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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION

**AN INVESTIGATION OF CONTENT DIVERSITY IN THE ETHIOPIAN
MEDIA NEWS: THE CASE OF ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY**

BY

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**An investigation of content diversity in the Ethiopian media news: the case of
Ethiopian News Agency**

By

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degree of Master's of Arts in Journalism and Communication**

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Addis Ababa University

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Getnet Alamir entitled “An investigation of content diversity in the Ethiopian media news: The case of Ethiopian News Agency” and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Masters of Arts in Journalism and Communication complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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I, the under signed candidate declare that this thesis entitled of “An investigation of content diversity in the Ethiopian media news: the case of Ethiopian News Agency” is my original work. I assured that all the literatures used as a reference has been accredited to the author both in the text and reference parts of the study.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBRIVATIONS

AFP	Agense France Press
AP	Associated Press
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
ENA	Ethiopian News Agency
EPA	Ethiopian Press Agency (EPA).
NIEO	New International Economic Order
NWICO	New World Information and Communication Order
OAU	Organization of African Union
PR	Public Relation Practitioner
SNNP	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples
SRS	Systematic random Sampling
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientfic and Cultural Organization
UPI	United Press International
WIC	Walta Information Center

Operational definitions

- A. Geographical coverage: it is the news stories produced from the geographical limit of the nine regions and the two city administrations of the country.
- B. Diversity of content: these are diversified issues and topics reported by the Agency.
- C. Numbers of Sources: it is the numbers of individuals being interviewed per news.
- D. Types of news sources: These are the news sources belongingness to a profession or parts of a society, like PR, ordinary citizens and officials.

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ABSTARCT

An investigation of content diversity in the Ethiopian Media News: the Case of the Ethiopian News Agency.

Getnet Alamir

The purpose of this study is to investigate content diversity in the Ethiopian media news. In order to investigate this diversity, in terms of content, geographical coverage, number of sources and types of news sources, the research attempted to see the stories of five hundred five (505) news items. While quantitative research method was employed for the study, the five hundred five news stories were taken by using systematic random sampling technique. So as to see how these diversities are treated in the Ethiopian media news, literatures related to the topic under study are consulted. Additionally, agenda setting theory is used here as a theoretical framework for the study.

The findings depicted that there are regional news coverage disparities. While 40.4 percent of the news stories generated from Addis Ababa, only 0.6 percent of the news stories were generated from Benshangul Gumuz. In relation to content diversity, even though many news topics are touched up on by the news Agency, societal issues, which comprises 16.8 percent of the total news topics are the most frequently covered issues of the Agency. The study revealed that 41 percent of the news stories were produced from official sources. And 23.6 percent of the news stories that comprises the majority of the news items were produced out of a single news source. Regarding to the Agency's treatment of diversified views and opinions also the study discovered that, diversity of opinions and views are not adequately entertained by the Agency.

Finally the study tried to suggest the ways how ENA can proportionally cover all regions of the country and recommend the Agency to come up with diversified opinions and views both its news sources and contents

Chapter one: Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

In a diversified world, diversity is a spice and a color in all the times. Not only in a worldwide perspective, a continent and a nation, even in a family we all are diversified. Our color is not the same. Our thought and perceptive of situations and things are different as well. Everyone has ideas to be told probably different from others in the same happening. Whenever all these things happened, mass media organizations take the upper hand of the share in entertaining of these diversified opinions. In this regard, Chriesman (2004) said that not only news contents, even working places of any kind has to entertain diversity in their working environment. According to the scholar, these procedures have to be part of the journalists' role in a community. "It's also part of our job to cover the whole community. Journalists understand the importance of incorporating diverse voices in their stories. But the "easy path," though an incorrect one, is too often to rely on traditional sources who in some cases don't reflect the community. Diversity in coverage should be an everyday part of our newscasts, not something reserved for special months or events" (Chriesman, 2004, p.7).

In order to fill these roles of the media, news agencies are an important input to the media stations. In a number of ways, the news agencies are more capable of covering diversified news contents and areas.

Compared to the magnitude and scale of the media houses news coverage, the news agencies have better opportunities to cover the large parts of the geographic areas that they are operating. These platforms help the news agencies to come up with diversified, sources, news issues, angels and contents.

According to UNESCO's report, there are national news agencies in about 120 sovereign countries and territories. The report also stated that there are some 40 countries with no national news agencies. Even if there are these much numbers of news agencies operating in these countries, the dominant ones are Reuters, AFP, United Press International (UPI) and AP. And the way these big international news agencies coverage of the third world countries has raised

questions. The questions were highly related with the way how these giant media institutions represent the third world countries in their news reports.

Even if, the above UNESCO report said nothing about the Ethiopian News Agency and the agency established before the establishment of the OAU, it might be considered among the few news agencies operating by African countries.

In Ethiopian context, the Ethiopian News Agency has a better access than of the country's media houses to cover many parts of the country. The Agency has 35 branch offices in the country. These branch offices help the agency to reach to the many parts of the county that other media houses cannot reached. Because, in many of the times, staff reporters of media houses are doing their news gathering in the surrounding areas where that media houses are stationed. For instance, a news reporter working for the Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation may not frequently go to the other remote regions of the country. But, ENA can give such coverage of any kinds since it has at least one permanent reporter in all the regions of the country.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Ethiopia is a home of diversified society in a numbers of ways: in terms of language, religion, culture, political outlooks, and other backgrounds. All in all, the country is accommodating heterogeneous societies. This means that, media institutions of the country have varied audiences. These diversified audiences demand diversified news contents. These diversified audiences want to hear their stories on the media either in the form of news, program or documentaries. From all the genres of the media formats, the news format is the most frequent genres of journalism to have majority of the air time in broadcast and majority of the spaces in print.

News agencies play an important role in the collections of this news stories. As Fleming calls it, news agencies are like a blanket (Fleming, 2006, p.15). In a blanket, there is no part of a bed left uncovered. It is to mean that, the news agencies as well have to cover all parts of a territory and all potential news stories. If it is so, do the news media are covering what they supposes to cover? Besides, like that of the geographical coverage, audiences prefer to see varieties of news contents in the media. Audiences aspire to see varieties of news angels and issues appeared on their television and radio sets and on magazines and news papers. Do media institutions are

feeding these needs of the audiences? It is known that every media organization has its own regional news desk and city editors. The reason behind this fact is that every part of a nation, as well as a continent, has to be covered with the latest varieties of news topics and contents that surround it. In order to do so, media organizations assigned their correspondents in many parts of the world.

Particularly in Ethiopia and in many developing nations at large, covering all directions of a country by staff reporters is quite impossible. In order to fill this gap, media organizations subscribe to news agencies. And news agencies are there to gather, edit and disseminate all local, national and international happenings to their subscribers.

In this regard, ENA is feeding many of the news outlets to local as well as the international media outlets. In order to do this, the agency has opened 35 regional bureaus around the country.

Putting all these facts into consideration, the researcher has tried to see the agency's diversified news contents and opinions as well as the geographic coverage of the country. In doing so, the researcher tried to see how much the Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) is giving news coverage to all regions of the country and the treatment of diversified contents and opinions in its daily news coverage of an issue.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate diversity of content in the Ethiopian media news in regard to the Ethiopian News Agency.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. To assess the extent of regional states and the two city administrations representation by ENA's news coverage.
2. To examine to what extent the agency entertains diversified opinions and ideas in its news stories.
3. To investigate what kinds of news contents are repeatedly reported.
4. To point out ways of covering diversified news contents from all directions of the county.

1.4. Research questions

1. To what extent regions are represented by ENA news coverage?
2. To what extent the agency entertains diversity of opinion?
3. What are the news contents repeatedly reported by the agency?
4. What are the ways of covering all areas of the country with diversified news contents?

1.5. Significance of the study

This study helps both the media practitioners and the media institutions to know which parts of the country are, getting more news coverage and, less represented by the news Agency. Besides, it shed light to the Agency and the media practitioners how they are entertaining diversity of opinions and contents in their news converge. Once the Agency is aware of this, it becomes ready to cover many other parts of the country in its news gathering process.

This study is significant for policy makers as well. Policy makers, particularly working with the media industry could help from the study since it helps them to see the gaps happened between the theory and the practical aspects of the profession.

The other importance is journalism and communication teaching institutions can use this study as a reference of teaching material whenever they have issues related to diversity of news coverage. Besides, other researchers and fellow students can use this study as of a reference to their study.

1.6. Scope of the study

The diversity of news coverage, particularly, regional news coverage, news contents, variety of sources of news and diversity of opinions and views are the scope of this study.

Under the diversity of the regional news coverage, the research tried to see how all the country's regional states and the two city administrations are getting news coverage. Regarding to the news contents, the research attempted to see the news contents of agriculture, economy, social, health, politics, justice, education, entertainment, environment and others. In relation to variety of sources as well, numbers of sources per news and what kinds of news sources are frequently appeared on the news were parts of the study. Concerning to diversity of views and opinions, the research endeavored to see how diversified ideas are entertained by ENA news stories.

While the aforementioned scopes are what the study tried to look for, the scope where the study conducted is the Ethiopian News Agency, particularly the Agency Amharic news desk. Five hundred five Amharic News stories collected by ENA from July 8/2017 up to December 8/2018 are the scopes of the research.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The country's situation during the study time limited the researcher to come up with a clear representative sample news stories. In order to minimize this limitation, samples are taken from six months news stories. Because, in some of these months, there was a proportional calm and stability that can help the News Agency to gather its news stories freely.

1.8. Organizations of the thesis

This study is organized into five chapters. Among the five chapters, the first chapter gives a background and introduction to the study. In this chapter, the researcher tries to give an introduction and background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the scope of the study, limitations of the study, and finally organizations of the study.

The second chapter is about the related literature reviews. Here, the researcher has tried to put literatures related to the topic under study and puts the research theoretical frame work.

The third chapter deals with the research methodology. In this chapter also, the researcher attempted to give details of information how the research is going to be conducted. The way how samples are selected, how the data is going to be gathered and finally how the collected data is presented and analyzed has been discussed in this chapter of the study.

The fourth chapter is data presentation and analysis. Here, the collected data are presented and analyzed accordingly.

The conclusion and recommendations parts of the study are placed in the last chapter, which is chapter five.

Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature

2.1. Introduction

In this part of the study, the researcher endeavored to present, literatures related to the concepts of the study under taken. Hence, the chapter tried to give detailed introductions to the issues of diversity and content, dimensions of media diversity and standards of media diversity. In the second part of the chapter, issues related to the news agencies are presented. Regarding the news agencies, the international news agencies, their worldwide news coverage and the flow of information are presented. Besides, the Ethiopian news agencies and their role in the national news agenda have been discussed. Finally, the research theoretical framework which is the agenda setting theory and its relation to the study are presented in the chapter.

2.2. Diversity in media context

Diversity in the context of mass media can be seen from different perspectives. It can be seen from the perspective of diversified media outlets. It includes the existence of different media outlets in a country. The availability of heterogeneous newspaper and magazine, the existence of diversified radio and television stations can be considered as diversity in terms of the channel.

The other elements of diversity is when there is diversified audiences to a given media institution. These audiences can be diversified in terms of age, geographical background, ethnic, language and culture.

Mass media can be diversified in contents as well. The broadcasting or printing of diversified topics and issues in media in broadcast or print media can be considered as diversity of content. “Media diversity is the extent to which an array of representations of individuals or social groups are being presented and the degree to which a multiplicity of voices are being heard or reflected” (Luther et al, 2012, p.15).

2.2.1. Diversity considerations in the media

In the media industry, diversity can be seen from different angles. As Mcquails clearly stated, there are channel diversities, audience or receiver diversities and content diversities. Regarding to channel diversity, the scholar mentioned that, any independent mass media institutions like newspaper, radio and television stations can be consider as channel diversity. Whenever there are more channels with a different kind, there will be a more diversity on it. There criteria to

differentiate the one from the other might be, the type of control and ownership like public or private, chain or independent. Periodicity, that means their time of publication or transmission. The type of the medium, that is print, audio or audiovisual. And audience diversity is all about a reader or viewer of a given media outlet. Here alone, audiences' diversity can be seen from different directions. Their age, gender, politics place of residence, educational background, tastes and preferences are some of the things that make these audiences diversified.

The final one is the diversity of the content. According to Mcquail (1995), diversity of content can be seen from different perspectives. One is when the media outlets sent it to the audience and the other one is when the audiences receive it. The former can be seen by the numbers of contents a media outlet can have. This includes contents like news, programs, entertainments, and advertisements a given media can have in its publication or a broadcast. Besides to all the above contents, one can differentiate the media content in a format or variety of its genre. When audiences receive it from the media outlets also can be called diversity of content as received (Mcquail). This one refers the size of a diversified audience that a publication or a broadcast media reaches to an audience.

Other scholars like Teshager also argued that diversity of content can be achieved by the media whenever the media institutions entertained the diversified nature of the community. "Diversity of content emanates when the media entertains the differences of ideas and thoughts in a community. Besides, reporting of the diversified ideas and thoughts as well as showing of the diversified cultural and social realities of a community is promoting the constitutional values of the citizens' freedom of expression. And mass media institutions are among the places that we can reflect the communities' diversified reality" (Teshager, 2004, p.11).

As Shoemaker & Reese (1996) explains, Content is the complete quantitative and qualitative range of verbal and nonverbal information distributed by the mass media. It is anything audiences watch from their television, listen from their radio set and read from their newspapers and magazines. The quantitative range of information includes those attributes of media content that can be measured or counted, like the numbers of seconds a television story lasts or the number of column inches a newspaper story uses. Besides to all these things, we can count the number of stories about a particular country or region that appear within a given time period or

the number of women who appear in advertisements. The number of situation comedies broadcast in the last ten years or five years.

Chantler & Stewart (2009), made it clear that, even if there is no definitive argument about what makes the best news content, there is one consideration that needs to be taken by media institutions. Whenever media organizations think about their content, they have to put two things in consideration, which says, what is new and different in their story. The scholars said, “As a general rule, go with a story that affects people. In the end, it is all about balance and judgment” (Chantler & Stewart, 2009:50).

As has been said above, even if there is no a clear-cut formula of news contents, Chantler & Stewart (2009) noted that many of the UK commercial radio stations are influenced by the traditional news values of the BBC while selecting their contents. They give priorities to their stories on subjects as crime, health, education, transport, economy and the environment.

2.2.2. Dimensions of media diversity

So as to measure the diversified natures and representativeness of the media contents and outlets, communication scholars have pinpointed dimensions of diversity. For instance, Riem cited in Mcquail (1995), has identified the following four dimensions of diversity.

Format and issues: essentially referring to differences of media function, such as entertainment, information, education, and others.

Content: in relation to diversified views, opinions and topics of information and news which are presented are reflected by the media institutions.

Persons and groups: essentially access, but also representation. Are anyone and any group of a different community accessing all kinds of the media outlets and are all they represented by the media that they are watching, listening and reading?

Geographical coverage and relevance: it is all about the geographical coverage of the media organization and the relevance of the contents reported and programmed by the media institutions.

Added to the above dimensions of diversity, the following three alternative dimensions are also put in place by Mcquail. These are the political dimension, the geographical dimension and the social or cultural dimension of diversity.

The political dimension: according to media scholars, the idea of political diversity is rooted in different conflicting interests that are seeking public expression. Peoples in the political arena need the media for their popular support. And nowadays the media is playing its crucial role in this regard. During an election, it's through these media outlets that the political parties are making familiar their candidates, parties and manifestos to their supposed voters and peoples at large. "Contending parties and politicians use mass media to recruit and keep voter support by presenting themselves and their policies in a favorable light, through information, argument and image presentation. A strong version of political diversity is one in which each significant party has its own set of media serving its own loyal followers. Political diversity often extends to cover other controversial matters in society, including labor and economic conflict, moral and legal issues, women's rights, the environments debate and others" Mcquail,1995,p.150).

The geographical dimension: the scholar stated that like that of social structure, geographical differentiation has always been a key principle of media structure.

"The boundaries of audiences and of media markets are often identified geographically. Differences of geography may also coincide with ethnic, religious or language differences within the national society. Neighborhood, community, town or region usually calls for their town communication channels in order to serve local needs, as well as to help integration into the wider society"(Mcquail,1995,p.151).

Thus according to his argument, media institutions which are installed to serve many of their geographical areas are commonly expected to meet certain criteria of structure provision and performance. The scholar advised all of them to be locally owned and controlled to provide news and comment about local events and to have independent competing channels within that particular geographical area. Those locally stationed have to serve their local institutions, their politics, educational system, administration and many other issues and events of their locality has to be covered by themselves. Besides to these, they have to serve as channels of expression of local cultures. They have to be an alternative voice of their community for the outside world.

“Local media should also provide alternative access opportunities as well as a variety of content for audiences. Where there is real geographical diversity, media serving different areas should also be noticeably different in content and the national media which are installed to reflect and serve a national society should give adequate attention to all regions” (Mcquail, 199,p.151).

The social /cultural dimension: media scholars argued that diversity requirements are not only politics and geography. Particularly, where societies are wide open and heterogeneous, there are also many other varying kinds and salience. Among others are religion, ethnicity, language and social class (Mcquail, 1995).

The scholar advised media owners that, a larger view of social and cultural pluralism has to recognize the potential significance of subcultural differences based on gender, generation and many kinds of special interest, which may be important to peoples themselves. Not only the media institutions but, governments of these media institutions also have to give a particular attention for these diversified societies. Unless that particular media or country is excluding one part of its community. “While the media market may provide adequately for the normal range of social class differences, the least socially integrated and the poorest sectors of society are likely to be excluded from the main range of diversity provision, for economic reasons”.

Besides to all these things, pluralistic mass media can contribute to diversity in the following three main ways: by reflecting differences in a society, by giving access to different points view and finally by offering a wide range of choice.

2.2.3. Standards of media diversity

The well-known communication scholar Denis Mcquail on his book *media performance: mass communication and the public interest* have mentioned the following three standards of media diversity. These are diversity as reflection, diversity as access and diversity as more channels and choice for the audience.

Diversity as a reflection: according to the scholar, any pluralistic mass media organizations are expected to represent and reflect the existing differences of culture, opinion and social conditions in a society. Societies who are different and varied in many ways love to see the media when it reflects their uniqueness both in its structure and content.

Diversity as access: Whenever the media channels make themselves available, diversified voices and interests which make up the society can speak to the wider community of their own cultures, opinions, and views through these channels. According to Mcquail (1995), it is only by these kinds of accesses that critical, oppositional and deviant voices which are essential to change and to choice can be heard. Access to these media can also help peoples to communicate among themselves. This one is especially helpful whenever there are subgroup members of a community who are widely scattered. The scholar argued that all these things of the media can promote cohesion among peoples. In order to acquire this access effectively, there are also conditions which need to be fulfilled. These are freedom to speak out, effective opportunity to speak (the existence of a sufficient number of independent and different channels), autonomy, or adequate self-control over media access opportunities (Mcquail, 1995).

