምፅ 1 (ህግና ስርአት እንዲከበርለት የሚፈልፈገው በርካታ ሰላምና አገር ወዳድ ዜጎች ባሉበት ሀገር ግጭት ትርምስ ተፈጥሮ እያለ ይህንን ችግር የፈጠሩ አካላት ቢለዩም በህግ ቁጥጥር ስር ወለዉ በፍትህ እደባባይ ቀርበዉ ፍርድ እንዲያገኙ በተሟላ ሁኔታ ባለመደረጉ ዜጎች ስጋት ላይ መሆናቸዉ ይገልጻሉ ስለዚህ ይህንን ስጋት ለመቅረፍ መንግስት ምን ስልት አስቀምጧል።

የምክርቤት አባል ድምፅ2 (በቅርቡ በደንቢድወሎ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በተፈጠረዉ የፀጥታ ችግር በማምለጥ ላይ የነበሩ የዩኒቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች መኖራቸዉንና 21ዱ እንደተለቀቁ ፎቱን ለማስለቀቅ ጥረት እየተደረገ መሆኑን መንግስት ለህዝብ ያስታወቀ ቢሆንም ተለቀቁ የተባሉ ተማሪዎች እስካሁን ከቤተሰቦቻቸዉ ጋር አልተገናኙም ይህ መረጃ ምን ያህል ትክክለኛ እና ወቅታዊ ነዉ ፣ ኢጋኞቹ እነማን ናቸዉ ፣ የታገቱ ተማሪዎች በምን ሁኔታ ላይ እንደሚገኙ ማብራሪያ እንዲሰጡኝ አጠይቃለሁ።)

የሀገሪቱን ህልዉና ለመፈታተን ሆን ተብለዉ የታቀዱ ተግባራት ተፈፅመዋል ያሉት ጠ.ሚ.ዶ.አ.አህመድ እነኚህን የጥፋት ስራዎች ለመመከት ከመከላከያ ሰራዊቶች የደህንነት ተቋማት ጋር ስራዎች እንደተሰሩም አብራርተዋል። በቅርቡም ዝርዝር ሪፖርት እንደሚኖር ጠቃመዋል።

የብዙሀኑን ጥያቄ የሆነዉን የተማሪዎች እገታ በተመለከተም ተከታዩን ምላሽ ሰጥተዋል።

የጠቅላይሚኒስትሩ መልስ በድምፅ 1 (እንግዲህ ሁላችሁም እንደምታወቁ በኮሀራም ሰዉ ሲያግት ሀላፊነት እዉስዳለሁ ብሎ ያዉጃል ፣ አልቃኢዳ ሰዉ ሲያግት ሀላፊነት እዉስዳለሁ ብሎ ያዉጃል። በእኛ ጉዳይ እስካሁን ድረስ እገታዉን ፈፀሜያለሁ ብሎ ሀላፊነቱን ለመዉሰድ ራሱን የገለጠ የተደራጀ ሀይል የለም። እነዚህ ግለሰቦች መጀመሪ ተይዘዋል ከዚያ ተፈትተዋል ከተባለ በኋላ አዳዲስ መረጃዎች መምጣት ሲጀመሩ መረጃዉን ለማጥራት ሙከራ ስናደርግ ተማሪ ያልሆኑ ከተማሪ ጋር ስማቸዉ የተገለጡ ሰዎች ያሉበት መሆኑ ፣ ተማሪ ሆነዉም እንዳንዶቹ ከተባሉ ስፍራ ዉጪ መኖራቸዉን የሚያመለክት መረጃ በመኖሩ ፣ መከላከያም አስሶ ምንም የለም በማለቱ በመንግስት በኩል በፍጥነት የታገቱ የሉም የሚል ድምዳሜ ወደመዉሰድ የሚያስችል ግፊቶች ነበሩ። ነገር ግን በኛ በኩል የነበረዉ ምላሽ እያንዳንዱ ዜጋ ወደሱዳን ተሰዶም ይሁን ታግቶም ይሁን ፣ ተደብቆም ይሁን አድራሻዉ እስኪታወቅ ወላጅ ስላለ እናት ስላለች አልታገተም የሚል መልስ በፍጥነት መዘገቡ ተገቢ ነዉ ብለን አላመንም። እስካሁን ድረስ መከላከያ በሚያደርገዉ በስፍራዉ በሚያደርገዉ ጠንካራ አፕሬሽን በአንድም ስፍራ የተጎዳ የመተ ሰዉ ልናገኝ አልቻልንም።

ያልተሟላ መረጃ የሚያስከትለዉ መዘዝ ከመከላከል አንጻር እገታዉን በተመለከተ በየጊዜዉ መረጃ ለመስጠት እንዳልተቻለም ተገልፀዋል።

የኢህአዴግ ዉህደት እና በፋና የተሰሩ ዜናዎች

የዜናዉ ርዕስ:- አዲሱ የኢህአዴግ ፓርቲ

ርዝመት :- 5ደቂቃ ከ09ሰከንድ

የተላለፈበት ቀን:- 10/2/2019

ኢህአዴግ ግንባር ወደ30 አመታት ያስቆጠረዉ የግንባርነት ጉዞ ከአለም ሀገራት ስልጣን ይዘዉ በግንባርነት ረጅምጊዜ ከቆዩት ጥቂት ድርጅቶች ተርታ አሰልፎታል። ኢህአዴግ በዋነኝነት በአራቱ ማለትም ህወሀት ፣ አዴፓ ፣ ኦዲፒ እና ደኢህዴን እህት ድርጅቶች የሚመራ ሲሆን የቤኒሻንጉል ጉምዝ ፣ የሀረሪ ፣ የጋምቤላ ፣ የሶማሌና እና የአፋር ክልል ገዢ ፓርቲዎች አጋር ድርጅቶች ተብለዉ የተሰየሙለት ግንባር ነዉ።

መረጃዎች እንደሚጠቁሙት ግንባርነት በትግል ስልትነት ተጠቅመው ስልጣን ከተያዘ በኋላ ወደፓርቲነት ተቀይሮ ሀገር ማስተዳደር በተሻለ አማራጭነት ይቀመጣል። ከረጅም አመታት በኋላ ኢህአዴግም ከግንባርነት ወደፓርቲነት የሚቀየርበትን ስልት ነድፎ እየተንቀሳቀሰ መሆኑ ከተሰማ ጊዜያት መቆጠር ጀምረዋል። ይህ ወህደኛ ፓርቲ በተግባር ሲመነዘር የመጀመሪያ የሚመልሰው ጥያቄ የመጀመሪያ የሚመልሰው ጥያቄ አጋር በሚል ስያሜ የተገደበውን የህዝቦች የስልጣን ባለቤትነት መብትን ነው። ይህ ጥያቄ በቅርቡ መልስ እንደሚያገኝ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ይፋ ማድረጋቸውም ይታወሳል።

የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩ ቃል - እስከመጥኛ ነው አጋር የምንባለው፤ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር መሆን እንገልግላለን አላችሁ አመት ባልሞላ ጊዜ ወስጥ ይህ ጥያቄ መልስ ማግኘት አለበት ብሎ ኢህአዴግ በጉባኤ ወስኖ የመጨረሻው ጥናት ተዘጋጅቷል አሁን አንድ ፓርቲ ለመሆን።

ይህን ተከትሎ የመጀመሪያ ድጋፋቸውን ካሳዩ ክልሎች መካከል የሶማሌ ክልል ተጠቃሾ ነው። የክልሉ ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳደር አቶ መስጠሬ መሀመድ።።

የሶማሌ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳደር ቃል 1 (- ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ለመሆን በኢትዮጵያ ወስጥ በአሁን ሳኦት የኢህአዴግ አባል ነበር እስከሃገሪ 27 አመት መሆን ያለበት። ይህ ማለት በተቋም ደረጃ የአራቱ ክልሎች የኢህአዴግ አባል ያልሆነ ማንኛውም ኢትዮጵያዊ የዚህ ሂደት አካል አይሆንም ነበር። ይህ ደግሞ በአንድ ሀገር ውስጥ ሁለት ዜግነት እንዲኖር ያደረገ ነው።)

በኢህአዴግ ወህደት ወስጥ ሌላው መልስ ያገኛል ተብሎ የሚጠበቀው ፣ ለምን ብሄርን ብቻ ያደረገ አካሄድ ይኖረናል የሚለው ነው የሶማሌ ክልል ም.ር መስተዳደር አቶ መስጠሬ መሀመድ ከፋና ብርድካስቲንግ ኮርፖሬት ጋር ባደረጉት ቆይታ የስተሳሰብ ልእልና በኢህአዴግ ወስጥ ዋጋ እንዳልነበረው ገልፀዋል። ስለዚህ ከዘር ባለፈ ሀሳባዊ አንድነት የሚስተናገድበትና በሀሳብ ልእልና ወሳኔዎች የሚወሰንበት ሊሆን ይገባል። ጠ.ሚ ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ይዘውት የመጡት የወህደት አቅጣጫም ይህን በተጨማሪም የሚመልስ ስለመሆኑ ይታመናል ነው ያሉት አቶ መስጠሬ