Diversity as more channels and choice for the audience: Mcquail (1995), argued that whenever choices are increasing, the quality of the service increases together. He symbolizes it with that of the consumption goods. For consumers (audiences) it represents greater freedom, a variety or range of products or services available to them, essentially the diversity of formats and contents. Besides to these, the existing choice to the audience can be seen as making of other opinions, information, cultural forms and ways of living more available, contributing to social change, enjoyment and to the interest of social and cultural life.

2.2.4. Diversity of content as freedom

Any media has to promote diversity, particularly diversity of expression and opinion and culture. It can be done by maximizing opportunities for media freedom or by way of intervention in the marketplace (Mcquail, 1995). For instance, the aforementioned writer witnessed that; countries are promoting the idea of the diversity of content and media outlets in order to guarantee their citizens freedom of expression and of to build a democratic society. According to Mcquail, the American Federal Congress on Communication policy of media regulation has placed two headings to promote diversity. These two headings are: the one placed for the media outlets to maximize the consumer choice and the other one is serving the public interest by ensuring an appropriate range of service from broadcasting and fairness in giving access and attention to opposed political groups and views.

According to the scholar, in order to grantee the public's right of receiving diversified media content and freely exercise the citizen's democratic rights, the American Supreme Court had issued the right of receiving diversified views for the audience to get access to social, political aesthetic, moral and other ideas and experiences.

Mcquail on his book *media performance: mass communication and the public interest* argued that diversity of media program content, accessible to all segments of the audience must be established and safeguarded by every nation and every media outlets as a sign of freedom of expression to their people and audience. According to his statement, many of the European countries have guaranteed program content diversity in their media policy. The writer mentioned three European countries experience in order to show their stance on the issue of media and program content diversity. While one is Britain, the other two are Canada and Netherlands. According to him, the Britain media policy has sought to promote diversity on a broad front. Here, the Britain media policy doesn't see the idea of diversity from the perspective of political balance and regional representation alone. Rather, the media policy insisted media outlets to provide a full coverage of different cultural tastes, minority access and encouraging of alternative forms of financing and control. Regarding the Canada case, the author stated that the country media policy insisted for the media to serve the multicultural society. Whereas, in the Netherlands, media program content needs to be diversified in its religious, political, social and cultural coverage. "The key clause in successive Dutch broadcasting laws states the requirement that any group claiming access as a broadcaster has to show that it represents some distinct and significant political, religious or philosophical stream which is currently in the society"(Mcquail,1995,p.143).

Communication and mass media Scholars argued that the issue of diversity can be considered not only an end by itself; rather it can serve as a means to securing other benefits. Their argument stands from the point that in order to have the freedom of expression among individuals and groups in the media there needs to be a significant degree of media diversity and pluralism. A survey conducted by the Gallup organization (cited in Mcquail) in 1986 asked the respondents what is freedom of the press for them. In this survey, more than 60 percent of the respondents have said that whenever the public hears and reads all points of the views from a diversified angel, there is freedom of the press.

Besides, having diversified media contents is helpful for resolving social conflict and for the promotion of social peace (Mcquail, 1995). The argument is that, if the controversial issues and opposing viewpoints are presenting in diversified media content, it can serve as a form of tolerance in entertaining of diversified opinions and solutions to the problem. “Without the possibility of pluralistic solutions, many conflicts could not be resolved. In general, media diversity contributes to social order by promoting free expressions of discontent or disagreement and by offering pathways to compromise” Mcquail, 1995, p.144).

2.2.5. Media representation

Media representation is how media represent the content of a news or program and of a community of a different kind. Newbold et al (2002) say that the way members of a society see themselves, how they are viewed and even treated by others is determined to a great extent by their media representation. Further, than to this, the scholars define the word representation as follows “Representation refers to the process by which signs and symbols are made to convey certain meanings. Importantly, this term refers to the signs and symbols that claim to stand for, or re-present, some aspect of 'reality', such as objects, people, groups, places, events, social norms, cultural identities and so on. These representations may be constructed in any medium and are an essential feature of social life” (Newbold, 2002, p.260). Media representation can be seen in a variety of angles. It can be seen from the perspective of class, race, ethnicity, geography, and gender. According to the scholars, among all these angels of media representation, the issue of gender is the most widely studied area of media representation.

A national news organization has to be an organization of the whole people of the nation. In this regard, the news media has to be the voice of both the minority and the majority. “Almost all ethnic minorities need and expect sympathetic treatment in established mass media and would like to be able to speak, on their own terms, to the majority, by way of established mass media” (Mcquail,1995,p.265). In particular, media representation might be seen how the media portray, reflect, filter and negotiate the real world (Newbold et al, 2002). According to the scholars, how the media represents the world is often expressed through the use of terms such as ideology or bias. While media instructions represent a given reality or situations, there are certain processes to be passed by. These are selection, exclusion, and inclusion. The authors noted that selection is inherent from the stage of initial perception through to decisions about what aspects of a program

or news to focus on and from whose points of view. The process of production extends to decisions about the kinds of evidence that will be used, the style of expression, and all the processes of selection in media are driven by an awareness of constraints of time, resources, money, and imagination. Based on this argument, these writers are saying that media institutions are dramatic examples of the real world. “In this respect, the media are merely dramatic examples of the ways in which our own everyday non-mediated representations of 'reality' are subject to similar processes of selection and interpretation” (Newbold et al, 2002, p.31).

In many of the times, media either over-represent or under-represent demography, geographies news sources and topic and other content of news coverage. The study of media content representation has its own patterns inside. According to Shoemaker & Reese (1996) individuals whom audiences are looking in the media, their personal character, the social system they came from, the behaviors they exhibit, their representation in relation to others in a society can be patterned in one of the following categories. These patterns of representation are:

Political bias: as scholars noted political bias of news representation occurred when the news become partisan or ideologically biased. In the words of Shoemaker & Reese “political bias is a systematic tendency to favor one side or position over another”. Here alone the scholars have identified four types of news bias. These biases are:

Partisanship: it includes contents such as editorial endorsements of a political candidate, opinion columns, access slots in television or radio, and advertisements. In these cases, the content is openly and intentionally partisan.

Propaganda: propaganda bias of content is also an intentional partisan. What makes it different from partisanship is that its purpose is to remain hidden. Because of this, it is hard to identify once it gets into the news. Public relation efforts or disinformation floated by government officials are some of the examples.

Unwitting bias: These biases of the media representation are open and unintended. These include the deliberate selection of topics or parts of a country that are considered newsworthy.

Ideological bias: these are unintended yet hidden bias and they are embedded in texts. Since they are the enumeration of items selected in particular categories does not reveal the underlying ideology, it is difficult to demonstrate them with content analysis techniques.

Behaviors: it is how the media affects the individual audience behavior. The study how media contents shape and reshape the behaviors of peoples especially children.

Deviance: it is how media portrait individuals by showing them to the audience. The media give importance to some people and groups by portraying them frequently and in a powerful position and marginalizing others by ignoring them or presenting them less advantageously. Sometimes media outlets over report by exaggerating the seriousness of events, the violence that occurred and the damage occurred.

News sources and topic: it is about the common names, the diversity of views expressed and other activities in the news. Coming to the sources, we have the known and the unknown sources. The known sources consist of incumbent presidents, presidential candidates, leading federal officials, state and local officials and others are some of the known sources of the news. Whereas, the unknown sources that the media is portraying to the audiences are peoples whom the audiences are not watching them repeatedly. While these are the sources of the news, some of the activities of the news are government decisions, proposals ceremonies, violent and nonviolent protests, crimes, scandals disasters, and investigations.

Geographic patterns: it is the coverage of areas in population. According to earlier studies conducted in different countries, some areas of the country are over-represented while other areas of the same country are underrepresented (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996, p.60).

Demographic patterns: it is a matter of over or under representation of coverage of peoples and their roles in relative to the real world distribution.

These days few media corporations and owners are controlling the world information system. Companies like the Walt Disney, News Corporation, Time Warner and many another film, news, and communication industries are dominating the global communication arena and they are making the rest of the world to be only their listener. And all these dominations of the western media are placing its cultural consequences of the West's long exercised control through these

western media systems (Morley& Robins, 1995). Above all what is wrong with these media corporations is the way they represent the ‘outside’ world which is a world whom they think developing, blacks and minorities.

2.3. News agencies

News agencies can also be called in a variety of names. Whenever we say Press agencies, press associations, wire services or news services all these are to mean news agencies. These are organizations responsible with the gathering, writing and distributing of news and programs from around the nation or the worldwide to their subscribers. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television broadcasters are the main subscribers of the news agencies (News Agency, 2017). Besides to these media outlets, sometimes governmental and nongovernmental institutions and organizations subscribe to it for their website and organizational publications. According to the above source, all the media organizations are highly dependent on the news agencies. Not only small media organizations, even those with extensive newsgathering resources of their own are using news from the agencies. Ferguson (2005) noted that Commercial media organizations receive a considerable amount of their news from wire services, organizations such as the AP, UPI, Reuters, and the New York Times News Service. The scholar added that Wire services provide news around the clock from all over the world. No media institution is fully equipped to cover the world by itself, so newspapers and broadcast outlets subscribe to news agencies that provide this news and programs for them.

2.3.1. The birth of news agencies

As can be seen from the introductory part of the study, a number of factors had played a vital role in the development of the news agencies. Among these factors, Thussu (2000), noted that the beginning of the newspaper industry has played a significant role in the development of international telegraph networks, to be able to exploit the rapid increase in demand for news especially the financial information required to conduct international commerce. Other scholars like Watt & Allan (2013) also are saying that what contributed to the development of the news agency is the need for trade information communication. According to these scholars, the need for communication born telegraph and the development of telegraph paves the way for news agencies development. Again, Thussu (2000) said that the establishment of the news agencies

was the most important development in the newspaper industry of the nineteenth century. The growth of these wire service agencies has alerted the process of national and international news dissemination process. Here when Thussu's idea goes along with the idea of Watt & Allan, he said that "the increasing demand among business clients for commercial information on the issue of businesses, stocks, currencies, commodities, and harvests ensured that news agencies grew both in power and reach" Thussu, 2000,p.31). Other scholars like Atabek, also stated that the need for trade-related news from the financier had contributed a lot to the flourishing of the news agencies.

"The needs of financiers and commercial entrepreneurs to obtain economic news about other financial centers, on the one hand, the requirements of the governments to find information about the developments, mainly political, in foreign countries or from the regions within the vast imperial boundaries, on the other, determined the establishment of the news agencies in these countries" (Atabek,1996,p.2).

Thussu (2000) noted that the big international news agencies were founded in the middle of the nineteenth century. The today's AFP and the then The French Havas Agency was founded in 1835. Whereas, the US agency AP, the German agency Wolff and the British Reuters were founded in 1848, 1849 and 1851 respectively.

Thussu (2000) made it clear that Reuters was the first global news agency which makes commercial and financial information coverage in its specialty. But Havas was combining information and advertising together. Regarding their funding, Havas, Wolff, and Reuters were subsidized by their governments.

2.3.2. Coverage of the news agencies

A study conducted in 1985 from 29 countries finding showed that many of the international news flow was dominated by politics. And the news was predominantly flowing from the northern to the southern hemisphere. According to Allan (2010), these reports showed that both international and domestic political news was dominating the news flow during the time of the study. Then news of military, defense, and economics which accounted the main news stories were following the then political news flow. Besides to these, Allan (2010) noted that political figures were found dominating the news. The study added that while news of the developing world was

relatively scarce in the international news flow, the United States and Western Europe were existing in the study becoming as the consistent newsmakers in all parts of the world.

There is no doubt that the international news agencies are playing a significant role in the daily activities' of multinational media enterprises. But, there are other problems that these agencies are being criticized as well. Following the end of the Second World War, many of the debates in relation to the international communication area were revolving around these wire news services. According to Mcphail (2006), in the 1960's the global news agencies became the first and frequent targets of the peripheral nations and other critics. Added to this, the majority of the issues raised in the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) of the 1970's debate was focusing on these wire services behavior, location and corporate structure. Mcphail argued that these critics were emanated from two different reasons. The first reason is that the wire services news coverage was mainly relevant to colonial powers or dealt with regions where core headquartered corporations had branch plants. For instance, the three major news agencies, Reuters, AP, and AFP are based in London, New York and Paris respectively. The other reason of the critics was that coverage of the peripheral nations focused on the negative news such as civil strife, natural disasters, or sensational and bizarre events. The Mcphail report added that these wire services reported little if good news about the poorest regions in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

2.3.3. Information flow

Information flow is an imparting and receiving of data, messages, and media programs of any kind and cultural products. According to Mowlana (1985), there are three distinct patterns of news flow directions. These three patterns of news flows are:

The first one is a flow of information from the center to the periphery. Galtung cited in Mowlana (1985) explains that in this pattern of news flow, the world is divided into two. These are the center or the dominant communities and the periphery or the dependent areas. A vertical interaction of communication and cultural interactions are the major factors in the inequality of nations, a division reinforced by feudal networks of international communication. Mcquails (2010) has stated why these things are happening. According to his statement, it is because the most developed media are wealthier and larger in population. But, the peripheral nations have the

reverse characteristics. Core nations are likely to have larger flows to other countries which are not balanced by return flows. Mutual exchanges are likely to be greater between countries that are close in terms of geography, culture and economic relations.

A vertical news flow from developed (North) to developing (South) is what Mowlana called the second patterns of news flow. According to this pattern of news, information which flows from the developed (north) to the developing (south) flows in a vertical direction. The horizontal news flows exist within the North and the South. Among these as well there is significantly less volume of flow within the South to South direction.

The third pattern is a triangular flow which divides the North into East and West, connecting each to the South. in these regard Gerbner and Marvani cited in Mowlana (1985) said that, in foreign news coverage, the East and West first cover their respective geopolitical areas as well as East-West relation, whereas third world media, in general, devote the greatest proportion of foreign news coverage to the North which means both to the East and West countries. This study founded that, Western Europe is the most frequently reported region around the globe, and that the socialist nations receive little coverage in the western press. For example, two –thirds of the content in the United States press system dealt with Western Europe, South Asia, the Far East North America, and the Middle East.

Mowlana (1985, p.24-25) explains, these days' the international news agencies are being characterized by five shortcomings. These shortcomings are:

The international news is western-centric: it is because of the fact that many of their sources of news in third world countries are the western news agencies and wire services

The third world coverage that does exist focuses on negative or bad news: rather than focusing on developmental and education information these news agencies are covering the negatives of the third world countries. Catastrophe, violence, and corruption are some of the negatives that these international news agencies are covering about the third world countries. According to Nwagbo cited in Mowlana (1985), these negative news are not predominant in the western media alone, even the third world media as well are doing what is being done by the international news agencies.

The international news tends to be shallow and oversimplified: their news concentrates on political leanings of governments rather than accurate and comprehensive coverage of conflicts affecting nations and people.

The international news concentrates on the elite rather than the masses: the news is all about the elites, politicians, and celebrities. The masses are being forgotten.

The international news emphasis is on the events than factors leading to and causing events: they are working on what happens than what cases it to happen.

2.3.4. One way information flow

One way information flow is an imbalance flow of information between the sender and the receiver. The one sends at the same time the other one only receives. The one speaks, the other one only listens. All in all, it is a kind of formula which says we speak, you listen. According to MacBride (1980), one-way information flow can be displayed in a variety of forms. It may be directed predominantly from bigger to smaller countries. From those powerful and technologically advanced to less advanced nations. From the developed world to the developing world and in the national level, it might be taking place from the power center to downwards.

MacBride (1980) argued that the one-way flow news drives from historical, cultural and linguistic patterns. According to the writer, this kind of imbalance flow of information happens not only between North and South, it happens even in a single geographic area as well. Many small countries whatever their economic and cultural strength is except on particular occasions they are neglected by many media outlets. Their events and important achievements in science, economic and cultural are often unknown. More importantly, said MacBride, the one-way information direction is based on links from former colonial periods and surviving economic ties, as well as on cultural and linguistic influences. This imbalance and often called a one-way flow of information complain by different countries and scholars have resulted in the free flow of information principles.

2.3.5. Free flow of information

The origin of the free flow of information is the slogan of freedom of the press used by the bourgeoisie in its struggle against the feudal system (Klas, 1978). This slogan has helped a lot

both for the realization of the free-market economic system and for the free flow of information. The connotation behind this ideology is that the free flow of information is as important as the free circulation of goods, capital-labor, and the idea of freedom of the press was only a special case of the more general principles of the freedom of the producer in a free market system. Klas noted that the economics terminology that media professionals are using in their profession can be mentioned as justifications for the argument which says the idea of free flow of information is a stylistic variant of the slogan used by the bourgeoisie in its struggle against the feudal system. These terminologies are a marketplace of ideas and circulation of ideas.

It was in the early 1955's that the third world countries became aware of their image in the face of the international community. In the Bandung conference held in 1955 by the Non-Aligned Movement, attendants of the conference highlighted that most of the news agencies, entertainment, program producers and information systems in the world were owned and operated by multinational communication corporations whose headquarters were in western countries (Atabek, 1985). And the countries understood that their image was formed by these few multinational news agencies all over the world. The effort made by the Non Aligned movement realized the birth of the NWICO in the 1970's. "The 1973 Fort Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Algiers is considered to be the birthplace of the New World Information Order (Atabek, 1985, p.6). The scholar noted the aim of the non-aligned movement was to create an international environment which they could not only live together in a spirit of mutual cooperation, coexistence and with respect to one another's territorial but also express independent views on any situation. Having the perception of the imbalance of the international flow of information, the leaders of the third world countries conceptualized the NWIO. The goal of the NWIO was to provide a balanced and two-way flow of information between the developing and the developed countries.

Scholars argued that since the NWIO is all about the whole existing infrastructure of economics and politics in the international community, it should not be merely associated with the international communication order. Rather, the NWIO should be seen as an integral part of the New International Economic Order (NIEO). As Atabek (1985) noted, both of the NWIO and NIEO are struggling to set up more just and equitable relationships between the developed and the developing countries.

2.4. The Ethiopian news agencies

Before stepping to the Ethiopian news agencies, it is good to look at the country's formation. Article 47 of the Federal democratic republic of Ethiopian constitution has recognized the following nine regions as member states of the country. These regions are: The State of Tigray, The State of Afar, The State of Amhara, The State of Oromia, The State of Somalia, The State of Benshangul Gumuz, and The State of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), The State of Gambella Peoples and The State of the Harari People

Besides to these nine states, the country is formed with two city administrations. These are Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. According to article 49 sub-article 2, the residents of Addis Ababa shall have a full measure of self-government. As per proclamation No.416/2004, Dire Dawa city has been accountable to and directed by the federal government.

2.4.1. News agencies in Ethiopia

The ENA and Walta Information Center (WIC) are the two locally based news agencies officially operating in Ethiopia. Even if ENA is considered to be a government-run news agency while WIC is a privately owned, both of the news agencies are ought to be regarded as a government-affiliated news agencies (Engdawork, 2014).

The history of the ENA traced back to 1942. According to Engdawork (2014), ENA which is regarded as the oldest news agency in Africa was established under the then ministry of the pen. Engdawork noted that both ENA and WIC are playing a pivotal role in deciding the domestic news agenda of the country. Particularly the state media outlets are the major subscribers to these locally run news agencies. According to the writer, an earlier study conducted before 2003, estimated that 90 percent of the Ethiopian Radio news came from ENA and WIC.

Until the 1963 ENA was known as Agence Direscione. According to the source, the agency profound intimacy with the ruling power is visible in the entire period of its existence. And this situation is escalating the journalists complain of political interference.

Regarding its subscription, government-owned media outlets and some other government-affiliated media organizations are the major subscribers to the agency. "ENA's wire service subscribers consist mainly of state media outlets. The state radio and television are major users

of ENA material, as with the official print publication outlets under the umbrella of Ethiopian Press Agency (EPA). Government-loyal private media outlets, such as Radio Fana, also draw on ENA dispatches. Most private publications, however, do not subscribe to ENA and only occasionally publish stories from the official news agency, in which case they will copy material from the agency's website without paying for it" (Engdawork, 2014,p.137).

2.4.2. ENA's regional news coverage

While the international media outlets receive some 80 percent of its news through the big international news agencies which are based in London, Paris and New York, many of the Ethiopian local media, particularly the state-owned media stations receive nearly 90 percent of their news from the ENA (MacBride, 1980 and Engdawork, 2014). It shows clearly that these international and national news agencies are playing a major role in coverage of both the international and national news agenda of their own. In order to cover all parts of the country, ENA has opened more than 35 branches around the country. This helps the agency to report every achievements, events, and happening in the areas that its branch offices are operating.

2.5. Agenda setting theory

Jorgensen & Hanitzsch (2009) stated that even if he never used the term agenda setting theory, Walter Lipmann has laid the founding stone to generate the concept of the agenda setting theory in the year 1922. It is almost hundred years from now, that Lippmann expresses his concern on the vital role that mass media can do influencing the setting of certain image on the public's mind. Agenda setting theorists believe that the more an issue reported frequently, the more audiences will consider the issue important. It is what anyone can understand from the very definition of the phrase agenda setting. "Agenda setting is the process of the mass media presenting certain issues frequently and prominently with the result that large segments of the public come to perceive those issues as more important than others" (Jorgensen & Hanitzsch, 2009,p.147).

Scholars leveled agenda setting theory as first level agenda setting theory and second level agenda setting theory. Regarding to these two levels of the agenda setting Nowak (2018), stated that, in the first level the media have the ability to impose on public opinion the belief about the

importance of certain topics, issues and problems. On the other hand, those frequently covered and discussed issues and topics of the media become in time the most visible and prominent to the public. According to this scholar, in order to shape the public opinion of a given reality, besides to the media setting role, the media plays an agenda cutting role as well. By this, the media institutions will keep away the key local, national, and international problems out of their coverage.

Wanta et al. (2004) who believed that the public learns the relative importance of issues from the amount of coverage given to the issues in the news media, also stated that, object salience is the dependent variable in the first level agenda setting. According to these scholars, the object salience usually involves issues, media coverage of an object increases the importance of that object among members of the public (Wanta et al, 2004, p.4). Here, based on their argument, the more an issue get a news coverage, the more it will be in the minds of the public. Other scholars also made it clear that while the first level of agenda setting what to think about, the second level, tells the public how to think about.

“Conventional agenda-setting has focused at the object level and has assessed how media coverage could influence the priority assigned to objects (e.g., issues, candidates, events, and problems). In doing this, media told us “*what* to think about.” But media can also tell us “*how* to think about” some objects. Media do this by influencing second order “attribute agendas.” They tell us which object attributes are important and which ones are not” (Baran & Davis, 2012, p.297).

Whereas in relation to the second level of the agenda setting, the above mentioned scholars stated that, in the second level agenda setting, the focus shifts from coverage of objects to coverage of attributes of those objects. While all the news agendas set in the mass media, there are also individuals to set these media agendas. According to Griffin (2006), major news editors, public relation professionals, these are individuals working for government agencies, corporations and interest groups. Griffin stated that these individuals give their news agenda through their press releases and press conferences. Others are the ‘interest aggregations’, these are individuals who are creating platforms which must be reported by the media institutions. According to Griffin, the term interest aggregation refers to clusters of people who demand center stage for their own overriding concerns of anti-abortion, anti-war, anti-communism,

antipollution, anti-gay marriage and other issues whatever might be. Like that of the PRs, these groups also make rallies in any issues they oppose. They stage demonstrations, marches, and other events that can capture the attentions of media institutions. Then media institutions will be forced to cover their issues.

When Baran and his colleague underline the influence of the media agenda they have stated that, “the world looks different to different people, depending not only on their personal interests, but also on the map that is drawn for them by the writers, editors, and publishers of the papers they read” (Baran & Davis, p.295). More importantly, according to these scholars, “Americans’ view of their society and nation are powerfully shaped by the stories that appear on the evening news”

2.5.1. Levels of agenda setting effect

Agenda setting theorists have leveled the effects of agenda setting in three different levels. These are: basic agenda setting effect, attribute agenda setting effect and exploring a third level of effects. In the basic agenda setting effect of the media, media institutions don’t cover an issue just ‘deliberately and premeditatedly’ rather it is an unintentional coverage of the media institutions that the public perceives as its own agenda.

“The basic agenda setting role of the media is to focus the public attention on a small number of key issues and topics. Here, even if there are dozens of issues and other aspects of the world outside competing for attention, the news media can cover only that handful deemed most newsworthy”(Fortner & Fackler, 2014, p.254).

Attribute agenda setting effect on the other hand, has dealt with the attributes emphasized both in the media and in the public. According to Fortner & Fackler (2014), when news stories report on an object, an issue, a public figure, or whatever the issue is, there are some aspects of these objects and issues which are emphasized, some are mentioned less frequently, and some other aspects are not mentioned at all. In this way the most ranked attribute of an object becomes the second level effect or the attribute agenda setting effect of the media.

When the aforementioned scholars make a concluding remark about these two effects of the media agenda setting, in the media coverage of an issue, the public views about what the most

important topics of the day are and its perceptions of the specific aspects of the details that are prominent in the public mind.

Whereas, according to Fortner& Fackler (2014), exploring a third level of agenda setting effect happens when the news agenda gets a coverage that the public can associate both the objects and the attributes presented to them through the media. In this level of the agenda setting effect, there is a linkage of networks the public create between an object and an attribute.

In this stage, “the news media not only may shape the perceived importance of attributes and objects separately, but can actually bundle an object with an attribute and make them salient in the public’s mind simultaneously”(Fortner& Fackler,2014, p.259).

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

3.1. Introduction

As far as the nature of the study is quantifying the news coverage of ENA in terms of its regional news coverage, its content, and diversity of opinion, the researcher employed quantitative research method of study. “Quantitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by statistical methods” (Dornyei, 2007, p.19). When Cohen and his colleagues (2007) clarify the quantitative nature of content analysis also, they said that content analysis involves counting concepts, words or occurrences in documents and reporting them in tabular form.

Different scholars define the word content analysis differently. For instance, according to Neuendorf (2002, p.17), content analysis may be defined as the systematic, objective, quantitative analysis of message characteristics. Whereas scholars like (Dominick & Wimmer, 2011, p.156), defines content analysis as a method of studying and analyzing communication in a systematic, objective, and quantitative manner for the purpose of measuring variables. Cohen et al (2007, p.475), also define content analysis that it is the process of summarizing and reporting written data – the main contents of data and their messages. Underneath, the way how data are gathered, samples are taken and the data analysis techniques are presented.

3.2. Data gathering instruments

Because of the nature of the study undertaken is investigating of news content diversity, and it is conducted by using a quantitative research method, secondary data sources are employed as a data gathering instruments. These sources are the news stories collected by the Agency. The researcher found these news stories important to see the levels of the frequencies mentioned in the research questions. In this regard, Kumar (2011, p.154) stated that reports published in newspapers, in magazines, on the internet, and in any media outlet can be used as a secondary source of data gathering instruments. Therefore, the researcher has used news outlets which are gathered by the Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) staff reporters. Amharic news stories found on the Agency’s website were part of the study. The researcher took five hundred five sample news stories out of the four thousand five hundred news stories the Agency collected starting from

July 8/2017 up to December 8/2018. All kinds of the total four thousand five hundred Amharic news stories found in the website during the study period are part of the study sample.

3.2.1. Sampling

It is clear that an individual cannot make the whole population a sample for his or her study. There are varieties of reasons for this to happen. These happening compel researchers to take samples out of the whole population. “Sampling is the process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only a part of it. In most of the research work and surveys, the usual approach happens to be to make generalizations or to draw inferences based on samples about the parameters of the population from which the samples are taken” (Kothari, 2004,p.152)

In this study as well, taking of the whole news stories became impossible for the researcher. The difficulty of accessing the news stories and the problem of arranging it into its constituents are the two prime factors that hinder to use the whole 4500 news stories. Thus, the researcher took 505 sample news stories out of the whole 4500 news stories. The systematic random sampling technique helps the research to take sample news stories randomly from the total news stories.

Putting the above difficulties into consideration, the researcher has selected his samples from the news agency website. In order to select the sample news stories, the researcher has employed systematic random sampling technique.

This technique (SRS) helped the researcher to select his sample news stories which is gathered by the agency from July 8/ 2017 to December 8/2018. In SRS “the researcher takes every nth individual (in this research context, news stories) from the population until a desired sample size is acquired” (Creswell, 2012p.143). By using this technique, 505 news stories have taken as a sample of the study out of the total news stories collected in six months. Because, the news stories collected within six months can show the Agency news stories treatments of diversity in terms of its geographical coverage, diversity of contents and types of news sources.

Thus, starting from Hamelie 1/2009(July 8/2017) which is Saturday, sample news are collected in an interval of seven days till Tahesase 30/2010 (December 8 / 2018).

3.2.2. Analysis techniques

The collected 505 news stories are analyzed by statistical procedures. Once the sample news stories are gathered, the next step was arranging all of it in its assigned categories. In order to see the News Agency's news coverage of regions, its diversity of contents and inclusiveness of diversified voices, both the data presentation and analysis procedures followed a quantitative method of study. "In the quantitative content analysis, the process of data analysis typically involves statistical procedures, tools that summarize data so that patterns may be efficiently illuminated" (Riffe et al, 2005, p.177). Then, the researcher puts the data in a tabular form. The data inserted in to the table are summarized by their frequencies of occurrences. The frequencies displayed in the table are interpreted according to their hierarchy of occurrences.

3.2.3. Data management

The total sample news stories were administered according to their assigned categories. First each and every of the sample news stories placed according to their respective geographies. A news story which has any issues about the Afar region placed under the region of Afar. Similarly, any news item which has stories of the Amhara region placed under the region of Amhara. All the collected news stories are managed in this way depending on their respective areas of report and their issue belongingness. Codes were given to all the news stories in their respective regions. Like one for the news stories gathered from Afar and two for the stories collected from Amhara. Once the news stories assigned this way, the next thing was counting of their frequencies of occurrences.

The news contents frequency of happening as well calculated and managed after reading of every single sample stories. First the researcher created a table with the names of the news contents under it. Then, according to the issues and topics the news stories have, the researcher placed it in its assigned content kinds. Here as well, different kinds of codes were given to each of the news contents. Like one for agriculture, two for the issues of economy and three for the issues of education and other numbers were given for the other news contents to make the data management simple and convenient.

Types of news sources and numbers of sources per news was also managed and counted in the same way of the geographic and the content analysis procedures.

3.3. The research coding

As it has been said above in the data management parts of this chapter, codes were given to each of the research categories created for the news analysis purpose. Giving of codes to each of the categories helped the research work under taken to avoid counting problems of the frequencies of occurrences.

Code for geographical coverage: Tig=1, Afar=2, Amh=3, Oro=4, Soma=5, B/G=6, SNN=7, Gam=8, Harar=9, Addis=10, Dire=11

Code for news content: politics =1, economy =2, social =3, education =4, entertainment =5, agriculture =6, health=7, environment=8, justice=9, others=10

Code for sources of news per news: 1 person=1, 2 person=2, 3 person=3, 4 person =4,5 person=5, 6 person=6, no source=0

Code for the types of news sources: public relations =1, official=2, expert =3, ordinary individuals=4, religious fathers=5, unattributed=6, official and public relation personnel=7, official and ordinary=8, official, PR and ordinary =9, official and expert=10, PR and ordinary=11, expert and ordinary=12, expert, official and ordinary=13, press release=14, website= 15.

3.4. Categories of the study

The frequencies of news stories were made once the data classified in its categories. These categories created based on the research objectives. Since the research tried to investigate the diversity of the news stories in terms of geographical coverage, content and types of news sources, categories related to each of the issues have been created for the purpose of the research analysis. Thus, in order to analyze the collected sample news stories in their order of occurrences, the following categories are created by the researcher. These categories are: geographical coverage, diversity of news content, number of sources per news, types of news sources and diversity of views and opinions. In order to make all the categories clear, operational definitions are given for each of the categories at the beginning of the thesis.

Chapter Four: Data Presentation and Analysis

4.1. Introduction

ENA has collected around four thousand five hundred news stories over the last six months in the year of 2010 E.C. From this total population, the researcher has taken five hundred five sample news stories collected during the study period. Thus, in the first parts of this chapter, the collected 505 news stories of the Agency are presented and analyzed based on the categories created for the purpose of the data analysis. Next, the researcher tried to see some of the news items news content and what the stories are all about and the implications behind each of the news stories. These sample news stories presented at the end of the chapter along with the categories of geographical coverage, types of sources and the numbers of sources per news items showed the way how the Agency is entertaining the issues of diversity and opinion.

4.2. Regional coverage of the Ethiopian news agency

Regions	No of staffs	Frequency of news by region	Percent
Addis Ababa	Main office	204	40.4
Afar	1	9	1.8
Amhara	10	82	16.2
Benshangul Gumuz	1	3	.6
Dire Dawa	1	10	2.0
Gambela	1	15	3.0
Harare	1	5	1.0
Oromia	14	71	14.1
Somalia	1	9	1.8
SNNP	8	54	10.7
Tigray	9	43	8.5
Total	47	505	100.0

Table 4.1 the regional news coverage of ENA

Source: the researcher own data collected during the study period.

The above table shows the regional news coverage of the ENA selected during the time periods of the study. In this case whenever there is news stories produced outside of the regions, the stories are counted based on what the issues are about than of the place where the event takes place. As can be seen from the table, the 505 news stories which consists 100 percent of the selected news stories are presented. Out of the total 505 news, 204 items which are 40 percent of the collected news are produced from Addis Ababa. Next to Addis Ababa, Amhara region is the

second highly covered region by the agency. The agency has produced its 82 news, which consists 16 percent of its coverage from the region. The third highly news coverage was produced from Oromia region of the country. 71 news items out of the 505 news were gathered from this region. These numbers of news items consist 14 percent of the total news coverage which is reported during the study time frame. According to this table, one can find The Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region being placed in the fourth stage. In this region, 54 news productions were gathered from the 505 news items. And this was consisting 10 percent of the general news coverage. Next to Addis Ababa and the above four regional states, Tigray region is the fifth covered region of ENA. Out of the whole 505 news items collected during the study period, 43 of it were from Tigray region. Staring from this region, the other under mentioned regions and Dire Dawa get under 10 percent of the total news coverage.

Here, except Addis Ababa, the four subsequent regions news coverage gap lies between 11,17and 11. The Amhara region has got 11 news items greater than its follower Oromia region. Whereas, the Southern Nations, Nationalities, andPeoples region, news coverage less than Oromia region by 17 news items. And the Tigray region news coverage is less than by 11 news items from the Southern region.

But when it comes to Gambela, Dire Dawa, Afar, Somalia, and Benshangul Gumuz the gap downs increasngly. That is, what it was 11, 17 and 11 among the four regions, became 28 when it differentiates the level difference which exists between the fifth and the sixth covered regions. What were 43 in the fifth region became only 15 in the sixth region and it makes the gap 28. And this figure results the coverage to be three percent out of the total 100 percent sample news stories.

The above table showed that Dire Dawa is the seventh least covered city administration among the nine regions of the county and the other one city administration which is Addis Ababa. The city Administration has got 10 news items coverage out of the 505 news produced by the news agency during the study timetable. And it consists 2 percent of the whole news items. Both Afar and the Somalia regions have got 9 news items for each out of the general 505 news items gathered by ENA during the interval of the study. Their coverage was only 1.8 percent for each out of the 100 percent news produced by the agency.

Finally, what the table confirmed for anyone looking at it is, The Benshangul Gumuz region is the least covered region of the country. The news agency has produced only 3 news items out of the general 505 news from this region. And the region's share was only 0.6 percent out of the 100 percent news collected during the study period from all over the county. According to a statement made by Chang, media institutions of countries coverage may depend according to the power and strength they have in the face of the world community. "Not all countries in the world are created equal. While most powerful core nations consistently receive coverage from U.S. news media, small peripheral nations remain largely uncovered. Research on international news coverage by U.S. network television news programs reveals a lack of balance in the coverage of the world's different geographic regions" (Chang as cited in Wanta et al, 2004,p.3).

When we compared the most frequently covered area which is Addis Ababa, with that of the least covered area which is Benshangul Gumuz, the difference is 201 news items and their percentile difference is 39.4 percent.

According to Keeble (2005) impact, unusualness, conflict, proximity, unpredicted happening , talking point, newness are some of the reasons that makes media institution rushed both to cover and report an event. Besides to these newsworthy elements, Shoemaker & Reese (1996) also have identified that economic and political power, accessibility, the nature of the news event, and the location of the media organizations, are among the reasons that influence news coverage and source selection.

Having all these facts in mind, it might be said there is imbalanced news coverage between these geographical areas of the country. As can be seen from the table, the coverage gap was moving slowly when it is in between of Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations and Tigray regions. But, as soon as it reaches to the region of Gambella, the gap seeped up immediately. All the numbers in the table clearly show that there are regions which are over-represented in the news and at the same time there are regions which are underrepresented. Let alone Addis Ababa, the gap which exists between Amhara and Benshangul Gumuz might depict that there are overrepresented and underrepresented regions. As can be seen from the literature part of the study, scholars argued that news agency has to cover all parts of a country. Thus, based on what the literatures are saying and what is depicted in the table, it might be possible to say that the news coverage is not consistent, since there is no proportional news coverage observed in the above table.

The small numbers of staff reporters in some regions of the country might be a reason for this uneven news coverage of the regions. In some regions of the country there are more than five reporters, while in other regions, the number of reporters is only one reporter assigned per region.

4.3. News contents coverage

News content	Frequency of news by content	Percent
Agriculture	79	15.6
Economical	67	13.3
Education	48	9.5
Entertainment	33	6.5
Environment	14	2.8
Health	37	7.3
Justice	23	4.6
Others	58	11.5
Political	61	12.1
Social	85	16.8
Total	505	100.0

Table 4.2 news contents reported in the Ethiopian News Agency
Source: the researcher data found from the collected news items.