የሶማሌ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳደር ቃል 2 (ሰዎችን አንድ የሚያደርገው ዘራቸው ብቻ አይደለም ፣ ሀሳባቸው አንድ የሚያደርጋቸው ሰዎች አሉ። የራስህ ዘር ወይ ብሄር ሆኖ በፍፁም በፖለቲካ አይን ለአይን የማይተያዩ ሰዎች አሉ ፣ የራስህ ብሄር ያልሆነና ከአንተ ጋር ተመሳሳይ አይነት የፖለቲካ ፍልስፍና ወይም ደግሞ ማህበራዊ እሴቶች ያሉት ሰው አለ እና መሰባሰብ በዘር ላይ ብቻ የተመረኮዘ መሆን ስለሌለበት ፣ አንድ አይነት አመለካከት ያላቸው ኢትዮጵያውያን አንድ ፓርቲ መመስረት ይችላሉ ከሚለው የመጣ ተራማጅ ሀሳብ ነው።

ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ በተለያዩ መድረኮች ላይ ሲያነሱት እንደነበረውም ፣ በኢህአዴግ ወህደት የሚፈጠረው አዲስ ፓርቲ ሁሉም እኩል የሚስተናገድበት ፓርቲ ነው።

የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩ ቃል (አንድ ፓርቲ ከሆን እኮ ሚኒስትር ሲሾም የዛ ፓርቲ ስራ አስፈፃሚ በጋራ ያያል ማለት ማለት ነው። አሁን ግን ከሶዴፓም ቢሺም ኢህአዴግ ነው የሚነጋገረው እንጂ እነሱን አያስገባም።)

ይህ የሀሳብ ልእልና ሊስተናገድበት የሚችል እንደሆነ እምነታቸውን የገለፁት የሶማሌ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳደር አቶ መስጠሬ መሀመድ ፣ በጥናት የተደገፈው የኢህአዴግ ወህደት ጉዞ በተገቢው ወይይት ተደርጎበት ወደተግባር የሚገባ በመሆኑ የጋራ ጥቅምን እንደሚያረጋግጥ እምነታቸውን አስቀምጠዋል።

የሶማሌ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳደር ቃል 3- አሁን ካለው የፖለቲካ ጡዘት አንፃርና ፣ 27 አመት ከተሰራው የጥላቻ ፖለቲካ አንፃር እንዴት ነው ቶሎ ይህን ሁሉ ተሻግረን ወደዚህ በጣም ተራማጅ ወደሆነው ሀሳብ ልንሄድ የምንችለው የሚለው ላይ ጥናቱ ሲቀርብ ክርክሮች ይኖራሉ ፣ ሀሳቦችም ይኖራሉ። እንደሀሳብ ግን በጣም የሚደገፍ እና ፕሮግራሚኛ ነው።

አሁን ላይ ወደመጨረሻው ምእራፍ እየተጠጋ የሚገኘው የኢህአዴግ ወህደት ከብዙሀኑ በጎ ምላሽ እየተሰጠው ቢሆንም ለመቃወም የሚሞከሩ አካላት ግን አልጠፉም ። እንደመከራከሪያ ከሚቀርቡ ነጥቦች አንዱ የመጨፍለቅ አላማን ያነገበ ነው የሚለው ነው። አቶ መስጠሬ እንደሚሉት ኢህአዴግ ይተች ከተባለ በግንባር ባለበት አቋም የአጋር ድርጅቶችን ህልውናም ሆነ መብት እየገደበ ያለ ግንባር ነው።

የሶማሌ ክልል ምክትል ርእሰመስተዳደር ቃል ፡ ወደመጨፍለቅ የሚወስደን አዝማሚያም ያለ አይመስለኝም ፣ ሁሉም ክልል በፌዴራሊዝም ስርአት የራሱ የሆነ ስልጣን ስላለው እና በወሰኑ የሚያደርጋቸው ወይይቶች ስላሉ ያንን የፌዴራል መንግስቱ እያዘገገ ይህን ሀሳብ የሚደግፉ ፕሮግራሙ ላይ ላይ ወደላይ እንዲወጡ ያግዛል እንጂ ይጨፈልቃል የሚል ሀሳብ እኔ የለኝም።

ጠ. ሚ. ዶ. አ. አህመድ በኢህአዴግ ወህደት የሚፈጠረው ፓርቲ ሁሉንም በእኩልነት የሚያስተናግድ መሆኑን ማንሳታቸው ይታወሳል፡

የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩ ቃል አንድ የ ኢትዮጵያ ፓርቲ ፣ ሁላችን ያለንበት በመፍጠር ፣ ሁሉም ኢትዮጵያዊ እኩል የሚነጋገርበት ፣ እኩል የሚወስንበት ፣ ደምፁ የሚሰማበት ከየትኛውም ጫፍ ብቃት ያለው ሰው ለየትኛውም ሀላፊነት ክልከላ የማይደረግበትን ስርአት ለመፍጠር ለወጡ በፍጥነት እየተጓዘ ይገኛል።

የእንጨፈላቃለን ምልክት የሚነሱት ደግሞ ፣ ለምን የበላይ አንሆንም ከሚል ስሜት የመጣ እንደሆነ ያነሱት አቶ መስጠሬም ምን ግዜም ወደተሸለ ምእራፍ ጉዞ ሲጀመር ፣ ጥቂቶች ሊያጡ የሚችሉትን ጥቅም ብቻ በማሰብ እንቅፋት መሆናቸው የተለመደ እንደሆነም አንስተዋል።

የሶማሌ ክልል ምክትል ርእሰመስተዳደር ቃል፡- ጥቅሙ የሚነካበት ሀይል ስለሚኖር ፣ ያ ሀይል ደግሞ ያንን ሀሳብ ለመቃወም የሚያቀርባቸው መቃወሚያ ነጥቦች ይኖራሉ ። ስለዚህ እንደዚህ መባሉ አይገርመኝም።

ኢህአዴግ ወደወህደት ሲመጣ ሁሉም የነበረበትን ችግር አራግፎ እንደሚመጣም ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ መናገራቸው ይታወሳል።

የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩ ቃል ፡- ወደአንድ ስንመጣ መራገፍ ያለበትን አራግፈን መጨመር ያለበትንም ጨምረን ሶማሌም አፋርም ጋንቤላም ኦሮሚያም አማራም ፣ የትም ቦታ በእኩል ይህችን ሀገር በዲሞክራሲም በልማትም ማሸጋገር የሚችል ሀሳብ ያለው ፓርቲ መፍጠር አለብን።

ኢህአዴግ የወህደት ጉዞውን አጠናቅቆ ወደ ፓርቲነት ሲመጣ በተለይ አጋር በሚል የተገደበው የህዝቦች መብት ዋስትናን እንደሚያገኝ ይጠበቃል።

የአሁኑ ፊሪዮ ጋዜጠኞች ቃለመጠይቅ ሙሉ ቃል በፅሁፍ

ተጠያቂ- በአሁኑ ፊሪዮ ዋና አዘጋጅ

13 አመት የስራ ልምድ ያላት

አሃዱ ከተመሰረተ ጀምሮ ዋና አዘጋጅ

ጥያቄ- በምትሰራበት ተቋም ውስጥ የጋዜጠኞች ነፃነት እንዴት ትገልፀዋለህ

መልስ - የጋዜጠኞች ነፃነት ከቤቱ ኤዲቶሪያል ፖሊሲ የሚቀዳ ነው። ኢዲቶሪያል ፖሊሲው ደግሞ በዋናነት ሙያውን ለሙያተኞች የሰጠ እና ወግንናው ለሙያው ነው የሚል ሀሳብን አንግቦን ወደተግባር እንዲገባ ስላደረግን ጋዜጠኞች እውነትን መረጃን እና ማስረጃን ከያዙ በነፃነት እንዲሰሩ ግን ተጠያቂነትና የሙያ ስነምግባርን ባከበረ የሀገሪቷን ህግ ህገመንግስት ባህል እና እሴት የተፈጠረውን መቻቻል መከባበር እስካልነኩ ድረስ መረጃው እውነታነት ካለው ሁሉም ሙያዊ ነፃነት እስከመጨረሻው ተጠቅሞ ነው የሚሰራው እኛም በምንም መልኩ ጫና አናደርግም ፣ ይህ ይሰራ ብለንም ግፊት አናደርግም ነገርን ግን አቅጣጫና ትኩረታችን ምን መሆን አለበት በሚል ግን ሼፕ እናደርጋለን (ጉዳዩን ቅርፅ እናስይዘዋለን) ነፃነታቸውን ባልተጋፋ መልኩ ። ስለዚህ አሁኑ ውስጥ ነፃነት ከተጠያቂነት ጋር እስከጥግ ድረስ ነው ያለው።

ጥያቄ- የኢህአዴግ ወህደት ፣ የተማሪዎች እገታ ፣ ህገወጥ የመሬት ወረራ ጉዳይን እና በንፁህን ላይ የሚፈጸሙ ጥቃቶችን ዘገባ ላይ የነበሩ ጥንካሬና ድክመቶቻችሁ ምን ነበሩ

መልስ - በብዛት አሁን የተነሱትን ሀሳቦች በተለያዩ አንግሎች ሰርተናል። በተለይ የኢህአዴግ ወህደትን በተመለከተ የሰራነው ስራ አለ ግን በጣም በይበልጥ የደንበኛው ተማሪዎች እገታን ጉዳይ ለራሳችን አቋም እስከምንይዝበት ድረስ ሰርተናል። ምክንያቱም የኢትዮጵያዊያን ድምፅ ነን ስንል እነዚያም የኢትዮጵያዊያን ድምፅ መሆናቸውን በመቀበል ብዙ ከጀርባው የሚነሱ ሀሳቦች እንዳሉት በማመን እስከመጨረሻው ድረስ ሰርተናል በጣም ጠንካራ ስራ ሰርተናል ብዬ አሰባለሁ። በጣም የግፊት ስራዎች የማንቃት ስራዎች ሲሰሩ የነበረውም እኛ ጋር ነው። የጣቢያችንን መልእክቶች ሁሉ በእነሱ ዙሪያ በማድረግ አጠቃላይ ደግሞ በሴቶች ዙሪያ የሚነሱ ችግሮችን በዛን ወቅት እንደሚታወቀው የሴቶች ጥቃትም እንደሚታወቀው በጣም የተባባሰበት ጊዜ ነበርና የሴቶች ጥቃት አንደኛው ማሳያም ይህኛው ነው ፤ ሴቶች በመሆናቸው ነው የታገቱት ያን ነገር ማህበረሰቡ በደንብ ነቅቶ እንዲጠብቅ ፤ በተለይ የፖለቲካ ውዥንብር ገብቶበት ነበር እውነት ነው ፤ ወሸት ነው የሚባል። ለፖለቲካ ትርፍ ነው የሚል ግን እሱን እስከማጥራት እስከወላጅ እስከመንግስት ባለስልጣናት ድረስ እስከመጨረሻው ድረስ ነው የሰራነው እና እኔ እሱን በመስራታችን ትልቅ ነገር ነውጂ የፈጠረው ብዬ አሰባለሁ እንደተቋምም ። በተለይ ደግሞ የዜና ጣቢያ እደመሆናችን አዳዲስ መረጃዎችን እያካተትን ከእውነተኛ ምንጮችም እያረጋገጥን በጣም ብዙህን ላይ የሞራልም የስነልቦናም ጫና የተፈጠረበትም ነበር ተማሪዎች በተለያዩ አቅጣጫ የበተኑ (ለማስተማር የላኩ ቤተሰቦች አሉ) እና ነገር ግን በዛ አካባቢ የተፈጠረው ነገር ከመንግስት ቁጥጥር ወጭ አለመሆኑንም ያሳያንበት ነበር።

ጥያቄ የዚህ ጉዳይ መደምደሚያው ምን ሆነ

መልስ- የሚገርመው እደውም መደምደሚያው እኛ ጋር ነበረ ፤ የመጀመሪያው ሰበር ዜናም የወጣው ተማሪዎቹን እያስለቀቅን ነው የሚል የመንግስት መግለጫ በኛ ጣቢያ ነበር የተሰራጨው። መንግስት እያስለቀኩ ነው አለ ። ከዛ ዩኒቨርሲቲውም እየተለቀቁ ነው ተባለ ነገር ግን ከዛ በኋላ በሚገርም ሁኔታ የእነዚህ ተማሪዎች ጉዳይ ደብዛው ጠፋ የመረጃ ምንጮችም ደረቁ (መደምደሚያ የለውም) ግን ተማሪዎቹ እየተለቀቁ ነው የሚል ነገር ስለነበርና ቅሬታ አቅራቢ ወላጆችም እየቀነሱ መምጣታቸው እልባት እንዳገኘ አድርገን ወስደነዋል።

ጥያቄ የግል የመገናኛ ብዙሀን ለተለያዩ አስተሳሰብ እና አመለካከቶች ጉዳዮቹን ወይም አተያዮቹን በመዘገብም ሆነ በአንድ ዘገባ ላይ እኩል እድል ይሰጣሉ ብለው ያስባሉ ;

መልስ- እሱ ልዩነት አለው በእርግጥ ፤ ነገር ግን የግል መገናኛ ብዙሀን የሚያገኛቸውን መረጃዎች ለህዝብ ይፋ ሲደረግ አጋጋይ ተደርገው የመሳል ነገር አለባቸው ። አንፃሩ የመንግስት የመገናኛ ብዙሀን ተመጋቢዎች ይሆናሉ ፤ ስለዚህ የግሎቹ ሲዋቀሩ ከመንግስትም ከህዝብም ወይም ደግሞ ከማህበረሰብ የሬዲዮ ጣቢያ የተለየ ነው ኤዲቶሪያል ፖሊሲያቸው አድማጫቸውን ነው የሚያተኩሩበት ። አድማጫ ደግሞ ነፃ ሀሳብ እውነት ይፈልጋል ስለዚህ መረጃን እና ማስረጃን የመደበቅ ነገር የለም

ጥያቄ- በምትሰራበት ተቋም ባለሀ የሰራ ድርሻ የገጠመህ ፈተና አለ ወይ ?

መልስ- አንድ ጊዜ ከሰ መጥቷል እንደተቋም ፣ እንደውም ከለውጡ በኋላ የመጀመሪያዎቹ ተከላኮች እኛ ነን። የአስተዳደር በደል የደረሰባቸውን ሰዎች ጉዳይ ሰርተን ህዝብን በመንግስት ላይ በማነሳሰት በሚል ያለአግባብ ክስ ተመስርቶብናል። ከሳሹ ፍርድቤት ፣ ከሳሹ ዳኛ ፣ የተከሰሰንበት ፍርድቤት የዚያው ዳኛ የሚመራው ፍርድቤት ፣ ምስክሩም ዳኛ ሆኖ አይተናል። ሚዲያውን በጣም ሊፍን የሚችል ህገወጥ ነገር አይተናል። እሱ በጣም ትልቅ ተግዳሮት (ችግር ነው) በለውጡ።

ሌላው ችግር የገጠመን ደግሞ ህገወጥ የመሬት ወረራውን ስንሰራ በጣም የመረጃ እጥረት ገጥሞን ነበር። ብዙ ተቋማት ዝግ ናቸው ፣ ይህ ጉዳይ የፖለቲካ ጉዳይም ተደርጓል። በዚህ ምክንያት መረጃ ለማግኘት በጣም ያታገለን ጉዳይ ነው። አሁንም በዚህ ጉዳይ ክፍት አይደለም።

ጥያቄ- የገጠሟችሁን ችግሮች በምን አይነት የመፍትሄ አማራጭ አለፋችኋቸዋል።

መልስ - እነዚህ ፊትለፊት ያፈጠጡት ናቸው ፣ የክሱን ጉዳይ አጠቃላይ ጣቢያው ነው የተከሰሰው ከለውጡ በኋላ የመገናኛ ብዙሀን ነፃነት በጣም መጥቷል በሚባልበት ወቅት መከሰስ እንደመንግስትም በጣም ከባድ ክፍተት ነበረ ፣ ራሱ መንግስትም ይህን ያየበትና እንዲስተካከልም ያደረገበትና ነው ፣ እኛ ግን እውነታን እስኪያዝን ድረስ ፊት ለፊት ነው የተጋፈጥነው ፣ ወደአንድ ወር አካባቢ ፍርድቤት ተመላልሰናል ግን ደግሞ ራሱ ከላይ ያለው አካል ችግሩ እንደተፈታና ከሳችንም ያልታመነበት ነው ተብሎና ይቅርታ ተጠይቀን ነው በራሱ በመንግስት ክሱ የተቋረጠው ፣ ግን አስተምሮን አልፏል።

በተደጋጋሚ በጣም ለሙያ ነው የምንወግኘው ስለምንል በአንድ አቅጣጫ ቢዘጋ በአንድ አቅጣጫ ለመሄድ እንሞክራለን። መረጃው የማይሞት አይነት ከሆነ ደግሞ መረጃ እስክናገኝ መጠበቅ አንዳንድ ጊዜ ደግሞ በራሱ በበቀድሞ ብርድካሰት አዋጁ እንደሚፈቅደው ምላሽ አልሰጡንም በማለት ችግሮቹን እናልፋቸዋለን።

ጥያቄ- ዘገባዎቹ አየር ላይ ከዋሉ በኋላ የሚደርሱ ወኪሎችና ማሸማቀቆች አሉ ወይ ቢጋዜጠኞች ላይ ማን ነው ፈፃሚው

መልስ - አለ አዎ ! በብዛት የዜናውን ሚዛናዊነት ለመጠበቅ በሚካተተው ሰነድ ወገን ወይም በመንግስት አካል ነው። የተናገሩት ነገር አየር ላይ ሲወል አውዱን አለመረዳት ፣ የሚዲያውን ስራ አለማወቅ አለ። ድምፅ አርትኦት ከተሰራ ተቆርጦ ወጣብኝ የማለት ነገር አለ እንደዚህ አይነት ነገሮች ይመጣሉ። ግን በጣም ጫና የለም። ጥሩነቱ ነገሩ ጫና የለም። ይህ ይሁን ይህ ይስተካከል የሚል ነው። የእኛ ችግር ከሆነ ተነጋግረን እናርመዋልን ። የእነሱ የግንዛቤ ችግር ከሆነ ለማስረዳት እንሞክራለን ። ነገር ግን በባለስልጣናቱ ወይም መረጃን በሞሰጠው አካል ዘንድ የተጠያቂነትን የመሸከም ችግር ይታያል።