The above table shows the contents of news items covered by ENA. In order to avoid the content overlapping, the researcher has tried to see the whole texts in every story. Besides to this, explanations are given under every content category which the analysis is talking about. The table illustrates that majority of the news items are social issues. In the social content, the issues of community problem solving researches, the publics' questions of development, drought victim communities, and any news stories related to the mass society are presented. Of the total 505 news stories produced during this study, the news agency has collected its 85 news items which are related to social issues and these stories comprise 16.8 percent of the total news coverage. The agricultural sector became the second largest covered area. The agriculture news content includes the issues of all the farming products, irrigation, harvesting, and other related issues

covered by the agency. From this sector, ENA has produced its 79 news items out of the total 505 news stories gathered by the agency during the study period. It consists 15.6 percent of the total news stories. News related to the economic sector has got the third largest coverage of the ENA. In the economic news content, the issues of custom and revenue, tax collecting, import and export, finance and budget, and other related news stories are included. In this regard, the agency has produced 67 news items from the sector and it consists 13.3 percent of the total news stories. In the case of the political news content, the news agency has produced 61 news items which are 12.1 percent of the total news stories collected during the study period. The political news contents attributed to the issues of all the ruling party and the opposition parties discussions and other related news stories.

Other news contents like obituary, disasters, floods, meteorology and the like have got the fifth largest coverage next to the political issues. The news agency has produced its 58 news items out of the total 505 news stories and it comprises 11.5 percent of the whole news items. The other news content which has got 9.5 percent of the total news coverage is the education sector. In the education sector, any news stories of any level produced in relation to education are presented. From this sector, the agency has produced its 48 news items out of the general 505 news stories collected during the study period. On the seventh level, one can see 37 news items produced concerning health issues. Any news stories in connection with hospitals, patients, health extension programs, medicine and the like are presented under the health news contents. Reports related to this area consists 7.3 percent of the whole news coverage. The agency has produced 33 news items in relation to entertainment and it encompasses 6.5 percent of the whole news stories. In this content, sport stories of any kind, music, and other entertainment related news stories are presented.

The other thing which the country is taking seriously alike the other sectors, that is the justice sector, has got only 4.6 percent of the entire news stories taken from the study sample. The issues of crime, corruption, and other court related news stories are presented here under the justice content category. The news agency has produced merely 23 news items out of the whole 505 news stories. Reports related to environmental issues are the least talking points of the agency. By the content of environment, news stories related to, plantation, terracing works, and other news stories related to the environment are presented. Since the area is a hot subject of

discussion both in the national, continental and international level, it might be said the agency gives little attention to the issue.

4.4. Numbers of sources per news

Number of sources per news	Frequency of sources per news	Percent
No source	47	9.3
One person	119	23.6
Two persons	90	17.8
three persons	112	22.2
four persons	103	20.4
five persons	24	4.8
six persons	10	2.0
Total	505	100.0

Table 4.3 numbers of sources per news
Source: the researcher own collected data

The above data illustrates the Ethiopian News Agency numbers of sources per news. All the sources in the table are sampled from the total news items taken from the agency during the study timetable. Thus, all the numbers of the sources are calculated out of the general 505 news items.

Even if there is no a clear-cut formula for how many sources are appropriate for a single news story, media scholars argued that the more the informants are, the more it will be balanced and diversified. According to Farber (2009, p.14), a news story produced by an individual alone can't be considered as a news story. Here it is the general phrases taken from the scholar. "A journalists' job is to mediate the world around us to the reader. If only one person has been interviewed, it is a single source story and that is not journalism" (Farber, 2009, p.14). Whatever the kinds of the issues are, media institutions are recommended to use more than one source in a news story. "Cross-check information wherever possible, two or more sources are better than one" (Reuter's handbook of journalism, 2009).

The scholar argument stands from the perspectives of accuracy, balancing of facts and entertaining of different opinions. As far as accuracy has undeniable importance for the

journalist's story and news creditability, their news story has to be supported by multiple sources. Since multiple sources are a means for counter checking information. Farber (2009), made it clear the problem of single-sourced stories in a vivid way as follows; single source stories are not fair or balanced. Therefore, mass media institutions should not be either broadcasting or publishing information as facts just because someone said it. There are often two sides or more to the story. Besides to this, media scholars argued that multiple sources are helpful for all media audiences since it gives them a variety of different opinions that can give them a well-rounded take on the topic under discussion.

Based on the above consulted literatures, and what the table depicts, it might be possible to say that ENA is not using multiple sources of news in its news stories. Among the total 505 news items collected by the agency during the study period, the agency has produced many of its news stories from a single source of news. Out of the general 505 news items, 119 of it, which is 23.6 percent of the total news, were produced from only one informant. So, having the above scholar's point of argument in mind, one can understand that, news stories produced by the agency may lack fair and balanced coverage. Added to this, unless there are no multiples of news sources within a story, diversity of opinions and views might not be entertained by the agency. Next one can find news stories produced from two and more than two news sources. But still, there are issues of concern about the diversity of opinions and views expressed by the agency. For instance, in the following figures one can find two and three news sources in a story. But, some of the interviewees are there to bless or to give a testimony about the issue the story narrates. From the whole 505 new items gathered by ENA, 112 news items, which is 22 percent of the total news stories, used three informants per news. In the third level, the agency has produced 103 news items which are 20.4 percent of the total news item by using four sources per news.

Even if having of two and three news sources in a news story is a good thing, unless there is no diversity of views and opinions expressed in a story, still the numbers of news sources may not make the story balanced. The other 90 news items which are 17.8 percent of the total news stories were collected from two sources per news. Still, the other 47 news items which consist 9.3 percent of the total news items have no any sources. By no news sources, the researcher mean that, the news items didn't say anything who is the source of that information. These forty

seven news stories presented the information without attributing to a source. These stories didn't clearly identify who is the person behind all the facts of the story to the audiences who are either reading the news from newspapers, listening from radio or watching it from television stations. Out of the total 505 news items, 24 of the news items that cover 4.8 percent of the whole news were collected from five interviews per news. The remaining 10 news items which covers 2 percent of the general news has used six informants per news.

4.5. Types of news sources in the Ethiopian News Agency

Sources	Frequency of source types	Percent
PR Personnel	15	3.0
Officials	207	41.0
Scholars	5	1.0
Ordinary individuals	17	3.4
Religious Fathers	4	.8
Unattributed	33	6.5
Official & PR	12	2.4
Official & Ordinary	152	30.1
Official, PR & Ordinary	3	.6
Official & Expert	19	3.8
PR & Ordinary	6	1.2
Expert & Ordinary	9	1.8
Expert, Official & Ordinary	9	1.8
Press Release	13	2.6
Web site	1	.2
Total	505	100.0

Table 4.4. Types of News Sources in the Ethiopian News Agency

Source: the researcher data collected for the study purpose.

The above table shows news sources used by ENA. In this table, the researcher tried to see who are the most and the least frequently used news sources that the ENA is used to produce its news stories. As it has been done in the content categories, here as well, under each type of the news

sources, the researcher tried to explain what each of the source types represent. In this context, officials include ministries, deputy ministries, presidents, institution, agency, corporation, and company managers, directors, representatives, team leaders, coordinators and the like. When they are placed alone it is to mean that the news stories are producing by using these officials alone. But, if there are others like ordinary and scholars with them in the table, it is to mean that the news stories are produced by interviewing of all these together. The table demonstrates that officials are the most frequently cited news sources of the agency.

This reality has been observed in another study as well. “Many of the news sources are government and nongovernmental organizations officials, higher professionals and investors. But, stakeholders of different political, social and economic affairs are less represented in the news unless there is no a prefix before their name” (Teshager, 2004: p.24). Out of the total 505 news stories produced by the agency, 207 Of it, which is 40 percent of the news used officials as sources of news. One thing this amount of news stories from the official sources might telling is, the majority of the news outlets are dedicated for the issues that both the government and other nongovernmental institutions are doing for the general public. As a matter of fact, many of the news items may favor the institutions and organizations of these officials. And this reality may make the news agency an instrument that only these governmental and nongovernmental organizations speaking to their public. In between, the public will have no means to speak about their interests for any concerned body. All these happenings may break the bridging role of the profession.

Officials and ordinary peoples are the second largest information sources to the news agency. In this category, one can find both the officials and the ordinaries in each of the 152 news stories mentioned above in the table. Even if there might be a variation in the numbers of both the officials and the ordinaries, there are at least one ordinary and officials in each of these news stories. From the general 505 news stories, 152 of it, which is 30.1 percent of the whole news, have used officials and ordinary peoples as its source of information. Even if the agency produced the second largest news items by using official and ordinary sources, still there might be problems one can find while watching, reading or listening to these news items. These ordinary individuals are serving to be a testimony of the things made or promised to them by the government or any other organizations and institutions mentioned in the news items. Compared

to the vast majority of the news stories produced by the agency, the voice of the largest community, that is the audience voice is not that much audible by the agency news stories. Anyone reading or watching to these news items can easily understand that many of the news stories are devoted to the issues what the government and other nongovernmental institutions are doing and will do for the public. Reading or watching news stories produced from the public interest angle and frame are rare.

Whereas, the third largest sources of the news agency that is 33 news items of the total story were unattributed sources. Unattributed sources are sources used by the agency without attributing a single individual to the story. These are stories produced by using massive names rather than of refereeing to an individual. These stories comprise 6.5 percent of the whole news stories. The Reuter's handbook of journalism made it clear that unnamed information sources are the weakest sources of journalism. "A named source is always preferable to an unnamed source. "We should never deliberately mislead in our sourcing, quote a source saying one thing on the record, and something contradictory on background" (Reuter's handbook of journalism, 2009). These 33 news stories were produced by using unattributed news sources like trainees, prosecutors, police, participants, residents etc. In relation to using unattributed sources, other scholars also advised that journalists have to keep away from these kinds of information sources. "Avoid giving unattributed quotes. For instance, saying like, 'A bus passenger said...' always name your sources if at all possible, never make up quotes" (Pape & Featherstone, 2005:183). Thus, these thirty three news stories might depicted that, the ENA news stories are not consistent to use attributed sources. Besides to the above-mentioned scholars, Fedler et al (2005, p.268) also underlined that sourcing helps the audience to know who the reporters' information sources are. "Ideally, all direct quotations, opinions, evaluations and second-hand statements of facts should be attributed to specific individuals. This information lets readers draw their own conclusions about the credibility of the story" (Fedler, 2005, p. 268). Further than to its inconsistency, these kinds of sources may degrade the credibility of the agency which it has with its audiences.

Next to unattributed news sources, what consist of the largest share are officials and experts. Like that of the officials and the ordinaries, in these nineteen news stories as well, one can find officials and experts being the sources of each news stories. The news agency has produced its

19 news items by using these individuals as its sources of news. And it covers 3.8 percent of the general news outlets produced during the study period.

Ordinary individuals placed in the fifth level to be used as sources of information by the news agency. Here the word ordinary refers all the sources mentioned in the news as residents, customers, eyewitness, farmers, students and others. The agency has generated its 17 news stories from these individuals and it comprises 3.4 percent of the total stories. This number might tell the small amount of space and air given to the majority of the public. In this way, while the news agency is to the government and the government is for the people, majority of the ordinary individuals might not be seen speaking by the media. Public relation practitioners are the sixth frequently used news sources that ENA used to generate its news stories. In this context PR sources include, public relation personals of any organizations, communication directors, communication work process team leader, and coordinators. The agency has gathered its 15 news items which are 3 percent of the total news stories collected during the study period from public relation practitioner information sources. Media scholars like Watt & Allan (2013, p.245) warn that since relying on a single source has obvious dangers, reporters have to see other alternative information sources. “PR sources by their very nature have a desire to control the flow of information or to present a favorable public image of the organization that they represent. So even if a statement seems credible and arises from an authoritative source, it may not provide all the relevant facts” (Watt& Allan, 2013, p.246). Since PR practitioners are there to save the good name of the institution or organization which they are working with, unless the news journalists are skeptical and meticulous of the information which they get from these sources, the news stories might be slanted towards these institutions or organizations.

Press releases consisted 2.6 percent of the total news sources. Here press releases are documents came to the media station. Out of the total 505 news stories, 13 of it were generated from press releases. Regarding the use of press releases as a source of information, even if many of media scholars argued that these sources of information are very good inputs of events and organizations, they also advised journalists that information found from these sources has to be studied carefully.

“They (press releases) are distributed by people who want to persuade you (the journalist) to express a story in their terms. They contain the bias of the organization or individual that sent

them to you. They could be from community groups trying to gain publicity for an event, from businesses to promote hiring, mergers, and launches or from political parties and other institutions with a ‘vested interest’” (Chantler & Stewart, 2009, p.55). Other scholars like Frost also put their suspicion on the information coming to the news houses.

“Try to remember that hand outs are a propaganda vehicle for the sender. No one sends a press release which shows them, their company or group in a bad light. You must read between the lines to get at the real story and you may need to ring the contacts for further information” (Frost, 2002, p.17).

The above-mentioned scholars say that whenever these sources came to the media institutions, reporters have to contact the source of the release and they have to get detailed information on the issue from the sources either by arranging an interview or by some other information gathering mechanisms. But, what the news stories produced out of this source revealed that, the stories are presented without cross checking to other sources. This news stories reads, “The press release sent to the agency stated that.....” Thus, alike the cases with the PR sources, these 13 news release stories might be slanted or biased to the sources who sent it to the news agency, unless cross checking is not done from other sources.

Officials and public relation practitioners also take the other 2.4 percent coverage of the news stories. In this case, twelve news stories are produced by interviewing both an official and PR practitioners. From the whole 505 news items, 12 of the news stories were generated from officials and public relation personals. Both from experts and ordinary, and expert, officials and ordinary, the agency produced 9 news stories each and it comprises 1.8 percent of the total news coverage for each of the categories. Here, in many of the news stories one may not find conflicting ideas between the news sources. The existence of these officials, experts and ordinaries in the news is not to speak the different sides of the situation; rather they are being interviewed to emphasis what has been said by the other interviewee. From public relation personnel and ordinary individuals, the agency has generated its 6 news items out of the total 505 news stories and it covers 1.2 percent of the whole news coverage. Next, to PR personnel and ordinary individuals, the agency has used scholars as its sources of information. Here scholars include researchers, and academicians. In this regard, the agency has generated its 5 news items out of the total 505 news stories selected for this study. And it consists only one percent of the

whole news items. As far as information found from the scholars can contribute for the policy makers and that they can teach their community by using the media institutions, their percentile share in the news coverage might be taken as small. Religious fathers became a source of information for four news items, and it comprises 0.8 percent of the total news coverage during the study period. Religious fathers include any religious leaders of any religion. The other least source of information used by the Ethiopian News Agency is the combinations of sources of officials, PR, and ordinary individuals. In this case, the agency makes only three news items out of the total 505 news stories and it coverage 0.6 percent of the general news items collected during the study period. The remaining one news which is 0.2 percent of the total news coverage has collected from website sources.

4.6. Regional news coverage by content

Geography	Content										
	Political	Economy	Social	Education	Entertainment	Agriculture	Health	Environment	Justice	Other	Total
Tigray	0	5	9	4	0	7	5	5	0	8	43
Afar	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	9
Amhara	5	6	20	7	1	22	5	3	3	9	82
Oromia	3	11	11	7	2	20	5	0	7	5	71
Somalia	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	9
B/G	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
SNNP	5	14	7	8	1	5	2	0	5	7	54
Gambela	4	1	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	15
Harare	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Addis Ababa	39	26	26	16	28	19	16	6	8	20	204
Dire Dawa	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	10
Total	60	67	85	48	33	79	37	14	23	58	505

Table 4.5. Regions news coverage by content

Source: the researcher own data gathered for the study.

The above table exemplifies the country's region news coverage of contents. As can be seen from the table, much of the political news content is given for Addis Ababa. Of the sixteen political news contents, beyond the half, that is 39 of the political news stories are produced from Addis Ababa. From this figure, one can understand that many of the country's political issues are emanated from the central government. Next, to Addis Ababa, Amhara and SNNP regions have got five political news content stories for each. Gambela is the third region with four political news stories. Oromia and Dire Dawa followed the line with three political news stories for each. Out of the total sixteen political news contents, The Afar region has got one political news story only. The agency didn't produce any political news stories from the regions of Tigray, Somalia, Benshangul Gumuz and Harare. These regions have got zero political news stories.

Regarding the economic news stories as well, again, The Addis Ababa takes the upper hand coverage. Of the 67 economic news stories produced by the agency during the study period, 26 of it were collected from Addis Ababa. The SNNP region followed Addis Ababa by 14 economic related news stories. Oromia region is the third region with 11 economy associated news stories. Then Amhara and Tigray regions placed in the fourth and Fifth levels respectively with six and five economy news contents. Dire Dawa city administration is the sixth area with three news stories. Somalia and Gambela regions have gotten one economic news story only for each out of the total 67 economic news items. The Afar, Benshangul Gumuz, and Harare regions have no any economic related news stories.

In relation to Social issues, the agency has produced a total of 85 news stories. Out of the 85 news items 26 of which were generated from The Addis Ababa news desk. Amhara region followed Addis Ababa with 20 social related news stories. Next to Amhara region, one can find Oromia region being the third region with a total of 11 social related news stories. ENA has produced nine social related news items from Tigray region. SNNP region is the fifth region with a total of seven social related news stories. Next, to SNNP, the agency has generated four social related news stories from Gambella region. The Somalia region which gets one political and noneconomy related news contents now has generated three social issues. Afar and Harare regions have covered two social news stories for each. The Benshangul Gumuz which receives zero news coverage of political and economy related news stories now has got one social related

news story. On the flip side of it, Dire Dawa which gets three political and economy related news stories now generated zero social news story. It is the only region with zero social issue.

The issue of education is everywhere. Media institutions can generate a number of stories out of the educational sector. But, in the context of ENA samples taken for the purpose of this study revealed that there are regions that the agency didn't produce a story in relation to their educational activities. These regions are Benshangul Gumuz and Dire Dawa. As usual, Addis Ababa received the upper hand share. Of the total 48 educational related news stories, 16 of which were generated from Addis Ababa. SNNP followed Addis Ababa by eight educational news contents. Next one can find Amhara and Oromia regions with seven educational news stories of each. Tigray region followed the above two regions with four educational news contents. Afar and Gambella simultaneously have generated two educational news stories for each. At the same situation, Somalia and Harare have gotten one educational news story for each.

Possibly to say all, the entertainment news stories are from Addis Ababa. Of the total 33 entertainment related news stories, 28 of which were generated from Addis Ababa. The remaining five news stories came out, two from Oromia region and the other three are from Afar, Amhara, and the SNNP regions respectively. The residual six regions have nothing of entertainment news stories during the study period.