ሌላኛው በጣም ከባዱ ነገር ፖለቲካው በጣም እየጠነ ስለመጣና ሁሉም ስጋት ወስጥ ስላለ ፣ ምሁራን የሚባሉትና ሀሳብ ምልክታቸውን እንዲያጋሩ የሚጠበቁት ሰዎች መፍራት አለ እና ይህ ደግሞ የተለያዩ ሀሳብ እንዳይንፀባረቅ በጣም እድሉን እያጠበበው መጥቷል ይሄም አንዱ ችግር ነው ። ከተናገሩም በኋላ ምሁራኑ ይፈራሉ። ይህ ቢቀርብኝ እንደዚህ ይነሳልኝ እንደዚህ ይወጣልኝ ማለት አለ። የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎቹም ደግሞ ከተናገሩ በኋላ ከስሜታቸው ሲወጡ ሀሳቡ ከተላለፈ በኋላ ተጠያቂ ያደርገኛል ስጋት አለ ቢደረጁ ብናየው መጀመሪያ መንግስት ጋር ከዛ ምሁራን ከዛ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች ጋር።

የማጠቃለያ ጥያቄ- ከለውጡ በኋላ ባለው ሁለት አመታት ጊዜ ወስጥ የጋዜጠኞችን ነፃነት ጉዳይ እንዴት ያይታል

መልስ - ከለውጡ በፊት ጋዜጠኛው የሚፈራው እስርን ወይም ደግሞ የሆነ ነገር ተደርጎ ከሀገር መወጣትን ነው። እሱም በሚታወቅ አንድ የመንግስት መዋቅር ወይም መንግስት በሚባለው አካል ነው ህጋዊ ፍርድቤቶች አሉ ተጠያቂነቱ በፍርድቤት ነው እሱ አንድፊቱን ስለሚታወቅ የተሻለ ነው ፣ ግን ደግሞ በጣም አሳሪ ነው።

ከለውጡ በኋላ ነፃነት እንደገና ተሰጠ ግን ስጋት አለ ለምን አጥቂህን አታወቀውም አሁን ተጠያቂ የሚያደርግህ አካል ማን እንደሆነ አታወቀውም ፣ በፊት በምትሰራው ዘገባ መከሰስ ነው ፣ የፀረሽብር አዋጁ አለ ፣ አቃቤህ ላይ ነውህ አላማረኝም ብሎ ሊከሰህ ይችላል ። የአሁኑ ደግሞ እንደዚህ ስጋት ፍራቻ ነው የሚጥልብህ ይህን ስላልኩኝ ማን ይቀየም ይሆን ፣ ማን ያጠቃኝ ይሆን ነው የምትለው እና አሁን ከነፃነቱ በላይ የህግ የበላይነት አለመከበር በሁሉም ዜጋ ላይ ሚዲያው ላይ ጋዜጠኛውም ላይ ያ ነገር ጥላውን አጥልቷል።

ህገወጥ የመሬት ወረራ እና በፋና የተሰሩ ዘገባዎች

የዜናው ርእስ - በጥቅም የተሰሰረ አሻጥር የመዲያችን መሬት ሲወረር መንግስት እስከመቼ ዝም ይላል ?

ርዝመት - 7:26

የተላለፈበት ቀን - 20 / 9 / 2019

(የአስተያየት ሰጪ ንግግር) - መሬት ዘረፋ የገቡት አብዛኛው የክፍለከተማ አመራሮች ወይም ደግሞ ማኔጅመንቱ ደላሎች አላቸው፤ ደላሎቻቸውን ቀርቦንም አይተናል። (ካርታውን ህጋዊ ሲያደረጉ ማለት ነው ?) አዎ ያደራጁራሉ ደላሎቻቸው በዛ አማካኝነት ነው ገንዘብ የሚያገኙት።

በመዲናቸን ክፍት ቦታዎች ፣ ለአረንጓዴ ስፍራነት የቀሩትም ጭምር በሀገወጦች እየታጠሩ ነው። በሀገወጥነት እየታጠሩም እየተገነባባቸውም ስላለው የመሬት ወረራ የመዲናቸን ታዘብን እንደሚሉት መሬትን ከማጠር እስከ ህጋዊ ካርታ መሰራት በጥቅም የተሰናሰሉ ግለሰቦችና ቡድኖች ያሉበት ነው ይላሉ ።

ይህ እየሆነ ያለው ሁለት መልክን ተላብሶ ነው። አንድም ለልማት ተነሽ በተባሉ አርሶ አደሮች ምትክ ቦታ በመስጠት ሰብብ ፣ ሌላው ደግሞ ክፍት የሆነን ቦታ በማን አለብኝነት በቡድንም በግልም በማጠር ነው። ሀሳብ ሰጪው እንደነገሩን የነዋሪነት መታወቂያን አርሶ አደር አስብሎ በማሰራት መሬትን በመውሰድ ገንዘብ ላለው ይሸጣል። ይህ በደላሎች ዋና ተዋናይነት ሲከወን ድርጅቱን የሚገታ እና ሊቆጣጠር የሚችል ጠንካራ ህግ አስከባሪ የለም ይላሉ።

አስተያየት ሰጪ 1 - ቦታውን በልማት ተነሽ ሲነጠቁ ፣ መንግስት ለመሪያ መሰረት መስተንግዶ ሙሉ በሙሉ ማግኘት አልቻሉም። ሁሉም ሰው አርሶ አደር ነኝ በሚል መታወቂያውን ከወረዳ ያወጣሉ። በዛ መሰረት አርሶ አደር ነኝ ብለው መሬት ይወስዳሉ።

በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ከፈለከተማ የወረዳ 1 ስራ አስፈፃሚ አቶ አማን ገብረሚካኤል የመሬት ወረራ መኖሩን ያምናሉ። ወረዳው ሰፊ አካባቢን የያዘ በመሆኑ ለቁጥጥር ቢያዳግትም እየተከላከልን ነው ይላሉ።

አቶ አማን - ሀገወጥ የመሬት ወረራውን ለመከላከል አጥጋቢዎችን እያመቻቸን ወይይት እያደረግን የማስቆም ስራ ህጋዊ እርምጃዎችን የመውሰድ ስራ እንሰራለን ፤ አሁን ጠቅላላ ወረዳው ላይ በየቀኑ ነው የምናፈርሰው ፣ አንዳንዱ ተመልሶም የሚገነባም አሉ አንዳንዱ ደግሞ ተመልሶ የማይገነባ አለ።

እርሳቸው ድርጊቱን ተከላከልን ይበሉ እንጂ ፣ ከወረዳው ደንብ ማስከበር አገልግሎት ዘርፍ የተቃርኖ ሀሳብ ይደመጣል። የስራ ሂደቱ ተወካይ ሰላም ስለሺ እንደነገሩን በወረዳው ያሉ ክፍት ቦታዎች መሬት ባንክ የገቡትን ጨምሮ የተደራጁ ወጣቶች በእንጨትም በቆርቆርም እያጠሩ ለማስቆም ቢሞክርም ከባድ ሆኖብናል ይላሉ። ከባድ የሚያደርገው ደግሞ ቀድሞ የመንግስት የነበሩ ይዘታዎችን አጥረው ለማፍረስ ስንሄድ ህጋዊ ፈቃድ ወይም ካርታ ይዘው መጠበቃቸው ነው። ሌላው ደግሞ ድርጊቱን ለማስቆም ስንሞክር ስለታም ነገሮችን ይዘው ያስፈራራሉ ስለሆነም ከአቅም በላይ ነው ይላሉ።

ሰላም ስለሺ- በተለይ ክፍት ቦታዎች እና መሬት ባንክ ገቡ የሚባሉት መሬቶች በጠቅላላ በአሁን ሰአት እየተወረሩ ነው ፤ እስካሁን ባለኝ መረጃ 80 ደርሰዋል። የተደራጁ ህይሎች ፣ ወጣቶች ናቸው። የተለያዩ መሳሪያዎችን ገጅራ ጩቤ እና መፍለጫ የታጠቁ በመሆናቸው ፣ የተለያዩ ዛቻና ማስፈራራያም ስለሚሰነዝሩ ፣ እኛ ከአቅማችን በላይ መሆኑን ከፅህፈት ቤት ሀላፊዬ ጋር ተነጋግረን ለሚመለከተው አካል ደብዳቤ ለሚመለከተው አካል ለመፃፍ በዝግጅት ላይ ነን።

በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ከፈለከተማ የይዘታ አስተዳደር ፅሬት ቤት ሃላፊ አቶ ሰንበቶ ገለቶን ስለጉዳዩ ጠየቅን ሰነድ አልባ ይዘታዎችን በመፈተሽ ህጋዊ የማድረግ ስም ዝውውርና ሌሎች አገልግሎቶችን እንሰጣለን እንጂ ፣ በሀገወጥነት ቢታጠርም ህጋዊ አላደረግንም ይላሉ።

የአርሶ አደር ይዘታዎችን ምትክ የመስጠት ሂደቱ የከተማ አስተዳደሩ ካቢኔ የወሰነውን መሰረት ያደረገ ነው ፣ አርሶ አደሮች ነን የሚሉትንም ማህበሮችን የሚያደራቸው ወረዳዎች ናቸው ይላሉ።

አቶ ሰንበቶ መነሻ የሚሆነው ማህደር ተደራጅቶ የሚመጣው ከወረዳ ነው ፣ ይህ ነዋሪ ነው አርሶአደር ነው ፣ የዐርሶ አደር ልጅ ነው የሚለው ለይቶ ከዚያ ስለሚመጣ መስተንግዶ እየተሰጠ የሚሄደው በዚህ መሰረት ነው። የወረዳ ኮሚቴ አለ ፣ በስራ አስፈፃሚ ተረጋግጦ በሚመጣው

መሰረት ነዉ እንጂ ክፍለከተማ ላይ መነሻ ተደርጎ ከመሬት ተነስቶ ይዞታ ወይም የይዞታ ማረጋገጫ ካርታ እና መብት የሚፈጠርበት አግባብ የለም።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ መሬት ባንክና ማስተላለፍ ፅህፈት ቤት ህገወጥ የመሬት ወረራ መኖሩን ይናገራል፤ ይሁንና ከወትሮ የተለየ አይደለም የሚሉት የፅህፈት ቤቱ ምክትል ስራ አስኪያጅ አቶ ዘራሁን ቢቂላ እርምጃ እየወሰዱን ነዉ ይላሉ ፤ እርምጃዉ ግን ሲገነቡ እና ሲያጥሩ ከማፍረስ የዘለለ አይደለም።

አቶ ዘራሁን - መሬት ባንክ የገቡ ይዞታዎች እዉነት ነዉ የተወረረበት ሁኔታ አለ ፤ እርምጃም እየተወሰደ ያለበት ሁኔታ አለ ፤ እርምጃዉ በጥቆማ እና ራሳቸዉም በሚያገኙት መረጃ አጥሮች ሲታጠሩ ቤቶችም ሲሰሩ የሚያፈርሱበት ሁኔታ አለ።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ሰላም እና ፀጥታ አስተዳደር ቢሮ እንደሚለዉ አሁን ያለዉ መሬትን የመወረር ድርጊቱ እየተባባሰ ነዉ። ኮልፌ ቀራኒዮ ቦሌ ንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለከተማ እና ሌሎችም የአዲስ አበባ ማስፋፊያ አካባቢዎች ችግሩ ሰፍቶባቸዋል። በቡድኖች እና ግለሰቦች በጦር መሳሪያ ታግዘዉ ሌሊትም ጭምር መሬትን እያጠሩ በመሆኑ ከባድ ሆኖብናል ሲሉ በቢሮዉ ይደንብ መተላለፍ ክትትል ቁጥጥርና ርምጃ አወሳሰዱ ዳይሬክተሩ አቶ እዮብ ከበደ ይናገራሉ።

አቶ እዮብ በቡድን በግልም እየተደራጁ ምሽት የመሬት ወረራ እየተካሄደ ፤ ሁኔታዉም ተቀይሯል ማታ ነዉ ስለዚህ በጣም በአይነቱ የተደራጀ ፤ በመሳሪያም ጭምር የታገዘ በመሆኑ የኛ ባለሙያዎችም ላይ ድብደባና እስከህይወት አደጋ እየተከሰተበት ያለበት ሁኔታ አለ።

ቤት የጠቸገሩ እና መሬት ያስፈለጋቸዉ ሳይሆኑ መሬት እየወረሩ ያሉት ፤ ባለሀብቶች በየተወቋማት ያሉት የመንግስት የስራ ሀላፊዎች እና ደላሎች ናቸዉ ያሉን ዳይሬክተሩ ፤ መመሪያዎች እየተሻሻሉ ቀድመዉ ህገወጥ የነበሩት ህጋዊ መሆናቸዉም ለመባባሱ ምክንያት ናቸዉ ብለዉናል።

ፖሊስ እና ሌሎች የፀጥታ አካላት ቢጋራ የሚገባንን አልሰራንም የሚሉት እርሳቸዉ ፤ ለመከላከል እንደዲያመች መሬት ባንክ የገቡ መሬቶችን እንዲያስረከቡን ብንጠይቅም ምላሽ አላገኘንም ብለዉናል ፤ ይህም ወረራዉን ለመከላከል እቸጋሪ ያደረገዉ አንድ ችግር ብለዉታል።

አቶ እዮብ - መሬት ባንክ የገቡት ተቆጥረዉ እንዲሰጡን ጠይቀናል ፤ በተደጋጋሚ ፤ ይሰጣል ... አንዳንድም ለእነሱም በቂ መረጃም ስለሌለ ፤ ለምሳሌ አንዱ ቦታ ላይ መሬት ባንክ ገብቷል ተብሎ የተገለፀልን ነዋሪዎች ይኖራሉ 11 አመት አድርገዋል ፤ ተማሪዎች ዩኒፎርም ለብሰዉ እየገቡ እየወጡ ሰዎቹ እየጠበቁት የመሬት ባንክ ነዉ ይባላል፤ ይህ ትክክል አይደለም። መሬት ባንክ የገባዉን ቆጥሮ መስጠት የመሬት ባንክ ትልቁ ስራዉ ከሆነ እኛ ደግሞ ባልተቆጣጠርነዉ ልክ መጠየቅ መቻል አለብን።

የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ መሬት ባንክ እና ማስተላለፍ ፅህፈት ቤት ምክትል ስራ አስኪያጅ አቶ ዘራሁን ቢቂላ መሬት ባንክ የገቡ መሬቶችን ለደንብ ማስከበር ሰጥተናል ይላሉ። ምንም እንኳን ብቻቸዉን መሰራት ያለባቸዉ ባይሆንም ተፈራርመን የሰጠናቸዉን የመሬት ይዞታ ማስረከብ አለባቸዉ ይላሉ።

አቶ ዘራሁን - ባንክ የገቡ ይዞታዎችን ለደንብ ነዉ የምናስረክበዉ። የምንረካከብባቸዉ ቅዶች አሉ። (የጋዜጠኛዉ ጥያቄ - አስረክባችኋል ስንጠይቅ አላሰረክቡንም የሚሉ ምላሽ ነዉ የሰጡን) እሱን ክፍለከተማ ሂደትም እንትኖቹን... (የጋዜጠኛዉ ጥያቄ - በቁርጥ ይታወቃል ምን ያህል እንደሆነ) ይታወቃል በየክፍለከተማዎቹ ትንሽም ይሁን ትልቅም ይሁን ባንክ የገቡ ይዞታዎች ቅፅ አለ ፤ በቅፁ መሰረት ተፈራርመን በጥላንፎርማት ቦታዉ ተለይቶ ርክክብ ይደረጋል።

በመዲናቸን ያለው ህግን የጣሰ የመሬት ወረራ ኪዳን-በ ማስከበር አቅም በላይ ነው የሚሉት አቶ እዮብ ከቢደ ጠንካራ ርምጃና ውሳኔ ያስፈልገዋል ይላሉ። ምክንያቱም ከመሬት ወረራዎች ጀርባ ያሉት ጠንካራ ናቸው ይላሉ።

አቶ እዮብ - እውነት ብቻውን የሚወረወው አካል ከጀርባ ሌላ አካል የለም ወይ ፣ ደላላወ ፣ ባለሀብቱ መንግስትም እጅ ህገወጦች ለምንድን ነው መሬት እየወረረ ያሉት የሚለው ፖለቲካዊ ተወስኖ መሰራት መቻል አለበት

ሀገር በለውጥ ውስጥ ስትሆን መንግስት ስራ እንደሚበዛበት ቢታወቅም ፣ ህግን ማስከበር ግን ቅድሚያ የሚሰጠው እንደሆነ ብዙዎች ያምናሉ። በአዲስ አበባም በዚህ ደረጃ የመሬት ወረራ ሲፈፀም አይተን አናውቅም ይላሉ ያከገርናቸው ነዋሪዎች።

የአዲስ አበባ ነዋሪ ገንዘብ ያለው ወይም ደግሞ ከየትም መጥቶ የማይመለከተው መሬት አርሶ አደርነኝ ብሎ የሚወስደው ፣ በዚህ ላይ የመንግስት አካል ድክመት አለ ህብረተሰቡ ጥቆማ ሲሰጥ ቶሎ ተንቀሳቅሶ ያንን ንብረት ከመሸጡ በፊት ማሰጣል ይቻል ነበር። እኔ እንደዚህ አይነት ዘረፋ አይቼ አላውቅም ፣ የሚጠይቅ አካልም የለም።