In a dominantly agrarian society like Ethiopia, everyone will have something to say about the issues of agriculture, so does the media institutions as well. Agriculture is a topic of discussion for many of our people. Against of these facts, Ethiopian media institutions are failed to exploit the sector in their news coverage. The ENA agricultural-related news coverage is an instance for this argument. Among the total 505 news stories the agency collected during the study period, while three areas of the country get one agricultural-related news story per each, the other two regions didn't get any news coverage related to their agricultural activities. Amhara region is the first region with its 22 agricultural news stories. The region even precedes Addis Ababa by three news stories. Likewise, in relation to its agricultural news coverage, one can find Oromia region preceding Addis Ababa by one news story and it makes the region the second region with a high coverage of its agricultural related stories. In the fourth and fifth level, one can find Tigray and SNNP regions respectively with their coverage of seven and five agricultural-related news stories. Gambela region is placed in the sixth level with its three agricultural-related news stories.

In relation to health coverage, Addis Ababa again takes the leading role. The Addis Ababa desk takes almost half of the agency health-related news stories. Of the 37 news stories, 16 of it were collected from Addis Ababa. The other three regions which are Tigray, Amhara and Oromia together produced 15 health-related news stories. The agency has generated five news stories per each region. Similar to the educational and agricultural sector, the country gives a special attention for its health-related issues. But, the agency still lacks to the general health-related reports. Because it is what the above table depicts for anyone. Of the total 37 health-related news coverage, there are three regions that didn't get even one health-related report by the agency. These regions are Afar, Gambella and Harare. ENA has generated one health-related news stories per each from The Benshangul Gumuz region and Harare city administration. Somalia and SNNP regions have gotten two news stories for each related to their health activities.

Environmental issues are the other news areas that the news agency is working with. Alike other sectors the issues of environment are global issues that media institutions are reporting about it every day. But, in the context of ENA, the researcher believes that the agency is not giving the appropriate news coverage to all the regions. The agency produced its 14 environmental news stories from only three areas of the country. These are six from Addis Ababa, five from Tigray and the other three from Amhara region. The remaining seven regions and Dire Dawa city administration have no any news story in relation to their environmental activities.

News contents of justice are twenty-three. Of these, as usual, Addis Ababa takes the highest share of the reporting. The agency produced its 23 justice related news stories from three regions and Addis Ababa. Of the 23 news stories, ENA has generated eight from Addis Ababa, seven from Oromia, five from SNNP and the remaining three from Amhara regions. The residual six regions and Dire Dawa have no any news stories related to their justice-related activities.

Other news contents ENA covered during the study period consisted of fifty-eight. Twenty of which are generated from Addis Ababa. Amhara region followed Addis Ababa by nine stories. Tigray region, with its eight stories, is the third region next to Amhara. The agency has generated five and three stories from the regions of Oromia and Afar respectively. From Dire Dawa city administration, the agency has two news stories. The Somalia, Benshangul Gumuz, Gambella and Harare regions have produced one story per region.

4.7. Diversity of opinions and views expressed by ENA

Beneath the researcher has put in place some of the sample news stories which exemplifies the news Agency news story angles and area of reporting interests. The stories showed the inadequate coverage of diversified views and opinions.

የውበትና መናፈሻ ልማት ስራዎች ኅብረተሰቡን አሳታፊና ተጠቃሚ እያደረጉ ነው - የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ከንቲባ። (*beuty and recreational park development works are making the community beneficial and inclusive- the city mayor*)

As can be seen from the above news headline, the news is all about the beauty and recreational areas of the city that is creating job opportunities for the city residents. Here, since the story is about the inclusiveness and job opportunities created for the residents, it is natural and professional to expect residents speaking how the area created them a job opportunity. The fact is, there is no a single individual or resident speaking about the job opportunities. Rather it is only the mayor and the city government administration beauty, parks, and burial sites agency manager who are speaking on the issue. In this context, it can be argued that the news agency is presenting one side of the story. As far as the concerned bodies are not interviewed, it is hard to say the diversity of opinion is entertained by the news Agency.

የውጭ አገራት ኢንቨስተሮችን የውጭ ምንዛሬና የቪዛ ችግሮችን እንደሚፈታ የኢንቨስትመንት ኮሚሽን አስታወቀ። (*the investmet commission announced its readiness to solve the foreign investors' problem of foreign currency and visa processes*)

The researcher believes that the message behind this headline is there was a problem of foreign currency and visa processes that foreign investors had faced while they were in Ethiopia. Even if this is the hidden meaning of the headline, the news angle doesn't want to tell its audiences about the problem happened to the investors. Rather it tried to tell the solutions presented by the commission. The news was produced from a discussion made by the Ethiopian investment commission and the associations of foreign investors. While this is the fact of the event, the news reporter didn't ask even a single investor from the participants. What the journalist did is interviewing The Ethiopian Investment Commission Commissioner. In this news story as well, there is no any view from the sides of the investors. What audiences are looking, reading and watching from this news report is a single government official who is speaking about the

solutions made by his government in order to tackle the problem that either he or the concerned bodies didn't allow to speak about.

በጤና ጣቢያዎች የተጀመረው በቀዶ ህክምና የማዋለድ አገልግሎት የእናቶችን እንግልት አስቀርቷል። (*the beginning of surgin delivery in the hospitals are minimizing the burden of mothers*)

Anyone looking to this headline expects at least two different news sources from a different background. These are mothers in the hospital and medical professionals. But, what one can find from the story detail is only three individuals from the same stream. And it makes the story one-sided. While the owner of the story is mothers who are in the hospital to have a surgical delivery, coming up with such a story may forget its journalistic role and content and will seem like an annual or ordinary report. By using the media, Medical directors of the selected clinics are speaking how many mothers are using their surgical delivery services. Here, numbers are in the best interests of the medical directors. The importance of the service is in the best interest of the medical directors.

በጤና መድሃኒት ዋስትና ፕሮግራም ተጠቃሚ ሆነናል - የሲናና ወረዳ የአገልግሎት ተጠቃሚዎች ።(*we are being benefited from the health insurance guarant program- Sinana Worda service users*)

In this news story there are three residents and one officer. But, all the residents' speeches are angled to preach about the importance of the health insurance guarantee program. They were talking about its importance beyond the professional. Why the journalist talked to these individuals? Why the interview question prepared in a way those interviewees to talk about the importance of this program? Is anyone happy about the health insurance guarant? Don't we have peoples who are against of this program? Endless questions can rise. This news might be produced just to promote the program. The researcher felt that even if there are different voices in this news story, there are no diversity of opinions and views expressed. The fact there are many voices in the news story, doesn't mean diversity of opinions are entertained in the news story. This angle of the news is what the news media wants to talk about. It is what the owner of the program wants to talk about. It might be possible to say that the government media institutions are producing an interviewee who favors. First the journalists favored. Then they have created favored interviewees.

በደቡብ ወሎ ዞን በተፈጥሮ ኃብት ልማትና ጥበቃ ስራው ወጣቶችን ተጠቃሚ ለማድረግ እየተሰራ ነው። (*the South Wolo zone is working to make youths beneficial in its environmental development and preservation works*)

Youths are in the headline alone. When one jumps in the details of the news story, there is no a single youth being interviewed. Rather it is officials who are talking on behalf of these 110 thousands of youths. Two officials are in the news. One is the Zone deputy administrator and the other is the Zone agricultural department officer. All are talking how many jobs created for the youths last year and how many jobs are going to be created in the coming year. Here, the journalist might not find a youth who is going to be on the soon created job. But, he/she can have a youth who is on the job that is created for him by the Zone Administration. Like the other news stories, what this news telling is, the story is one-sided. Since there is no any balance made to check whether the created jobs are real and to the mention extent by the officials, still there is a ground to say that, the news has favored to the officials and it has slanted towards them.

እየተካሄዱ ያሉ የልማት ስራዎች የዜጎችን ሕይወት በመቀየርና በአገር ገጽታ ግንባታ ውጤት እያሰገኙ ነው - ተፎካካሪ ፓርቲዎች። (*the ongoing developmental works are making a visible change in the lives of citizens and in the national image building-the opposition parties*).

As it has been clearly stated in the headline, the story is all about the opposition political parties. But, who is mentioned in the news namely is a representative from the ruling party. Since there is no a single opposition party member audiences of this news are watching on their television (TV)screen, listening his/her voice on radio or reading his/her words from their newspaper, it might put aside the credibility of the media institution. Many citizens believe that these opposition political party members are equipped with a diversified opinions and ideas different from the party in power. Therefore, audiences might expect something different from these individuals whenever they appear on mass media. The reality is, while the story is on the subject of the opposition political parties, and many of the spaces and the airtime is devoted to the issues of these party members, what audiences watch on their TV, listen on radio and reading his words on newspaper is a representative from the ruling party. So, why the news media wants to frame this news story in this way? Can one say the media is a home of diversified opinions and views while it adds what to add and deletes what it wants to delete? This happening might create a problem of credibility in the minds of the audiences.

Chapter Five: Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Introduction

This chapter is the last chapter of the thesis. In this part of the study, the conclusions of the work undertaken throughout the study are presented. And finally, recommendations which are emanated from the research discussion are suggested.

5.2. Conclusions

As it has been said in the first chapter of the study, the objective of this work is to investigate diversity of content in the Ethiopian media news. So as to investigate this diversity, it was a must to pass a number of steps in between. Research questions were among the steps which helped the researcher to reach on his objective. In order to answer the research questions, there were categories created. These categories are regional news coverage, diversity of news content, numbers of sources per news and diversity of news sources. So as to see how all these components are treated in the news agency, the researcher has analyzed all the sample data found from the Agency website. Therefore, depending on the analyzed information, the following conclusions are made by the researcher.

In relation to the agency regional news coverage, the study revealed that there are news coverage disparities among the regions of the country. Of the total 505 news stories, 204 news stories which consisted 40.4 percent of the total news items were generated from Addis Ababa. Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray regions are blow by blow the other over-represented regions of the country next to Addis Ababa. On the flip side of it, there are regions which are being underrepresented. From these under-represented regions of the country, one can find the state of Benshangul Gumuz in the front line (see also table 4.1). As can be seen from the analysis part of the study, there are 201 news story differences between the over-represented Addis Ababa and the underrepresented Benshangul Gumuz. Regarding the news contents as well, societal issues are the most repeatedly covered news contents. Next, one can find the issues of agriculture and economy being the second and the third frequently covered news contents. On the other side of these repeatedly covered news contents, there are also issues which are rarely covered. For instance issues of environment, justice and health respectively are the least covered news contents by the news agency. Based on these statements, it might be possible to say that, the Agency has give little attention to cover the most important issues of the county and for that

matter issue of the global world. It is known that the issue of environment is a global issue that the worldwide media institutions and the world leaders are talking every day. In a country level as well, this topic is an issue of concern. Desertification is increasing from day to day. Environmental pollutions are everywhere. Land degradation and many other activities that can harm and challenge all the living things on the planet are happening every day of the week. On the other side also, there are a number of things human beings are doing in order to vaccinate their polluted environment and to preserve the existing healthy environment. There are terracing works, plantations of eroded lands, events and discussions are organized every time about the past, the present and the future of the environment. While all these things are happening every time, the Agency gave the issue a small amount of its coverage. Only 14 news stories were produced out of the total 505 news items collected during the study period. This coverage consisted 2.8 percent of the whole news stories. But, the most frequently covered issue, which is the social issues, has 85 news stories. There were seventy-one news story differences between the repeatedly covered topic and the least covered issues. Something similar happened with the issues of justice and health as well. Compared to the other frequently covered news contents, the issues of justice and health are the other rarely covered news areas. The fact is these two important issues are the most important issues of concern like that of the issues of environment and other topics.

Regarding the numbers of informants per news, the agency has produced the majority of its news stories from a single news source. Of the total 505 news stories, 119 of which were produced from an individual interview. These single-sourced stories have covered 23.6 percent of the whole news items collected during the study period. These numbers might imply that news stories may not be balanced and because of this they might be slanted to an organization, institution, political party, an individual or anything else. Regarding the issues of single source stories, Media scholars like Farber argued that a news story produced from a single interview can't be considered as journalism. As it has been clearly stated in table 4.3, multiple sources are helpful for journalists to counter check their information. And more importantly, it is among the ways of entertaining diversified views and opinions in the news story.

The other thing that is important to discuss here is the news items produced with no informants. In this regard, the agency has produced forty-seven news stories with no identification of who

the informant(s) is/are. They preferred to mention their informants massively like visitors, trainees, participants, residents, and etc.

The collected sample news stories depicted that majority of the information sources are officials. Out of the whole 505 news stories 207 of which were generated from official news sources. These figures also may raise questions of balancing a story to the Agency and its diversity inclusiveness. Scholars, religious fathers, ordinary citizens and other sources of news are not that much referred to be a source of news by the news Agency. Sometimes, even the existing other news sources are there in the news only to be a testimony of the work which the news story is talking about. It is a rare case to see their independently standing idea. They are being interviewed to support or bless the activities that the news stories are about and the things made to them by the event organizer.

In relation to the diversity of opinions and views expressed by the agency, what the collected news stories revealed that the Agency is not entertaining diversity of opinions in a way supposed to be. Even if there are different kinds of voices in many of the news stories, since there is no diversity of opinions and ideas there, it might be said the Agency is not entertaining diversity of opinions to the expected level. As Paul et al (1996) clearly stated, in order to say there is diversity in the news, there has to be diffusion of representative thoughts, different angles and frames, as well as attributions and opinions has to be reflected within the news stories. In this regard, it might be justifiable to say that ENA has not done what has to be done,

5.3. Recommendations

- The Agency should give proportional news coverage to all the regions of the country.
- The Agency should incorporate varieties of news topic and issues in its newsgathering process.
- The Agency should make the news platform open for diversified views and ideas.
- The News Agency should vary its sources of information.
- ENA should mention its news sources in name rather than using words like residents, participants, trainees, visitors and the like.

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Appendix A

Regions	Date of production	Headline
Addis Ababa	1/11/2009	ኮሚሽኑ በድርቅ ለተጎዱ የአፍሪካ ቀንድ አገሮች 60 ሚሊዮን ዩሮ ድጋፍ አደረገ
	1/11/2009	የውበትና መናፈሻ ልማት ስራዎች ብረተሰቡን አሳታፊና ተጠቃሚ አያደረጉትም - የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር
	1/11/2009	የኒቨርሲ ተውለመማር ማስተማር ስራው የሚያስፈልጉትን ብዓቶችን ሊያሟላ ይገባል
	1/11/2009	ጽጋቡን ብረማሪያም በቱርደፍራንስ የብስክሌት ውድድር ብርቱኛ ክርላይነው
	9/11/2009	ማኅበሩ ለድርቅ ተጎዴዎች ድጋፍ የሚውል ከ2 ሚሊዮን በርብ ላይ ገቢ አሰባሰበ
	9/11/2009	አዲስ የተሾሙት ኤጲስቆጵሳት ለዘመናት የቆዩትን አብሮ የመኖር እሴቶች ለትውልድ እንዲተላለፉ መስራት ይጠበቅ ባቸዋል - ብፁዕ አቡነ ማትያስ
	9/11/2009 9/11/2009	ኢትዮጵያ በዓለም ከ18 ዓመት በታች አትሌቲክስ ሻምፒዮና አመርቂው ጤት እያስመዘገበች ነው
	9/11/2009	በአዲስ አበባና አካባቢው ንጥል ፍራስ ቶች ለአገልግሎት ክፍያ ከ31 ነጥብ 5 ቢሊዮን በርብ ላይ ወጪ አድርገዋል
	9/11/2009	ኢትዮጵያ በዓለም ውጣቶች አትሌቲክስ ሻምፒዮና አምስተኛ ደረጃ ይዟል ጠናቀቀች
	17/11/2009	ጽጋቡን ብረማሪያም በቱርደፍራንስ ውድድር ንበ73ኛ ነት አጠናቀቀ
	17/11/2009	የአሜሪካ መጤተምች ስርጭት በዚሁ ከቀጠለ በምስራቅ አፍሪካ የምግብ ዕጥረት ሊፈጠር ይችላል ተባለ
	17/11/2009	የኢጋድ የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስትሮች የደቡብ ሱዳንን የሰላም ስምምነት በአዲስ መልክ እንዲተገበር ይሰራሉ
	17/11/2009	በአዲስ አበባ የወጣቶችን የኪነጥበብ ፍቅርና የንባብ ባህል ለማዳበር እየተሰራ ነው።
	17/11/2009	ኢትዮጵያ ለፔክሪፕቲብ ሊከባለሃብቶች ጥሩ የገበያ አማራጭ ተሆናለች
	17/11/2009	በአዲስ አበባ በክረምት በጎፈቃድ አገልግሎት በተለያዩ መስኮች የተሰማሩ ወጣቶች የሚሰጡት አገልግሎት ቀጥሏል
	17/11/2009	ኢጋድ በደቡብ ሱዳን ሰላምና ደኅንነት ዙሪያ በጁባኦ የመከረነው
	17/11/2009	ለትጥቅት ግልመነሻ የሆኑት ግሮች በመፈታታቸው ወደ አገራችን ገብተዋል - የቤሕን አመራሮች

	17/11/2009	ሰሞኑንበአብዛኛዎቹየከረምትዝናበተጠቃሚአካባቢዎችዝናበተጠናከሮታላልተባለ
	17/11/2009	በጥበበሕይወት(ባዮ-ቴክኖሎጂ) ከመጠቀሚያበፊትየሚመረቱየሚያደርሱትንጉዳትማጤንእንደሚገባተገለጽ
	25/11/2009	የማጠናከሪያትምህርቱከፍለንመማርለማንችልተማሪዎችጥሩአድልነውተማሪዎች
	25/11/2009	በመዲናዋየአተትበሽታንለመከላከልየቅድመጥንቃቄስራዎችተጠናከረውቀጥለዋል
	25/11/2009	ኢትዮጵያበአበባ፣አትክልትናፍራፍሬልማትከዓለምገበያየሚጠበቀውንያህልተጠቃሚመሆንአልቻለችምተባለ
	25/11/2009	በምስራቅአፍሪካህገውጥየመድሐኒትዝውውርንመከላከልየሚያስችልፕሮግራምተግባራዊሊደረግነው
	25/11/2009	አዲስብድርናቁጠባተቋምበ2010 ዓ.ምከ2 ቢሊዮንብርበላይብድርእስጣለሁአለ
	25/11/2009	ፓርቲዎቹበፖለቲካፓርቲዎችምዝገባአዋጅላይድርድርጀመሩ
	25/11/2009	የንጹህመጠጥውሃናየመጸዳጃቤትአቅርቦትችግርበዘላቂነትእንዲፈታጥሪቀረበ
	25/11/2009	የአርቲስትተስፋዬሳህሉየቀብርስነስርዓትበነገውዕለትይፈጸማል
	25/11/2009	ዋልያዎቹየፊታችንቅዳሜከዛምቢያጋርየወዳጅነትጨዋታሊያደርጉነው
	3/12/2009	በአትሌቲክስቫምፒዮናውኢትዮጵያውያንአትሌቶችየሚሳተፉባቸውየማጣሪያውድድርችዛሬይካሄዳሉ
	3/12/2009	ፓርቲዎችግንባርናቅንጅትሲፈጥሩማሟላትስለሚገባቸውጉዳዮችላይያተኮሩአንቀጾችእንዲካተትአደረጉ
	3/12/2009	አፍሪካለአጅንዳ 2063 ተፈጻሚነትለወጣቱስለአህጉሪቱማስተማርያስፈልጋልተባለ
	3/12/2009	ዋሊያዎቹበመጨውዕሁድለቻንዋንጫማጣሪያከሱዳንጋርበሀዋሳይጫዋታሉ
	3/12/2009	ኩባንያዎችበስነምግባርናበመልካምየኩባንያአመራርመመራትአለባቸውየኢትዮጵያኮርፖሬትጋቨርናንስኢንስቲትዩት
	3/12/2009	ፕሬዝዳንትዶክተርሙላቱተሾመየሰባትአገራትአምባሳደሮችንየሹመትደብዳቤተቀበሉ
	3/12/2009	የኬንያፕሬዝዳንታዊምርጫፍትሃዊእንደነበርኢጋድአስታወቀ
	3/12/2009	ኢትዮጵያበኤርትራድንበርየሚገኙየሜዳአህዮችልዩጥበቃእንዲደርላቸውልታስመዘግብነው
	3/12/2009	የአሮሚያሥነ-ምግባርናፀረ-ሙስናኮሚሽንበ2009 በጀትዓመትከ60 ሚሊዮንብርበላይአስመለስኩአለ
	3/12/2009	ችሎቱየ22 የሙስናወንጀልተጠርጣሪዎችንጉዳይተመለከተ
	11/12/2009	ኢትዮጵያየእንስሳትሃብቷንለመጠቀምከሱዳንልምድእንደምተቀስምተገለጸ