በንፁህን ዜጎች ላይ የደረሱ ጥቃቶችን አስመልክቶ በፋና የተሰሩ ዜናዎች

ርእሱ ህግ ማስከበሩ ፍጥነት የለውም

ርዝመት- 3:27

የተላለፈበት ቀን 3 / 7 ወር/2020

የእለት ጉርሱን የሚሞላው ፣ ህይወቱን የሚያስቀጥለው በሊስትሮነት ስራ ነው ። በዛብህ ወንዴ የሊስትሮነት ገቢው ከጉርሱ ያለፈ ለህልሙ የተረፈ ነው። የአካውንቲንግ እና የፋይናንስ ትምህርቱን የጀመረው እንዲህ ባለው የቀን ገቢው ነው ፣ የሰሞንኛው የድምፃዊ ሀጫሉ ሁንዴንሳ ህልፈት ይዞት የመጣው የሰላም እጦት ለጥቂት ቀናትም ቢሆን በዛብህን ለችግር ጥሏል።

የበዛብህ ንግግር - ትንሽ አገኛለሁ ፣ በማገኘው የአካውንቲንግ እና ፋይናንስ ትምህርትን እማራለሁ ያለፉትን ሶስት ቀናት በሰላም እጦት ምክንያት ስራ አልሰራሁም።

ስለፍቅርም ፣ ስነግነትም ያዘመ ፣ ፊትለፊትም የተጋፈጠ ድንገት ከጎን ሲጣታ የሀዘኑ ክብደት አይሎ ሊያስቆጣ ይችላል። ቁጣና ተቃዋሚ ልክ አልፎ ፍትህን የመፈለግ የጥያቄ መንገዱ ሰላምን ሲነጥቅ ደግሞ ሰላምን ሲነጥቅ ደግሞ ጉዳቱ የማይነካው የለም። ከደህ እስከ ባለጠጋ ከሊቅ እስከደቂቅ ይደርሳል። ንብረት ማወደም ህይወት አይመልስም ፣ ፍትህንም አያስገኝም። በነገሩ የተቆጡ ንብረትን ሲያወድሙ ህይወትን ሲያጠፉ መንግስት ቀድሞ መከላከል ይችል ነበር።

የበዛብህ ንግግር - መንግስት ችግር ባለበት ቦታ ፣ ይህ ሰላም በሆነበት አካባቢ ችግር የፈጠረውን አስተምሮ መከላከል ይችላል። ርምጃ መወሰድም ቢሆን መብቱ ነው።

(አስተያየት ሰጪ 2) - ይህንን ነገር መንግስት ትእግስተኛ መሆኑ በራሱ በጣም ነው ... ፣ መንግስት ማለት ህዝብ ማለት ስለሆነ ህዝቡ በራሱ እኔ ማን ነኝ ፣ ለምንድን ነው ፣ ይህ ነገር ምንድን ነው ብሎ እየጠየቀ መንግስት የሚለውን ነገር ተከትሎ መሄድ አለበት።

የመዲናቸን ነዋሪዎች እንደሰጡት ሀሳብ ፣ የድምፃዊው አሳዛኝ ሀሳብ ቢያስቆጣም በስሜት እየተመሩ ያልተገባ ድርጊትን መፈፀም ሌላ አሳዛኝ ጥፋት ነው። ይህ ሲፈጠር መንግስት ሆደ ሰፊ ሆኖ ፈጥኖ ህግን አለማስከበሩ የማይተካ ህይወት ጠፍቷል ፣ ንብረትም እንዲያይ ።

አስተያየት ሰጪ 3 (ያሳዘናል ድርጊቱ ፣ ይህ ሰው ይህን ስሜት ለማወቅ ዘፋኝ ነው ፣ ህዝብ የሚወደው ዘፋኝ ነው ፣ ህዝብ የሚወደውን መግደል በጣም ያሳዘናል ፣ ህዝቡም በስሜታዊነት የራሱን ንብረት ነው ያወደመው። መንግስት በጣም ትልቅ ችግራትን አሳይቷል ፣ የማስታወሻ ሂደት ይመስላል፣ ቶሎ ርምጃ ቢወሰድ ይህ ሁሉ አይከሰትም

አስተያየት ሰጪ 4 አንድ ነገር ጠሽባለ ቁጥር ሰቀቀን ነው ፣ ሰላም ሲሆን ነው የእለት ጉርስ ለማግኘት እኛ የምንወጣው ፣ ሰላም ሲሆን ነው የምንወጣው።

አስተያየት ሰጪ 5 - ይህን ሁሉ መረበሽ ፣ ብሄርን ከብሄር ማጋጨት ስታስብ በፖለቲካው ወንበር የሚፈልግ ነው። አሁን 30 ሰው ተያዘ የሚባለው ትንሽ ነው ስለዚህ ከእነሱ በስተጀርባ ያለውን ማጣራት እና አሁን ያወጣው ሰላም በዚህ እንዳለ እንዲቀጥል ነው የምንፈልገው።

አሁን አዲስ አበባ ወደነባራዊ እንቅስቃሴ መግባቷ ፣ ህግን ማስከበሩም ቀጣይነቱ ይመከራል ፣ አጥፊዎችን ፈጥኖ ማረም ሰላምን ማስፈን ተጨማሪ ችግሮች እንዳይኖሩ ያደርጋል። ወደፊት መሰል ጥፋቶች እንዳይደገሙ ዋስትና ስለሌለ የነዋሪውን አስተማማኝ ሰላም ማረጋገጥ ካልተቻለ የነዋሪውን ስጋት አይቀሬ ነው። የተጀመረው ወንጀለኛን የመጠየቁ ህግን የማስከበሩ ይጠናክር ዘንድም ነዋሪዎቹ ይጠይቃሉ።

የነዋሪ አስተያየት 6 - ካራ አካባቢ ነው መጥተን አሁን ስራ የገባ ነው ፣ ዛሬ ገና ነው የጀመርነው ፣ ለእነሱ አጥፊዎችን እንዲከላከሉ ስልጣኑ ስለተሰጣቸው በየቦታው እየተጠባበቁን በነፃነት ልንመጣ ችለናል። ዛሬ በነፃነት ህዝቡም ትራንስፖርቱም በነፃነት አግልጧል፣ እየሰጠ ነው።

የነዋሪ አስተያየት 7 - የህግ ማስከበሩ የግድ ነው መቀጠል አለበት፣ ህዝብና ህዝብን ለማጣላት የገቡት መሆንም አለበት መንግስትም ርምጃውን ይቀጥላል ብዬ አስባለሁ። መጀመሪያ ሀገር ሲኖር ነው ሁሉም ነገር የሚኖረው።

ርዕስ :- የዜጎች ደህንነት አለመጠበቅ

ርዝመት:- 6:37

የተላለፈበት ቀን 9/7/ 2019

ከመንግስት ምስረታ ዋናዋና ምሰራዎች የዜጎች ደህንነት ማስከበር ግንባር ቀደሙ ነው። ዜጎች ለመንግስት በይሁንታቸው ነፃነታቸውን ሲያበድሩ በምላሹ ወድደው ፈቃድ ከሰጡት መቀቅር ወጪ የሚደርስባቸውን ጥቃት እንዲመክትላቸው ሲሆን ፍትህ ርትእ እኩልነትንና ሰላም በመንግስት እንዲረጋገጥ ግዴታን ጥለውበት ነው።

ባለፉት አመታት በሀገሪቱ እየጠፈጠሩ ባሉ ግጭቶች ምክንያት እንደዜጋ ደህንነታችን በስጋት የታጀበ ነው የሚሉም ተበራክተዋል።

(አስተያየት ሰጪ 1) - አሁን ጀርባዬን ማመን አልችልም ፣ እያንዳንዱ ቀን ምን ሊመጣ እንደሚችል አላወቅም ፣ በየቀኑ እምሰማቸው ሞቶች ፣ የምሰማቸው ግድያዎች አሉ ፣ ስለዚህ እኔም የተለዩ አይደለሁም በመሰረቱ እኔም የደህንነት ዋስትና አለኝ ብዬ አላሰብም አሁን ካለው ሁኔታ ፣ ሌሎች ጓደኞቼም ተመሳሳይ ስሜት ነው ያላቸው።

(አስተያየት ሰጪ 2) ህግ አስከባሪ ሲመታ ፣ ድንጋይ ሲወረወርበት ፣ ሲናቅም ሲሰደብም አይተናል። መጀመሪያ ለማስከበር የወጣው ሊከበር ይገባል ። ለውጡ ፣ ትእግስቱ እንዳለ ሆኖ አልገባው ያለው ሰው መቆንጠጥ አለበትና የተፈጠሩ ክፍተቶች አሉ።

እንደመንግስትም እንደህዝብም ዲሞክራሲን መለማመድ በአዎንታ የሚታይ ዘላቂ ግብ መሆኑ እሙን ነው ፣ ሆኖም በመቻል መሀል የሚፈጠሩ አለመቻሎች ዳግም የማይመለሰውን የዜጎችን ህይወት ሊቀጥፍ እንደማይገባውም በበርካቶች ይነሳል ።

ዜጎች የደህነታችንን ይከበር ጥያቄዎች ፣ ከዲሞክራሲ ልምምዱ ጎን ለጎን በአፅንኦት ሊታይ የሚገባው እንደሆነ የሚናገሩት በሚሳኩን ቴፕ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የህግ ትምህርት ቤት ሃላፊና መምህር ሀይሉ ነጋ ናቸው።