	11/12/2009	በጎልፍማዘውተሪያስፍራዎችዕጥረትምከንያትየጎልፍተጫዎችንማፍራትእንዳልተቻለተገለጸ
	11/12/2009	ዕቅዱየተለያዩተግዳሮቶችቢያጋጥሙትምበአፈጻጸምኢኮኖሚውበመጠንእየጨመረመጥቷል- ዶክተርይናገርደሴ
	11/12/2009	የመለስንአስተምህሮበመከተልአገሪቷየጀመረችውንየህዳሴጉዘለማስቀጠልተግተውእንደሚሰሩወጣቶችገለጹ
	11/12/2009	ብሔራዊየደረጃዎችምከርቤትየ926 ምርትደረጃዎችንአጸደቀ
	11/12/2009	በሙስናወንጀልየተጠረጠሩትየአቶካሳዬካቻእናዛኪርአህመድጉዳይለነሀሴ 22 ቀን 2009 ዓ.ም. ተቀጠረ
	11/12/2009	በአቶመለስየመሪነትዘመንየተቀየሱየልማትውጥኖችየወጣቶችንተጠቃሚነትመሠረትያደረጉነበሩ
	11/12/2009	የተተከሉችግኞችንበቦታውበመገኘትይንከባከባሉ-የመንግስትሰራተኞችማህበራዊዋስትናኤጀንሲ
	11/12/2009	የአዲስአበባዩኒቨርሲቲለስድስትምሀራንየፕሮፌሰርነትማዕረግሰጠ
	11/12/2009	በሱዳንናኢትዮጵያመካከልያለውንሁሉንአቀፍግንኙነትወደላቀደረጃለመውሰድበጋራእንደሚሰሩሁለቱመሪዎችአረጋገጡ
	11/12/2009	የፋርማሲባለሙያዎችበአበረታችመድሀኒቶችበኩልያለባቸውንየግንዛቤከፍተትለመሙላትየሚያስችልስልጠናተሰጠ
	11/12/2009	ኢትዮጵያለአፍሪካቀንድሠላምእናፀጥታየበኩሏንድርሻእየተወጣችነው -አምባሳደርሻሚበፊታዋ
	19/12/2009	በተጠናቀቀውበጀትዓመትከቡናየውጭንግድከ881 ሚሊዮንየአሜሪካዶላርበላይገቢመገኘቱተጠቆመ
	19/12/2009	በዙሪኩዳይመንድሊግውድድርኢትዮጵያዊንአትሌቶችከሁለተኛእስከአራትበመሆንተከታተለውገብተዋል
	19/12/2009	ትላልቅየጋይልማስተላለፊያመስመሮችናማከፋፈያጣቢያዎችንየመገንባትአገራዊአቅምተፈጥሯል
	19/12/2009	የእንስሳትሀብትልማትንለማሳደግከፍተኛየትምህርትተቋማትችግርፈቺየምርምርስራዎችላይማተርእንዳለባቸውተመለከተ
	19/12/2009	በአዲስአበባየሶስትመንግስትተቋማትቅንጅታዊአሰራርከፍተትእንዳለበትተገለጸ
	19/12/2009	በ2009 ዓ.ምከ6 ሺህበላይየአቪዬሽንሙያተኞችየሙያብቃትመረጋገጡተገለጸ
	19/12/2009	በአዲሱየትምህርትዘመን 11 አዳዲስዩኒቨርሲቲዎችተማሪዎችንለመቀበልእየተዘጋጁነው

	27/12/2009	በከፍተኛ የትምህርት ተቋማት፣ በመንገድና የስኳር ፕሮጀክቶች ኤችአይቪ/ኤድስ በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እየተሰራጨ ነው ተባለ
	27/12/2009	በአገሪቱ የመጀመሪያ የሆነ የህትመት ቴክኖሎጂ ኮሌጅ በመጨረሻ ጥር ወር በዲግሪ መርሃግብር ትምህርት መስጠት ይጀምራል
	27/12/2009	"አዲሱ ቴክኖሎጂዎችን በማላመድ የተጀመረውን ልማት ለማፋጠን የበኩላችንን ድርሻ እንወጣለን" - የኮሌጅ ተመራቂዎች
	27/12/2009	የውዳሴ ዲያግኖስቲክ ማዕከል ከልንግዳም ርራ አገልግሎት ሊሰጥ ነው
	27/12/2009	በመዲናዋ የስምንተኛ ክፍል ክልል አቀፍ ፈተና ከወሰዱት አጠቃላይ የማታተማ ሪፖርት 92 በመቶ ጥናታዊ ድጋፍ አግኝተዋል
	27/12/2009	ጽህፈት ቤቱ በህግ ጥሰት ፈፃሚዎች ላይ በወሰዳቸው አርም ጃዎች ከ29 ሚሊዮን በር በላይ ለመንግስት ገቢ ማድረግ ነገለጸ
	27/12/2009	የኔቨርሳል ሜዲካል ኮሌጅ ሠልጣኞችን አስመረቀ
	27/12/2009	ውድድሩ በሚዲያና ኪነ ጥበባት ባለሙያዎች መካከል ያለውን የእርስ በእርስ ቀረቢያ ጠናክረው ተሳታፊዎች
	27/12/2009	በእናቶችና ህጻናት ሞት ቅንብሮች ሪፖርት ያዙ የምዕተ ዓመቱ የልማት ግቦች እየተሳኩ ነው
	5/13/2009	ኢትዮጵያ የአሉሚኒየም ምርቶችን ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ኤክስፖርት ማድረግ ጀመረች
	5/13/2009	የበዓል ገበያ ላይ የአቅርቦት ችግር የለም
	5/13/2009	አዲሱ ዓመት "በላቀ የአገር ፍቅር ስሜትና በውጤታማ የስራ ባህል ቀሪ የልማት ተግባራትን ለመፈጸም የምንሳሳብ በትሊፕን ይገባል" ' - ፕሬዚዳንት ዶክተር ሙላቱ ቸሪ
	5/13/2009	ይቅርታ የተደረገ ላቸው ታሪካዊዎች ወደ ህብረተሰቡ ሲቀላቀሉ በሙያቸው ህዝቡን እንደሚያገለግሉ ገለጹ
	5/13/2009	ኢትዮጵያ በተለያዩ አዲሱ ዘመን አቀባበል የተዘጋጀውን ሞንግጥ አነሳ
	5/13/2009	በመጨረሻ አዲስ ዓመት ሁሉም ኢትዮጵያዊ ለበለጠ ስኬት እንዲተጋጥሙ ረቀቀ
	8/1/2010	የቅዱስ ጳውሎስ ሚሊኒየም ሜዲካል ኮሌጅ የልብ ህክምና ማዕከል አገልግሎት መስጠት ጀመረ
	8/1/2010	አዲሱ የመሬት ሊዝረቂ አዋጅ የመልካም አስተዳደር ጥያቄዎችን በሚፈታ መንገድ እንዲዘጋጅ ተጠየቀ
	8/1/2010	በመምህራን ስልጠና ውላይ የሚነሱ አጀንዳዎች ለትምህርት ጥራት መሻሻል አወንታዊ ሚና እንደሚጫወቱ ተገለፀ
	8/1/2010	ከባህርት ራንዚትና ሎጀስቲክስ አገልግሎት ድርጅት በሙስና ተጠርጥረው በቁጥጥር ስር የዋሉ የስራ ኃላፊዎች ላይ ተለዋጭ ቀጠረተሰጠ
	8/1/2010	የጋዜጠኛ ግርማ በጋለ የቀብር ሥነ-ሥርዓት ተፈፀመ

	8/1/2010	ቅዱስጊዮርጊስናፋሲልከነማለአምቦጭአረምድጋፍየወዳጅነትጨዋታሊያደርጉነው
	8/1/2010	ለከተሞችየመሬትይዞታማረጋገጫየመስጠትዕቅድስኬትከደቡብኮሪያልምድአየተወሰደነው
	16/1/2010	የኢትዮጵያአየርመንገድከብራዚሉአቻውጋርመንገደኞችንለመቀበልተስማማ
	16/1/2010	በአዲስአበባሁለትየገሥታትመታሰቢያሐውልቶችናሦስትጥንታዊቤቶችእድሳትሊጀመርነው
	16/1/2010	በክልሎቹአዋሳኝበታዎችላይየተፈጠሩግጭቶችአመራሮችራሳቸውንእንዲፈትሹየሚያስገድዱመሆናቸውተገለጸ
	16/1/2010	በመንግስትተቋማትየተናጥላዊሐላፊነቶችንማስፋፋትሙስናንይቀንሳልተባለ
	16/1/2010	አዲሱየአንጎላፕሬዚዳንትጆአማኑኤልንንካልቪስበዓለሲመትዛሬይደረጋል
	16/1/2010	የኢትዮጵያኢኮኖሚባለፋትሁለትዓመታትያጋጠመውንድርቅተቋቁሞፈጣንዕድገትእያስመዘገበነው - አይ.ኤም.ኤፍ
	16/1/2010	ጉብኝቱየክልሉንየመስህብሃብቶችለማልማትመልካምአጋጣሚፈጥሯል
	16/1/2010	የትነበርሽንጉሴየስዊድኑራይትላይቭሊሁድአዋርድፋውንዴሽንተሸላሚሆነች
	16/1/2010	የኢትዮጵያእግርኳስብሔራዊቡድንከቦትስዋናአቻውጋርየወዳጅነትጨዋታሊያደርግነው
	16/1/2010	የጣልያንከባንያዎችበኢትዮጵያኢንቨስትመንቶችላይእንዲሰማሩፕሬዘዳንትዶክተርሙላቱተሾመጥሪአቀረቡ
	16/1/2010	የቻይናባህልሳምንትበአዲስአበባበተለያዩዝግጅቶችበመከበርላይነው
	24/1/2010	አብያተመንግስታቱእንከብካቤናእድሳትይፈልጋሉ
	24/1/2010	የቢሸፍቱከተማአስተዳደርበግጭቱምከንያትለተፈናቀሉወገኖችከስምንትሚሊዮንብርበላይገቢአሰባሰበ
	24/1/2010	ልማትማኅበሩከጣሊያንመንግስትባገኘው 593 ሺህዩሮአርሶአደሮችንለመጥቀም
	24/1/2010	የሕንዱፕሬዝዳንትራምናትኮቪንድአዲስአበባገቡ
	24/1/2010	የኢትዮጵያኤሌክትሪክኃይልለጥያቄያችንምላሸባለማግኘቱበየዕለቱ 20 ሺህብርለማውጣትተገደናል - ፊንጫስኳርፋብሪካ
	24/1/2010	ከተማአስተዳደሩበግጭቱሳቢያለተፈናቀሉየኦሮሞብሔርተወላጆችየገንዘብድጋፍሰጠ አትዮጵያየበለጸጉአገራትለታዳጊዎቹየሚሰጡትድጋፍእንዲጨምርእየሰራችነው
	24/1/2010	ዜጎችየሰንደቅዓላማቸውንከብርለማስጠበቅኃላፊነታቸውንበተቆርቋሪነትመንፈስመወጣትአለባቸው
	24/1/2010	ክልሎቹግጭቱንሙሉበሙሉየማስቆምተግባራቸውንአጠናክረውመቀጠልአለባቸው - ጠ/ሚኒስቴርለማርያም
	2/2/2010	ሰንደቅዓላማየአንድነታችንመገለጫዓርማበመሆኑጥበቃሊደረግለትይገባል - አስተያየትሰጪዎች

	2/2/2010	የኢትዮጵያን የጥጥም ርቀት ከ12 እጥፍ በላይ የሚያሳድግ በሄራዊ የጥጥር ማትስትራቴጂ ይፋ ሆነ
	2/2/2010	ምክር ቤቱ ረቂቅ የማሻሻያ አዋጆችን መርምሮ ለቋሚ ኮሚቴዎች መራ
	2/2/2010	የግብርናው ንዝርፍ ችግሮች በዘላቂነት መፍታት የሚያስችል አገር አቀፍ ጥናት ይካሄዳል
	2/2/2010	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ኃይለማሪያም ደሳለኝ ከአሜሪካ ሲገቡ ንግረስ አባላት ጋር ተወያዩ
	2/2/2010	የ13ኛው ዙር የጥላንኢ ንተርናሽናል የህጻናት ሩጫው ድርምዝ ገባለች ይጀመራል
	2/2/2010	ጠቅላይ አቃቤ ህግ ስለሰንደቅ ላላማ አጠቃቀም የሚሰጠውን ግንዛቤ የማስጨበጥ ስራ ያጠናክራል
	2/2/2010	የአፍሪካ የውስጥ ገቢ አስባሰብ እየተሻሻለ መጥቷል
	2/2/2010	ሕገወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውርና ስደት ግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ትርጉሞች ሲፈቀዱ በብሔራዊ ቴአትር ተጀመረ
	2/2/2010	ሚኒስቴሩ የጤና ተቋማት ግንባታ መጓተቶችን ለማስወገድ የተለያዩ እርምጃዎች እየወሰደ ነው
	2/2/2010	በጤና ጣቢያዎቹ የተጀመረው በቀድሞ ህክምና የማዋለድ አገልግሎት የአናቶችን እንግልት አስቀርቷል
	2/2/2010	የህጻናት መቀን ጨርን ለመከላከል ኅብረተሰቡ ኃይለማርያምን እንዲወጣ ተጠየቀ
	2/2/2010	37ኛው የዓለም የምግብ ቀን በመጨረሱ ሳምንት በአዲስ አበባ ይከበራል
	10/2/2010	በአዲስ አበባ ከተማዋን ጫበብ መጭው አሁኑኛው ስጊ የፍርድ ስልጣን የጥጥርና ይፋ ለማሉ
	10/2/2010	በተለያዩ መንገዶች እየወጡ ህዝብ የሚያደናግሩ ካርታዎች የመንግስት እውቅናና ህጋዊነት የላቸውም
	10/2/2010	የጎዳና ላይ ሩጫና የፌዴሬሽኑ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ ቅዳሜና አሁኑኛ በቢሮ ቴይካ ሄዷል
	10/2/2010	የደረሱ ሰብሎች ወቅቱን ባልጠበቀ ዝናብ እንዳይበላሸ አርሶ አደሩ ምርቱን ቶሎ መሰብሰብ እንዳለበት ተገለጸ
	10/2/2010	ባለፉት ሰድስት ወራት ወደው ጭከት ላከጥጥከ6 ሚሊዮን ዶላር በላይ ገቢ ተገኝቷል
	10/2/2010	ፕሮጀክቶቹ ኢትዮጵያ ለታዳሽ ኃይል የሰጠችው ትኩረት ማሳያዎችና ችግሮች - ንብኂዎች
	10/2/2010	በአዲስ አበባ ከተማዎች እና የሽማግሌ ማህበራት የስኳር እጥረት እንዳይሰራ ጥረትና ገፋ
	10/2/2010	አራተኛው የአፍሪካ ማህበራዊዎች ትናንባኤ በመጭው ሰኞ በአዲስ አበባ ይጀመራል
	18/2/2010	እየተካሄዱ ያሉ የልማት ስራዎች የዜጎችን ሕይወት በመቀየርና በአገር ገጽታ ግንባታው ጤነኛ እያስገኘው - ተፎካካሪ ፓርቲዎች
	18/2/2010	የኤች.አይ.ቪ/ኤስ ስርጭትን ለመግታት የህዝቡ ቀጥተኛ ተሳትፎና ርብርብ ወሳኝ መሆኑ ተጠቆመ
	18/2/2010	ኢጋድ የኬንያ ምርጫ በሰላም እንዲጠናቀቅ ባለድርሻ አካላት እንዲረባረቡ አሳስበ

	18/2/2010	ድርጅቱ በስኳርፋብ ሪከት ተቆይቶ እንዲገነባል የከፈለውን የህልደብ ስራ ስራ አፈጻጸም - ስኳር ኮርፖሬሽን
	18/2/2010	በአማራ ምክር ቤት በክልሎች ከ1 ሺህ 700 በላይ ሕክታር መሬት ለአባል ማትተ ዘጋጅቷል
	18/2/2010	ፊፋለዓለም የጥገና ተቃራኒነት የሚሰጠውን ሽልማት ወደ 400 ሚሊዮን ዶላር አሳደገ
	18/2/2010	የቶታል ታላቁ ጫቢ እና የጽዮን መዝጋቢያ መለያ ቁጥራቸውን ሳይለጥፉ መሮጥ አይችሉም
	26/2/2010	አትሌቶች በአሎም ሮክስ በአትሌቲክስ ሻምፒዮን የሚሳተፉበትን አሰራር የሚቀይር ስርዓት ሊተገበር ነው
	26/2/2010	የኢትዮ-ጃፓን ባሕላዊ የሙዚቃ ኮንሰርት ተካሄደ
	26/2/2010	የሞሮኮው ዋይዲድ ካዛብ ላንካ የአፍሪካ ሻምፒዮን ስሊግ አሸናፊ ሆነ
	26/2/2010	የኳታር ቀይጨረቃ ማኅበር በኢትዮጵያ ለሚገኙ ስደተኞች የ3 ሚሊዮን ዶላር ድጋፍ አደረገ
	26/2/2010	በቻይና ህንግዝ ማራቶን ኢትዮጵያዊያን አትሌቶች በሁለቱም ጾታዎች ይታዩበት መሆኑን በሚገልጽ ሰነድ አሸናፊነቱን አሳይቷል
	4/3/2010	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ኃይለማርያም ደሳለኝ ወደ ኳታር አቀኑ
	4/3/2010	ቻይና አካል ጉዳት ምክር ቤት የሚደረገውን እንቅስቃሴ ትደግፋለች
	4/3/2010	የኮተቤ ሜትሮፖሊታል ዩኒቨርሲቲ በስድስት ወር ውስጥ ማህተም ህርት መስጠት ሊጀምር ነው
	4/3/2010	አዲስ የተከፈሉ ተኞት ምህርት ተቋማት የግብዓቶች ግርዶች እንዲሰጡ ባቸውተገለጸ
	4/3/2010	የቆላዝን በመስፋፋትና መዛመድ አየቀነሰ ነው
	4/3/2010	ቢሾፍቱ አውቶሞቲቭ ኢንዱስትሪ ለአዲስ አበባ ከተማ 150 አውቶብሶችን እየገጣጠመ ነው
	4/3/2010	የመንግስት ስራ ተኞት የስራ ምዘና ደረጃ አወሳሰበ ፍጥነት እንዲተገበር የህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት ገለጸ
	4/3/2010	17ኛው በጉልበት ስራ ላይ የሚያተኩር አህጉራዊ ጉባኤ በአዲስ አበባ እየተካሄደ ነው
	4/3/2010	የአየር ንብረት ለውጥ ተፅዕኖ ለመቆጣጠር የሚችሉ ጂትን በመረጃ ለአርሶ አደሩ ለማድረስ ጥረት እየተደረገ ነው
	4/3/2010	በኢንዱስትሪ ፓርኮች የግንባታ መዘግየትና የተጠናቀቁት ምወደስ ሪፖርት ማግኘት ግርዶች ሊፈቱ ይገባል
	12/3/2010	በአዲስ አበባ በ250 ሚሊዮን በር የተገነባው የሲኖትራክ መገጣጠሚያ ፋብሪካ በመጭው ቅዳሜ ይመረቃል
	12/3/2010	የሆላንድ አግሪኬራ ድርጅት በኢትዮጵያ የኑብረት ስራ ማህበራትን እድገት ሊሰጥ ይችላል
	12/3/2010	የኢትዮጵያ የሳውዲ አረቢያ ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማህበራዊት ስራዎች እየተጠናከረ መምጣቱ ተገለጸ
	12/3/2010	በአዲስ አበባ የ10 ዓመት የሞተር አልባት ራንስፖርት ስርዓት ስትራቴጂ እየተዘጋጀ ነው
	12/3/2010	ኢትዮጵያ የመሬት መረጃ አስተዳደር ፖሊሲ እያዘጋጀች ነው

	12/3/2010	ኢትዮጵያናፔሊየንግድናኢንቨስትመንትግንኙነታቸውንለማጠናከርእንደሚሰሩገለጹ
	12/3/2010	ኢትዮጵያየ2017 ከዘላቂየልማትግቦችጋርየተጣጣሚኢንቨስትመንትንበመሳተፍሰላላቸው
	12/3/2010	"የላሊበላውቅርአብያተክርስቲያናትንየመፍረስናየመሰነጣጠቅአደጋተጋርጠቢታል"- ዶክተርሒሩትወልደማርያም
	12/3/2010	የዘንድሮውአለምአቀፍየመቻቻልናየመከባበርቀንበዲላከተማይከበራል
	12/3/2010	ኢትዮጵያበጀርመኑዓለምአቀፍየአየርንብረትለውጥመድረክላይፍሬያማውይይቶችማድረጓተገለጸ
	20/3/2010	በከተማዋነባርመልሶማልማትእስከታህሳስሙሉለሙሉይነሳሉ
	20/3/2010	መንግስትበሳውዲአረቢያየሚኖሩሰነድአልባዜጎችበሰላምወደአገራቸውእንዲመለሱድጋፍያደርጋል
	20/3/2010	የአሁኑትውልድየህይወትመስዋዕትነትየከፈሉሰማዕታትንአደራእንዲወጣጥሪቀረበ
	20/3/2010	አማኞችየመውሊድንበዓልሰላምንበማስከበርናድሆችንበማሰብእንዲያከብሩተጠየቀ
	20/3/2010	በአዲስአበባካሉትምህርትቤቶች 75 በመቶየህሉከደረጃበታችመሆናቸውተገለጸ
	20/3/2010	የደቡብኮሪያባለታብቶችበኢትዮጵያየኢንቨስትመንትአማራጮችላይመሰማራትእንደሚፈልጉገለጹ
	20/3/2010	የውጭአገራትኢንቨስተሮችንየውጭምንዛሬናየቪዛችግሮችንእንደሚፈታየኢንቨስትመንትኮሚሽንአስታወቀ
	20/3/2010	ጠቅላይዓቃቤሕግይግባኝበጠየቀባቸውመዛግብትየመርታትምጣኔአፈጻጸሙዝቅተኛመሆኑተገለጸ
	20/3/2010	አምባሳደርታዩከግብጽየቢዝነስልዑከጋርተወያዩ
	20/3/2010	በአዲስአበባከተማወደመካከለኛባለሃብትነትየተሸጋገሩኢንተርፕራይዞችያለጊዜውየቀድሞየመስሪያበታማስለ ቀቅአግባብአይደለምተባለ
	28/3/2010	በኢትዮጵያፕሪሚየርሊግ 6ኛዓምንትጨዋታኢትዮጵያቡናከቅዱስጊዮርጊስይገናኛሉ
	28/3/2010	መደኃኒቱንየተላመደየቲቢህክምናጊዜከሁለትአመትወደዘጠኝወራትዝቅሊልነው
	28/3/2010	በዓሉለእንድየምጣኔኃብትናየፖለቲካማህበረሰብግንባታአውንታዊሚናተጫውቷል- ፕሬዝዳንትዶክተርሙላቱተሾመ
	28/3/2010	በሊቢያየሚገኙኢትዮጵያውያንንለመታደግመረጃእየተሰበሰበነው
	28/3/2010	ጣሊያንለኢትዮጵያግብርናስራዎችድጋፍየሁለትነጥብስምንትሚሊዮንዩሮፕሮጀክትይፋአደረገች

	28/3/2010	ኢትዮጵያየአፍሪካኢኮኖሚኢድገትመኃንዲስመሆኗንአሜሪካገለጸች
	28/3/2010	ባለበጀትተቋማትየፋይናንስግልጽነትናተጠያቂነትአሰራርመተግበሪያመመሪያተዘጋጀ
	28/3/2010	አየርመንገዲአገልግሎቱንቀልጣፋየሚያደርግየሞባይልአፕሊኬሽንይፋአደረገ
	28/3/2010	በመዲናዋበሀሰተኛዮትምህርትማስረጃበየተቋማቱየሚሰሩግለሰቦችበይቅርታጊዜውውስጥራሳቸውንአንዲያጋልጡተጠየቀ
	28/3/2010	ለአዲስአበባከተማጽዳትኃላፊዎችናአመራሮችምሳሌአንዲሆኑነዋሪዎችጠየቁ
	28/3/2010	ተቋማትየለውጥመሳርያዎችበሚገባለመተግበራቸውተገልጋዮችንእያማረረመሆኑትገለጸ
	6/4/2010	ዴንማርክለኢትዮጵያየገጠርሴፍቲኔትናሌሎችስራዎችየ580 ሚሊዮንብርድጋፍአደረገች
	6/4/2010	ኢትዮ-ቴሌኮምበሚሰጠውአገልግሎትዓለምአቀፉንየአልማዝሽልማትአሸነፈ
	6/4/2010	በአዲስአበባየተገነቡትየአውቶቡስመጠበቂያሼዶችለአንድሺህሴቶችየስራአድልዎፈጥራሉ
	6/4/2010	የቱርክኢንዱስትሪግሩፕኩባንያበኢትዮጵያየግማሽቢሊዮንዩሮኢንቨስትመንትሊጀምርነው
	6/4/2010	"የአፍሪካንወጣቶችአቅምለማሳደግድጋፍእናደርጋለን" - አምባሳደርማይክልፌይነር
	6/4/2010	በያዝነውዓመትከመስኖልማት 469 ሚሊዮንኩንታልምርትለማግኘትታቅዷል
	6/4/2010	ዓለምባንክለኢትዮጵያዓሳእናእንስሳትኃብትልማት 170 ሚሊዮንዶላርድጋፍአደረገ
	6/4/2010	የፓርቲዎችጋራምክርቤትከቅንጅትናኢሠዴፓየቀረበለትንቅሬታለማጣራትከሚቴሰየመ
	6/4/2010	በኢትዮጵያፕሪሚየርሊግ 7ኛሳምንትቅዱስጊዮርጊስከአርባምንጭደደቢትከሲዳማቡናበአዲስአበባይጫወታሉ
	6/4/2010	ድርቅንየመቋቋምአቅምንለማሳደግየግብርናምርታማነትአድገትንማፋጠንይገባል
	6/4/2010	በአዲስአበባ 500 መስማትለተሳናቸውህጻናትየቁሳቁስድጋፍተደረገላቸው
	6/4/2010	አፍሪካኢኮኖሚዕድገቷቀጣይነትአዳዲስቴክኖሎጂዎችንመጠቀምእንዳለባትተገለጸ
	6/4/2010	በከፍተኛትምህርትተቋማትሰላማዊመማርማስተማርለማስፈንጥረቱተጠናክሮቀጥሏል
	6/4/2010	የኢትዮጵያእግርኳስፌዴሬሽንአስመራጭኮሚቴአጣብቂኝውስጥመሆኑንገለጸ
	6/4/2010	በኢትዮጵያእየተተገበረየለውየምክርቤትአሰራርየሴቶችንተሳትፎያረጋገጠነው- የሱዳንብሄራዊሽንጎየኮከስአባላት
	6/4/2010	በአፍሪካእስከ 2016 መጨረሻድረስ 12 ሚሊዮንሰዎችከቀያቸውተፈናቅለዋል
	14/4/2010	የዘንድሮውየኢትዮጵያዓለምአቀፍፊልምፌስቲቫልበመጨውሰኛይጀምራል

	14/4/2010	ለደቡብ-ደቡባዊ የሰላም ስምምነት ትግል ከኢጋድ ጋር እንደሚሰሩ አፍሪካውያን ብረትና ትሮይካ ገለጹ
	14/4/2010	አገር አቀፍ የምርጥ ዘርፍ ስትራቴጂ ይፋ ተደረገ
	14/4/2010	በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ የኤች.አይ.ቪ.ኤስ. የምርመራ የማድረግ ልምድ አለመዳበሩ ተገለጸ
	14/4/2010	የቂሊንጦ መድኃኒት ማምረቻ ኢንዱስትሪ ፓርክ ግንባታ 75 በመቶ ተጠናቋል
	22/4/2010	በአዲስ አበባ በድጂታል የወሳኝነት ትምህርት ማስተላለፍ አገልግሎት ያልተካተቱ ስትወረዳዎች ሊካተቱ ነው
	22/4/2010	በጎርጎርሳውያኑ 2018 ዘመን መለወጫ እለት 386 ሺህ ህጻናት ይወለዳሉ
	22/4/2010	በኢትዮጵያ ፕሪሚየር ሊግ ጨዋታ ደደቢት ኢትዮጵያ በፍንዳላ እንድትገባ ሲረገፍ
	30/4/2010	የገናበዓል በሰላም ተክብሯል
	30/4/2010	ኢትዮጵያውያን በስክሌተኞች በጥርወርድ በጋቦን ካሜሩን ውድድር ሮች ላይ ይሳተፋሉ
	30/4/2010	ኢትዮጵያ ስራ ግንባራ ጉዳዮች ውይይት ምክር ቤት በብርሃን ማረጋገጫ ይቀጥላሉ
	30/4/2010	የእንግሊዙ ኢንትራድ ኩባንያ በመቀሌ ኢንዱስትሪ ያልፓርክ በጨርቃ ጨርቅ አልባሳ ትዘርፍ ሲሰማራ ነው
	30/4/2010	308 ሺህ ከንታል የአፈር ማዳበሪያ ያለ አግባብ በማከማቸት መንግስት እስኪሳራ እየዳረጉ ያሉ አካላት በህግ ሊጠየቁ ነው
	30/4/2010	ፕሬዚዳንት ዶክተር ሙላቱ ተሾመ በኩባይ ፋዊየስ ራጉ በኝት እያደረጉ ነው
	30/4/2010	የነዳጅ ምርቶች ምጋታ በጥርወርድ በነበሩበት ይቀጥላሉ

Afar	1/11/2009	በኢትዮ-ቴሌኮም መሰረተ ልማት አውታሮች ላይ የሚደርስውን ጉዳት በጋራ መከላከል ይገባል።
	3/12/2009	የአፋር ክልል የታዳጊ ወጣቶች የፕሮጀክት እግር ኳስ ውድድር እየተካሄደ ነው
	10/2/2010	በአፋር ክልል የተለያዩ የህዝብ አደረጃጀቶች ለክልሉ ዘላቂ ልማትና ሰላም እንደሚሰሩ ገለጹ
	10/2/2010	በአፋር ለ12ኛው የብሔር-ብሔረሰቦች ቀን በዓል ስኬት ወጣቶች ነጻ የበጎ ፍቃድ አገልግሎት እየሰጡ ነው
	26/2/2010	በሀገሪቱ የተረጋገጠውን ሰላም፣ ልማትና ዴሞክራሲ ለማጠናከር ሁሉም ኃላፊዎችን ሊወጣ ይገባል..... አቶ ከበደ ጫኔ
	12/3/2010	በአፋር ክልል ገጠናዊ ተማሪ አካባቢ ወያሌ ከ58 ሺህ በላይ ልጆችን ዲህመጠጥው ለማግኘት ጀመሩ
	28/3/2010	በፌዴራላዊ ስርዓትና በህገ-መንግስት ተራሮች ላይ የግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ስራዎች ሊሰሩ ይገባል-

		የፌዴራል ሽንግል ምክር ቤት አፈጥባኤ
	6/4/2010	ሰላማዊ የመማር ማስተማር ሂደት ተጠናክሮ እንዲቀጥል የድርሻችንን እንወጣለን..... የሰመራ የኒቨርሲ ተተማሪዎች
	6/4/2010	ቀጣይ ነት ላለው የፌዴራል ስርዓት ስኬታማነት የድርሻችንን እንወጣለን... የአፋር ክልል ርዕሰ መስተዳደር አቶ ሰዩም አወል

Amhar a	1/11/2009	የኮምበልቻ ኢንዱስትሪ ፓርክ ምርቃ ስነስርዓት እየተካሄደ ነው
	1/11/2009	በሰሜን ወሎ ዞን 4 ሚሊዮን ሜትር ኩብ የተፈጥሮ ማዳበሪያ ተዘጋጅቶ ጥቅም ላይ ዋለ።
	1/11/2009	በሰሜን ወሎ እናቶች በጤና ተቋማት እንዲወልዱ ህብረተሰቡ ድጋፍ እያደረገ ነው በሰሜን ወሎ ዞን ነፍሰጡር እናቶች በጤና ተቋም እንዲወልዱ ህብረተሰቡ በማቆያ ቤቶች የምግብና የገንዘብ ድጋፍ እያደረገ መሆኑን የዞኑ ጤና መምሪያ ገለጸ።
	1/11/2009	የወሎ የኒቨርሲ ተው ከ400 በላይ ችግር ፈቺ ምርምሮች ማካሄዱን ገለፀ የወሎ የኒቨርሲ ተው ባለፉት አስር ዓመታት ከ400 በላይ ችግር ፈቺ ምርምሮች ማካሄዱን አስታውቀ።
	9/11/2009	በባህር ዳር ከተማ በ120 ሚሊዮን ብር የተገነባው የአማራ ክልል የመሬት አስተዳደርና አጠቃቀም ቢሮ ህንፃ ተመረቀ
	9/11/2009	የደብረብርሃን ፖሊ ቴክኒክ ኮሌጅ 100 ሺህ 227 ተማሪዎችን አስመረቀ
	9/11/2009	በአማራ ክልል በአገልግሎት መስጫ ተቋማት ግንባታ ላይ የሚታየው መጓተትና የጥራት ችግር ሊፈታ ይገባል - የክልሉ ምክር ቤት አባላት
	17/11/2009	በምስራቅ ጎጃም ዞን የግብርና ግብዓትና ቴክኖሎጂዎችን በተመጣጣኝ ዋጋ ለማቅረብ እየተሰራ ነው።
	17/11/2009	ኢንስቲትዩቱ 63 የምርመር ውጤቶችን ለተጠቃሚዎች ሊያስተዋውቅ ነው
	17/11/2009	በተካሄደ የሻምፒዮን ውድድር አራት ክለቦች የአማራ ሊግን ተቀላቀሉ።
	17/11/2009	በኦሮሞ ብሄረሰብ ዞን በ17 ሚሊዮን ብር ወጪ የተገነቡ መንገዶች ለአገልግሎት በቁ
	17/11/2009	በአማራ ክልልና በሱዳን ገዳሪና ግዛት መካከል ያለውን ግንኙነት ለማጠናከር እየተሰራ ነው።
	17/11/2009	በምስራቅ ጎጃም ዞን በ8 ሺህ ሄክታር መሬት ላይ የተከሰተውን አረም ማስወገድ ተቻለ
	17/11/2009	በደቡብ ወሎ ዞን የባቄላ ምርታማነት ለመመለስ የተደረገው ጥረት ውጤት እያስገኘ ነው ተባለ።
	17/11/2009	በአማራ ክልል ደም የሚለግሱ በጎ ፈቃደኞች ቁጥር እየጨመረ ነው