ሀይሉ ነጋ ንግግር ዜጎች ላለፉት 2 አመታት መንግስት ደህነታችንን ያስረግጥልን እያሉ ፣ መንግስት ሚናውን እንዲወጣ ሲወቅጡ ሲለምኑ ቆይተዋል። 180 ፣ 200 መቅበር የእለት ተእለት ወሏችን ሁኗል። ወደፊት የምንራመድበት የምናየው ነገር ጥሩ ቢሆንም ፣ ራዲዮችን ጥሩ ቢሆንም ፣ ዛሬ ላይ የምናገኛቸውም ሰዎች ሊያሳስቡን ይገባል።

በኢትዮጵያ በተለያዩ ግዜያት በሚነሱ ግጭቶች ምክንያት ፣ በሚፈፀሙ እና ከተፈፀሙ በኋላ በሚደረጉ የዜጎች ደህንነት የማስጠበቅ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ ጉድለቶች ይስተዋላሉ። የዜጎች የደህንነት ስሜት ጉራማይሌ ሆኖ የሚንፀባቀውም ለዚህ ነው።

የፌዴራል ፖሊስ አልያም የሀገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት አባላት በተሰማሩባቸው ወይም በአቅራቢያቸው በሚገኙ አካባቢዎች ላይ ዜጎች የደህንነት ስሜት ሲኖራቸው በተቃራኒው ሲሆን ደግሞ ስጋት ወስጥ እንደሚወድቁ ነው የኢትዮጵያ ሰብአዊ መብት ኮሚሽነር ዶክተር ዳንኤል በቀለ የሚናገሩት።

ኮሚሽነር ዶክተር ዳንኤል አደጋ ሊከሰት መሆኑን ምልክት ስንመለከት ፖሊስና የፀጥታ ሀይሎች እንዲደርሱልን ጥሪ ስናስተላልፍ በቶሎ ሊደርሱልን አልቻሉም ፣ ወይም የደረሱልን ጉዳት ከደረሰ በኋላ ነው የሚል ይደመጣል አንዳንድ ቦታ ደግሞ የመከላከያ ሰራዊት ፣ የፖሊስ አባላት እየደረሱ ፀጥታ አካላት እየደረሱ ሰዎችን አካባቢን ደህንነት እንደተከላከሉም ደህንነት እንዳሰፈኑም ይታወቃል። መልሶ መረጋጋት የሚሰፍነው እና ወደመደበኛ ስራ ሰው የሚመለሱው በእነዚህ የፀጥታ አካላት አማካኝነት ነው። ግን በአቅም ወሰንነት ፈጥኖ መድረስ ላይ ወይም ከመድረሱ በፊት ደርሶ መከላከል ላይ ገና ብዙ እርምጃ እንደሚቀረን በግልፅ የሚታይ ይመስለኛል።

በሀገሪቱ ከመጣው ለውጥ ጋር ተያይዞ የተለወጡ አሉታዊ የመንግስት ባህሪዎች ትእግስትን የሚሹ መሆናቸው ፣ የህብረተሰቡ የዲሞክራሲ ልምምድ አነስተኛ መሆን የወለዱቸውን ጥቃቶች ተከትሎ የዜጎች ደህንነት ስጋት ላይ ሲወድቅ ተስተዋለል። ስለሆነም አስፈሪ መንግስትነትን ጥሎ ተከባሪ መንግስትነትን የመፍጠር ሂደት በውጥ ሊቃኝ እንደሚገባው ነው በሚሳኩን ቴፕ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የህግ መምህሩ ሀይሉ ነጋ የሚናገሩት።

ሀይሉ ነጋ መንግስት ተወዳጅ ነገር ግን የሚከበር መሆን አለበት ፣ መንግስት አስፈሪ እንዳይሆን ነገር ግን ተከባሪ እንዲሆን አልመደም የሚንቀሳቀሱትን ነገር እደግፈዋለሁ። እኔ የምፈራው መንግስት ፣ አወሬ መንግስት እንዲኖረኝ አልፈልግም ። አወሬ ጋር ለምነህ እንኳን አትቀርበውም። ነገር ግን አንዳንዴ አለመኖርህ እንኳን ጥርጣሬ እስከሚከትህ ድረስ የመንግስት ዝምታ ደስ አይልም። አሁን እኮ ሰው እኮ በገጆራ ነው የሚሞተው ፣ በድንጋይ ፣ በእሳት ነው እየሞተ ያለው ፣ አስቃቂ ግድያ ነው የምናየው።

በሌላ በኩል ኢትዮጵያ ሰፊ ሀገር የመሆኗን ያህል ፣ ብቃት ያለው በቁጥርም በርካት ያለ ፣ እንዲሁም በሙያ ስነምግባር የታነፀ የፀጥታ አስከባሪ ሀይል አለመኖር ለዜጎች ደህንነት አለመጠበቅ አንዱ ጉድለት ተደርጎ ይነሳል። የኢትዮጵያ ሰብአዊ መብት ኮሚሽነር ዶክተር ዳንኤል በቀለ፣ በሀገሪቱ ያለው የፖሊስ ሀይል አቅም ዝቅተኛ በመሆኑ የሀገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት ጭምር ሰላም በማስከበር ስራ ላይ እንዲሰማሩ ተገድዷል ይላሉ።

ዶክተር ዳንኤል የሀገር ውስጥ ዜጎች ሰላምና ደህንነት ሊጠበቅ ይገባ የነበረው በፖሊስ ሀይል አቅም ደረጃ ነው፤ የመከላከያ ሰራዊት ዋነኛ ግዳጃ የሀገርን ዳር ድንበር መጠበቅና ማስከበር ላይ እንዲሁም ሀገር ውስጥ ላይ በጣም ከአቅም በላይ የሆነ አደጋ ሲከሰት ብቻ ነው የሀገር መከላከያ ሰራዊትን የምትጠቀመው። ነገር ግን በኛ ሀገር ሁኔታ የፖሊስ አቅም በጣም ወሰን በመሆኑ ብዙ ቦታ ላይ የፖሊስ አቅምንም የሀገር መከላከያ ሰራዊት አቅምንም በመጠቀም የዜጎችን ደህንነት ለመጠበቅ ጥረት ይደረጋል። በተለይ የመከላከያ ሰራዊት አባላት ብዙ ጥረት ብዙ አስተዋፅኦ አድርገዋል።

የዜጎች ደህንነት ማስጠበቅ የሀገረመንግስት መዋቅር ዋነኛ ግብር እንደመሆኑ ትልቅ ትኩረትን ይሻል። በሀገራቸው ባዳ መሰለው የሚንሸማቀቁ ከቦታ ቦታ ተዘዋወረው መሰራትንም በብርቱ የሚፈሩ ዜጎች የተፈጠሩ እንደሆነ ሀገራዊ ኪሳራው በትልቁ የሚሰላ ነው። መንግስት የዜጎችን ደህንነት ለማስጠበቅ በርካታ ስራዎችን እየሰራ ቢሆንም በቀጣይ መታየት ያለባቸው ጉድለቶች እንዳሉ ነው ባለሙያዎች የሚናገሩት ።

ሀይሉ ነጋ አይደለም ግድያ እስከሚወረን ጆሯችን ጦርነት እስኪመሰል ይቅርና ፣ ከመንግስት የተደበቀ ነገር ሊኖር አይገባም ፣ ጠንካራ ደህንነት ሊኖረው ይገባል ፣ እሳት ከነደደ በኋላ ማጥፋት አላዋጣንም ።

ዶክተር ዳንኤል - የፀጥታ መዋቅር አቅምን በፌዴራልም ሆነ በክልል መስተዳደር ደረጃ በደንብ መገንባት ያስፈልጋል። ይህ አቅም ደግሞ በሙሉ የሙያ ስነምግባር ፣ በሙሉ የሙያ ብቃት ፣ በህጋዊ መንገድ እና ሰብአዊ መብትን ሙሉ በሙሉ በሚያከብር መንገድ ሀላፊነቱን መወጣት የሚችል የፀጥታ አቅም መገንባት መቻል ማለት ነው። ሁለተኛ ከዚህ በፊት ጥቃት የደረሰባቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች ወይም ደግሞ ከሚኖሩበት አካባቢ ለመብት ጥሰት ወይም ለጥቃት ተጋላጭነት ሊኖራቸው ይችላል ተብለው የሚታሰቡ አካባቢዎች እና ሰዎችን አስቀድሞ በማጥናትና ለይቶ በማወቅ የግጭትና የጥቃት ወይም የአደጋ ምልክቶችን በማየት አስቀድሞ ደርሶ መከላከልም ጭምር ነው ስለዚህ የዚህ አይነት ዝግጁነትም ያስፈልጋል ማለት ነው።

ርእሰ- በወሊጋ ዞን ጉሊሶ ወረዳ በንፁህን ላይ የደረሰው ጠቃት

ርዝመት - 4:26

የተላለፈበት ቀን 11/ 2/2020

በኦሮሚያ ክልል ወሊጋ ዞን ጉሊሶ ወረዳ የተፈፀመውን ጥቃት የኢፌዴሪ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ማንነትን መሰረት ያደረገ ብለውታል። ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩ በማህበራዊ የትስስር ገፃቸው ባወጡት ፅሁፍም የኢትዮጵያ ጠላቶች ወይ እኛ እንደሆንን ወይ ሀገር አትኖርም ብለው መነሳታቸውንም ይጠቅሳሉ።

ፋና ብርድካስቲንግ ኮርፖሬት ከዚህ ጋር በተገናኘ ያናገራቸው የአማራ ክልል የብልፅግና ፓርቲ የፖለቲካ ዘርፍ ሀላፊ አቶ አብርሃም አለከኝ እንዳሉት ድርጊቱ የሕዝቦችን አብሮ የመኖር እሴት ለመናድና ሀገር የማፍረስ አላማን የያዙ አካላት የፈፀሙት ነው ብለዋል።

አቶ አብርሃም በተደጋጋሚ እየተፈፀመ ያለ ድርጊት ነው ፣ የአሁኑን ለየት የሚያደርገው እነዚህ ጥቃቱ የተፈፀመባቸው ነዋሪዎች የአንድ አካባቢ ማህበረሰቦች ናቸው ። ለሰብሰባ ተጠሩ ለሰብሰባ ከተጠሩ በኋላ የተፈፀመ ጥቃት እንደሆነ ነው መረጃ እየደረሰን ያለው ። ይህ እንዲህ አይነት መሰል ድርጊት በማንኛውም የሰው ዘር ላይ መፈፀም የሌለበት ድርጊት ነው። ጥፋት ስላለባቸው ወይም በደል ስለተገኘባቸው ሳይሆን ድርጊቱን የሚፈፀመው አካል አቅዶ እና አሰቦ ነው እየፈጸመ ያለው ግን እነዚህ የሕብረተሰብ ክፍሎች የሚኖሩባቸው አስተዳደር በራሱ ላይ የተፈፀመ ጥቃት እንደሆነ ተረድቶ የዜጎችን አጠቃላይ ክብር አጠቃላይ ስብእና ማስከበር ይኖርበታል የሚል እምነት ነው ያለኝ። በአጠቃላይ ከሰው ልጅ ፣ የሰው አእምሮ ካለው ፍጡር የሚጠበቅ ድርጊት አይደለም ፣ በጣም ልብ የሚሰብር ድርጊት ነው ብሎ መስበር ይቻላል።

የጥፋት ሀይሎቹም በተደጋጋሚ ጥቃትም የንፁህንን ህይወት እየነጠቁ ናቸው። ትናንት የተፈፀመው ድርጊት ደግሞ የተቀናጀ እና ህዝብን በህዝብ ላይ ለማስነሳት የታቀደበት ነው ይላሉ። በዜጎች ላይ የደረሰው ጥቃትም ልብ የሚሰብር ነበር ብለዋል። የፖለቲካ ዘርፍ ሀላፊው እንዳሉትም በአንድ ስፍራ ትፈለጋላችሁ ተብለው የተገኙት ሰዎች ላይ የተፈፀመው ይህ ድርጊት ህዝብን ለመበተን ሀገርን ለመበተን እና የሀገርን የለውጥ ሂደት የማደናቀፍ የሽብር ተግባር መሆኑም አንስተዋል ። ማንነት

መሰረት ያደረገ ጥቃት ለመሆኑ ደግሞ ጥቃት ፈፃሚዎቹ ድርጊቱን አረመኔያዊ በሆነ መልኩ ብሄርን ላይተዉ በንፁህን ላይ ተግባሩን መፈፀማቸዉ ነዉ ብለዋል።

አቶ አብርሃም - የተቀናጀ ጥቃት ነዉ ብሎ መወሰድ ነዉ ማለት ይቻላል። የተቀናጀ ጥቃት ነዉ የምንለዉ ታልሞና ታቅዶ የሚፈፀም መሆኑን የምንረዳዉ ዝም ብሎ አልፎ አልፎ አይደለም ፣ ድንገት የሆነ ነገር ይፈፀማል ፣ አሳዛኝ ነገር ይሰራሉ በዛ ላይ የጠመሰረተ ጥቃት እንዲፈፀም ነዉ እየተደረገ ያለዉ። በተለይ የአሁኑን ጥቃት ለየት የሚያደርገዉ ትፈለጋላችሁ ብሎ አንድ ቦታ እንዲከማቹ ካደረጉ በኋላ የተፈፀመ ጥቃት ከመሆኑ አኳያ በተበተነ መንገድ ድንገተኛ ጥቃት ነዉ ተብሎ ሊወሰድ አይችልም። የነዚህ ሰዎች አለማ ሀገር መበተን ህዝብ መበተን ነዉ ፣ ለህዝብ ቁመናል ወይም ለሀገር ቁመናል ከሚል አካል ወይም ደግሞ የምንወክለዉ ጉዳይ አለን ከሚል አካል የሚጠበቅ ድርጊት ሳይሆን ፣ የሰዉ አእምሮ ካለዉ ከማንኛዉም ጤነኛ አስተሳሰብ የሚጠበቅ ድርጊት ነዉ ብሎ ማሰብ አይቻልም ። በእኔ እምነት ይሄ አላማ ሀገር ማፍረስ ሀገር መበተን ካልሆነ በስተቀር ሌላ አላማ ይኖረዋል የሚል እምነት የለኝም።

የኢትዮጵያ ብሄር ብሄረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ይህንን ድርጊት በአንድነት ሆነዉ ሊያወግዙትና ጥቃት ከተፈፀመባቸዉ ዜጎች ጎን እንዲቆሙም ጠይቀዋል አቶ አብርሃም ። አላማዉ የብሄር ግጭት በኢትዮጵያ ወስጥ በመፍጠር በሀገሪቱ ወስጥ አለመረጋጋትን ማንገስና ዳግም ወደሰልጣን ለመወጣት የሚደረግ መዳከር ነዉ ብለዉታል ሀላፊዉ ። የሕዝቡን ቁጣን በመጠቀም የራሳቸዉን ጥቅም ማስጠበቅ መሆኑም ይታወቃል ነዉ ያሉት።

አቶ አብርሃም በአጠቃላይ ግን በድርጊቱ ወስጥ ያሉት አካላት ማንም ይሁን ማን መጀመሪያ ተጠያቂ መሆን አለባቸዉ የሚል እምነት አለኝ። በእኔ እምነት በከፊተኛ ደረጃ እርምጃ መወሰድ አለበት። እሹሩና የምንለዉ የጥፋት ሀይል መኖር የለበትም። አንድ ቀን ሁለት ቀን ፣ አንድ ወር ሁለት ወር በሰጠነዉ መጠን ግፍና በደሉን እያበዛ እየጨመረ ነዉ እየሄደ ያለዉ ። አሁን አሁን ተገማች ባልሆነ መንገድ እንደዉም በቁጥጥር ስር ሊዉል አይችልም በሚሰብል ነባራዊ ሁኔታ ህሊናዉ ሁኔታ ነዉ ችግር እየተፈጠረ ያለዉ ። እና በእኔ እምነት እነዚህ የሞቱ ሰዎች ወንድሞቻችን እህቶቻችን እናቶቻችን አባቶቻችን ናቸዉ ለአካባቢዉ ማህበረሰብ ቤተሰቦች ናቸዉ ፣ በትዳር ተሳስረዋል ፣ ተጋምደዋል። የአንድ ቤተሰብ ሰዎች ናቸዉ ፣ ለአሮሞ ህዝብ ህዝቡ ነዉ ለደቡብ ህዝብ ህዝቡ ነዉ፣ የሁላችንም ህዝቦች ስለሆኑ ህዝባችንን በመጠበቅ ተልእኮ ወስጥ ሁላችንም አንድ ሆነን የጠላትን ሀይል ከምንጨፍ ማድረቅ አለብን ። መንግስትና ፓርቲ ደግሞ የአንበሳዉን ድርሻ ወስዶ በሀላፊነት ጉዳዩን መቋጨት አለበት የሚል ሀሳብ ነዉ ያለኝ።

የአማራ ክልል የብልፅግና ፓርቲ የፖለቲካ ዘርፍ ሀላፊዉ አቶ አብርሃም አለከኝ እንዳሉትም መንግስት በእነዚህ ላይ ተጨባጭ እርምጃ ለመወሰድ እየሰራ መሆኑን ተናግረዋል ። ህዝቡም ድርጊቱን በማዉገዝ አንድነቱን ጠብቆ የድርጊቱን ፈፃሚዎች አጋልጦ ለፍትህ አደባባይ ማቅረብ ይኖርበታል። በአነግ ሽኔና በደጋፊ ሀይሎቹ በተፈፀመዉ ድርጊት ህዝብን ስሜታዊ በማድረግ ወደሌላ እልቂት እንዲያመራ ከሚቀሰቅሱ አካላት ታቅቦ በእርጋታ ሀገርን በማረጋጋት ሂደት ወስጥም የድርሻዉን እንዲወጣ ጠይቀዋል። ሀላፊዉ በንፁህን ዜጎች ህልፈት የተሰማቸዉን ጥልቅ ሀዘን ገልፀዋል።