	25/11/2009	የሰብል ዘሮችን በመስመር መዝራት የሚያስችል መሳሪያ ለአርሶአደሮች እየተዋወቀ ነው ።
	3/12/2009	በሰሜን ጎንደር 2ሺህ 500 ሄክታር ኩታ ገጠም ማሳ በቢራ ገብስ ዘር ተሸፍኗል
	3/12/2009	በከተሞች በመሬት ዙሪያ የሚሰተዋሉ ግሮችን ለመፍታት በትኩረት መስራት ይገባል
	3/12/2009	የደብረማርቆስ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በሚሰጠው የማሕበረሰብ አገልግሎት ተጠቃሚ ሆነናል..... የአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች
	3/12/2009	በደቡብ ወሎ ዞን 217 ነጥብ 5 ሚሊዮን በላይ ችግኝ ተተክሏል
	3/12/2009	በሰሜን ወሎ ዞን 283 ሺ ወጣት በበጎ ፈቃድ አገልግሎት ተሰማርተዋል
	11/12/2009	የላሊበላ ንዳሽ ንድፍ የየባህል ጨዋታ በድምቀት ለማክበር ዝግጅት ተጠናቋል
	11/12/2009	በምስራቅ ጎንደር ዞን የማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ጤና መድሃኒቅ ላትቁጥር እየጨመረ ነው
	19/12/2009	በሰሜን ወሎ ዞን 214 ሺህ ሄክታር ማሳ በዘር ተሸፈነ
	19/12/2009	ኮሌጁ 280 የፖሊስ አባላትን በሁለገብ ወንጀል ምርመራ አሰልጥኖ አስመረቀ
	19/12/2009	ታላቁ መሪ ድህነትን ለማሸነፍ የነበራቸውን ራዕይ ከዳር ለማድረስ እንሰራለን ---- የደብረብርሃን ከተማ ነዋሪዎች
	19/12/2009	በአማራ ክልል ከሰባት ሚሊዮን የሚበልጡ ተማሪዎችን ለመመዝገብ ዝግጅት ተደርጓል።
	19/12/2009	ተዘዋዋሪ የብድር ገንዘብ ወደ ስራ እንደገቡ እንዳስቻላቸው በሰሜን ጎንደር ተጠቃሚ ወጣቶች ተናገሩ
	5/13/2009	በምስራቅ ጎንደር ዞን ጠቃሚ ባህላዊ እሴቶችን በመንከባከብ በኩል ውስንነት እንዳለ ተመለከተ
	5/13/2009	በአማራ ክልል ባለፉት 10 ዓመታት 400 ሚሊዮን በርያስ መዘገቡ የጥናቶች ደረጃ እንዲሰጥ ሪፖርት ተሸጋግረዋል
	5/13/2009	በሰሜን ጎንደር በጎፈቃድኛ ወጣቶች ከ12 ሚሊዮን በር በላይ የሚገመት የልማት ስራ አከናውኑ
	5/13/2009	በሰሜን ሸዋ ዞን በጎፈቃድኛ ወጣቶች ከ172 ሚሊዮን በር በላይ ግምት ያለው አስተዋጾ አበረከቱ
	5/13/2009	በጎንደር ከተማ የዘመን መለወጫ በአልገበያ በእርድ እንስሳት ላይ የዋጋ ጭማሪ አሳይቷል
	5/13/2009	በሰሜን ጎንደር ዞን በአዲሱ ዓመት የኢንቨስትመንት ናዩቱሪ ዝምፍሰቱን ለማሳደግ በትኩረት ይሰራል - የዞኑ ዋና አስተዳዳሪ
	8/1/2010	የህዝብ ውሳኔው ድምጽ ውጤት በምርጫ ጣቢያ ደረጃ ዘፈይ ፋተደረገ

	8/1/2010	በአማራ-ክልል በወሳኝ ኩነት ምዝገባ የላቀ አፈፃፀም ያስመዘገቡ ዘመናት ተሸለሙ
	8/1/2010	በአማራ-ክልል ከ160 ሺህ በላይ መምህራን የተሳተፉ በትስልጠና ተጀመረ
	16/1/2010	በአማራ-ክልል ከ343 ሺህ ሄክታር በላይ የኮትቻ መሬት በተለያዩ ሰብሎች እየለማነው
	16/1/2010	የአለም የቱሪዝም ቀን በአማራ-ክልል ደረጃ በደባር ቅከተማ ይከበራል
	24/1/2010	በወልዲያክ ሶስት ሺህ በላይ ነዋሪዎች የመኖሪያ ቤት ባለቤት ሆኑ
	2/2/2010	የኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ማለፊያ ለንጉስ ብርሃኑ ጠናከራ ለንጉስ የአሜሪካ አምባሳደር ማይክል ፌይነር
	2/2/2010	በአፍሪካ ሰው ሰራሽ የተፈጥሮ አደጋ ጋለ መቀነስ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ዎች የላቀ ሚና መጫወት እንዳለባቸው ተጠቆመ
	2/2/2010	በደቡብ አቸፈር በደረሰ የትራፊክ አደጋ የአስር ሰዎች ህይወት አለፈ
	2/2/2010	የኦሮሚያ ክልል ወጣቶች የጣና ህይቅ ከአምስት ሺህ ለመታደግ ደስፍራው እየተጓዙ ነው
	2/2/2010	ከሱዳን የሚገባው ቀይሽ ከርት በመስኖ አልምቶ ለመተካት እየተሰራ ነው
	2/2/2010	በምስራቅ ጃምቢያ የተከሰተው ንግድ ተቆማጥ እና ትውከት ለመከላከል እየተሰራ ነው
	10/2/2010	በስነ ህዝብ ላይ የተከሰተው ሀገር አቀፍ ኮንፍረንስ በባህር ዳር ከተማ ሊካሄድ ነው
	10/2/2010	በጎንደር ችግር ኖሮ ሆነ 179 አረጋው ያንድ ጋፍ እንዲያገኙ እየተሰራ ነው
	10/2/2010	የተሻሻለ የግብርና አሰራር ችግር ነግባራዊ በማድረግ ተጠቃሚ ሆነናል - የባህር ዳር ዙሪያ ወረዳ አርሶ አደሮች
	10/2/2010	በአማራ-ክልል በሩብ ዓመቱ ለታላቁ ህዳሴ ግድ ብግን ባታከ36 ሚሊዮን በር በላይ ተሰበሰበ
	10/2/2010	ማህበሩ ከሳውዲ አረቢያ የተመለሱ ሶስት ሺህ ወገኖች አሰልጥና ወደ ስራ ለማሰማራት እንቅስቃሴ መጀመሩን ገለጸ
	18/2/2010	በሰሜን ሸዋ ዞን 94 ሺህ 200 ሄክታር መሬት በመስኖ የማልማት ስራ ተጀመረ
	26/2/2010	ኢትዮጵያ ዊነት በቀላሉ የሚጠፋ ምሆኑን የሚደብዝ ማንነት አይደለም የኦሮሚያ ክልል ፕሬዚዳንት
	26/2/2010	በጣና ሐይቅ ውስጥ የሚገኙ ቅርሶችን የማስተዋወቅ ሥራ ትኩረት ሊሰጠው ይገባል... የኦሮሚያ ክልል አባባዳዎችና የሀገር ሽማግሌዎች
	4/3/2010	ለአርሶ አደሩ የተሻሻለ የግብርና የቴክኖሎጂ ዎችን በማቅረብ ምርታማነቱን ለማሳደግ በትኩረት እየተሰራ ነው --- ዶክተር እያሱ አብርሃ
	4/3/2010	ሀሰተኛ የብርኖችንና ሌሎች ማስረጃዎችን ያዘጋጃሉ የተባሉ ሁለት ግለሰቦች ተያዙ
	4/3/2010	የእንብጭ አረም በግብርና ሥራቸው ላይ ጉዳት እያደረሰ መሆኑን አርሶ አደሮች ተናገሩ
	4/3/2010	በጎንደር ከተማ የሚገኙ የቱሪስት መዳረሻ ስፍራዎች በሩብ ዓመቱ በ30 ሺህ ቱሪስቶች ተጎበኙ

	4/3/2010	በህገ-ወጥሰዎችዝውውርወንጀልተሳትፏልየተባለውግለሰብበ20 ዓመትጽኑአስራትአንዲቀጣተወሰነበት
	12/3/2010	በኢትዮጵያበመጠጥውሃዘርፍአለምአቀፉንየዘላቂደልማትግብለማሳካትእየተሰራነው--- ዶክተርኢንጂነርስለሺበቀለ
	12/3/2010	በአማራክልል 28 ሚሊዮንሜትርከብየሚጠጋየተፈጥሮማዳበሪያተዘጋጀ በሰሜንወሎዞንበተያዘውዓመት 11ሺህሄክታርተጨማሪመሬትበመስኖይለማል12/3/2010
	20/3/2010	በአማራክልልሙስናፈጽመዋልየተባሉ 27 ግለሰቦችበአስራትናበገንዘብተቀጡ
	20/3/2010	ሴቶችየስራአማራጮችንበመጠቀምየኢኮኖሚተጠቃሚነታቸውንማሳደግይገባቸዋል-ወይዘሮእንግዳየእሸቴ
	28/3/2010	በምዕራብጎጃምዞንከ168 ሺህበላይሔክታርመሬትበመስኖለማልማትአቅድተይዟል
	28/3/2010	በአማራክልልቅርሶችንለመጨውትውልድበአግባቡለማስተላለፍበትኩረትመስራትእንደሚገባተጠቆመ
	28/3/2010	የመተማየሐንስየደረቅወደብግንባታለማስጀመርቅድመዝግጅትእየተጠናቀቀነው
	28/3/2010	በቅርሶችደህንነትናጥበቃዙሪያህብረተሰቡናየአካባቢመስተዳድሮችተቀናጅተውሊሰሩይገባል - የባህል፣ቱሪዝምናመገናኛጉዳዮችቋሚኮሚቴ
	28/3/2010	ፎረምቹየመማርማስተማሩሂደትሰላማዊእንዲሆንእያደረጉትያለውጥረትየሚበረታታመሆኑትገለጸ
	6/4/2010	በባህርዳርዩኒቨርሲቲየተቋረጠውንትምህርትለማስጀመርየተቀናጀጥረትእየተደረገነው
	6/4/2010	በአማራክልልሶስትዞኖችየተከሰተውንየግሪሳወፍመከላከልተቻለ
	6/4/2010	በጥቃቅንናአስተኛየገቢማስገኛዘርፎችተሰማርተንሃብትማፍራትችለናል - የደብረብርሃንከተማወጣቶች
	6/4/2010	በጎንደርዩኒቨርሲቲተቋርጦየነበረውንትምህርትተጀመረ
	14/4/2010	በአማራክልልለበልግእርሻየመሬትዝግጅትተጀምሯል
	14/4/2010	በሰሜንሸዋዞን 379 ሺህሄክታርማሳላይየነበረሰብልተሰበሰበ
	14/4/2010	ለአረጋውያንየገቢማስገኛየሚሆንሁለገብህንፃበወልድያከተማለመገንባትየመሰረትድንጋይተቀመጠ
	14/4/2010	ከቆሻሻየሚመነጭመጥሮሽታጤኖችንእየጎዳውነው- የደብረብርሃንከተማተማሪዎች
	14/4/2010	በተማሪዎችለሚቀርቡአስተዳደራዊናትምህርትነከጥያቄዎችፈጣንምላሽሊሰጥይገባል - የጎንደርዩኒቨርሲቲተማሪዎች
	22/4/2010	ልማትማህበሩበሰሜንሸዋዞንበ62 ነጥብ 3 ሚሊዮንብርየማህበራዊአገልግሎትመስጫተቋማትሊገነባነው
	22/4/2010	በደቡብወሎዞንበተፈጥሮኃብትልማትናጥበቃስራውወጣቶችንተጠቃሚለማድረግእየተሰራነው
	30/4/2010	በእንጅባራከኮንፈረንስቱሪዝምከስድስትሚሊዮንአምስትመቶሺህብርበላይገቢተገኘ

	30/4/2010	በአማራ-ክልል በመክርደት ከሰማውሰ-ብል 87 በመቶ የሚሆነው ተሰበሰበ
	30/4/2010	በጭልጋ ወረዳ በአርኪዎሎጂ ቁፋሮች ገጽታ ሪከታ ማሳሰቢያው ለሰውነት ተጋልጦ ዋል --- ጽህፈት ቤቱ

Benishangul /G	17/11/2009	በቤኒሻንጉል ጉሙዝ ክልል የመንገድ ረዳ ሆስፒታል በመጭው መስከረም አገልግሎት መስጠት ይጀምራል ብለ
	18/2/2010	ግለሰባዊ ግጭቶችን የሁከት መነሻ ለማድረግ የሚሞክሩ አካላት ከድርጊታቸው መቆጠብ እንዳለባቸው ተመለከተ
	18/2/2010	ኢትዮጵያ የስደተኞችን ኑሮ በዘላቂነት ለማሻሻል እየሰራች ነው

Dire Dawa	8/1/2010	ብልሹ አሰራር ከራይሱ በሳቢነት ጎረቤት መታገል የድርሻቸው እንደሚወጡ በድሬ ዳዋ የደህንነት ንግሳት ናደጋ ጌታ ገለጹ
	24/1/2010	በድሬ ዳዋ በካይዘን አሰራር ከ46 ሚሊዮን በር በላይ የሚገመት ንብረት ከቤት ማዳን ታቻለ
	2/2/2010	የመንግስት የልማት ውጥኖች እንዲሳኩ የድርሻቸው እንደሚወጡ የድሬ ዳዋ ጌታ ገለጹ
	10/2/2010	ሠራዊቱ ለሰላም ማስከበር ተልዕኮ ደሱ ዳንሄ ደ
	18/2/2010	በፍጆታ ሽቀጦች የዋጋ ጭማሪ በሚያደርጉ ነጋዴዎች ላይ እርምጃ ሊወሰድ ይገባል.. ሽማችና ፕሮፓጋንዳዎች
	26/2/2010	በድሬ ዳዋ አባቶችን ለመከላከልና ለመቆጣጠር የሚደረገው ጥረት ተጠናክሮ ተገልጿል
	12/3/2010	የህዝብ የመልካም አስተዳደር ጥያቄዎችን በፍጥነት ለመመለስ መዘጋጀታቸውን የደህንነት ንግሳት ናደጋ ጌታ ገለጹ
	20/3/2010	በድሬ ዳዋ ከተማ የተበላሸ የአስፋልት መንገድ በአዲስ መልክ እየተገነባ ነው
	20/3/2010	በድሬ ዳዋ የእርሶ አደሩን የምግብ ወለትና ለማረጋገጥ የመሰኛል ማት የማስፋፋት ስራ እየተካሄደ ነው

Gambella	9/11/2009	የጋምቤላ ግብርና ምርት ቋሚ ግርፈቻ የሆኑ 48 የምርምር ፕሮጀክቶችን እየካሄደ ነው
	17/11/2009	የጋምቤላ ክልል ለአርሶ አደሮች የሚደረገው የመኖሪያና የቴክኖሎጂ ድጋፍ ውስን በመሆኑ የግብርና ስራቸው ማሻሻል እንዳልቻሉ ገለጸ
	17/11/2009	በጋምቤላ ክልል መሰብሰብ ብክታቀደው ገቢ ማሳካት የታቻለው 67 ከመቶ ነው
	11/12/2009	በጋምቤላ ክልል የተጀመረው ንልማት ለማስቀጠል የአመራሩ ቁርጠኝነት ሊጠናከር እንደሚገባ ተገለጸ
	11/12/2009	የፌዴራል ስርዓት ፍትሃዊ የልማት ተጠቃሚ አድርጎናል - የጋምቤላ ክልል አስተያየት ሰጪዎች

	27/12/2009	የሴቶችን ሀሳብና ጥያቄዎች ለማጠናከር እንደሚገባቸው መለከት
	8/1/2010	በጋምቤላና በሰሜን ተቋማት የሚከሰቱ ጥቃቶች መቀነስና ሰላም ማስጠበቅ ይቻላል፡፡
	24/1/2010	የትምህርት ጥራት በማስጠበቅ በአውቀት የታነፀ ዘመናዊ ጥያቄዎችን እንደሚጠቀሙና የጋምቤላ የኒሽርሲ ተቋማት የሚከሰቱ ጥቃቶች መቀነስ
	2/2/2010	በጋምቤላ ክልል 10ኛው የሰንደቃ ዓላማ ቀን የተጀመረው የልማትና የሕዳሴ ጉዞን በሚያጠናክር መልኩ እንደሚከበር ተጠቆመ
	2/2/2010	በጋምቤላ ክልል ምርትን ምርታማነትን ለማሳደግ የሚደረገው ጥረት ውስንነት እንዳለበት ተጠቆመ
	18/2/2010	በጋምቤላ ክልል ከተጀመሩ 146 ንግድ ከቶ የተጠናቀቁት 38 ቱናቸው
	18/2/2010	ደኢህዴን ሕብረተሰቡን በልማት ተጠቃሚ ለማድረግ የጀመሩት ውጊያዎች እንደሚያጠናክሩ ተገለጸ
	18/2/2010	የሰደተኞች የወሳኝ ክትትል ምዝገባ ለሰደተኞች የሚደረገውን ድጋፍ ለማሻሻል የሚያግዝመሆኑ ተጠቆመ

Harare	1/11/2009	በምስራቅ ሐረር ሄንስ 331 ሚሊዮን በር በሚበልጥ ጫየተ ገነቡ የተለያዩ የልማት ፕሮጀክቶች ተመረቁ
	5/13/2009	የዘመን መለወጫ በአልን አቅመደካሞችና ህፃናትን በመንከባከብ እና ሳልፋ ለን-የሀረር ከተማነዋሪዎች
	10/2/2010	ዝርያቸው የተሻሻለ እንስሳት አያረባን ተጠቃሚ ሆነናል - የሀረር ማያወረዳነዋሪዎች
	12/3/2010	በሐረር ለሰነድ አልባይ ዞታዎች ካርታ እየተሰጠ ነው
	20/3/2010	ከቢሮው አገልግሎት ለማግኘት መጉላላት አየደረሰ በንነው - የሀረር ከተማነዋሪዎች

Oromia	1/11/2009	በምስራቅ ሸዋ ዞን ታሌ ወረዳ የጣለው ከባድ ዝነብ በመተሳራት ከኣርፋ በሪካላይ ጉዳት አደረሰ
	1/11/2009	አዳማ ሳይንስና ቴክኖሎጂ የኒሽርሲ ተናጅማ የኒሽርሲ ተከ5 ሺህ በላይ ተማሪዎችን አስመረቁ፡፡
	1/11/2009	የሐረር ማያ የኒሽርሲ ተናጅማ በሆኑ የምርምርና የማህበረሰብ አገልግሎቶች ላይ ትኩረት አድርጎ እየተሰራ ነው
	1/11/2009	የኦሮሚያ ልማት ማህበር በምዕራብ ሸዋ የመጠጥ ውሃ ተቋምና የወጣቶች መዝናኛ ማዕከላት መገንባቱን ገለጸ
	9/11/2009	በኦሮሚያ ክልል የስነምግባር ጉድለት የተገኘባቸው 129 የህግ ስራ አስፈጻሚ ሰራተኞች ላይ አስተዳደራዊ እርምጃ ተወሰደ
	9/11/2009	በኦሮሚያ ክልል ሁለት ዞኖች ከ264 ሺህ በላይ ወጣቶች በክረምት የበጎ ፈቃድ አገልግሎት ተሰማሩ

	9/11/2009	የኦሮሚያጠቅላይአዲትመስሪያቤትከ2 ነጥብ 7 ቢሊዮንብርባላይጉድለትማግኘቱንገለጸ
	25/11/2009	በአስፈፃሚአካላትላይየጀመርነውንክትትልናቁጥጥርአጠናክረንእንቀጥላለን - የጨፌኦሮሚያአባላት
	25/11/2009	በኦሮሚያበበጀትዓመቱ 33 በመቶየክልሉንየልማትሥራዎችበራስገቢለመሸፈንእየተሰራነው።
	25/11/2009	በቡኖበደሌዞንበተያዘውከረምትከ68 ነጥብ 8 ሚሊዮንበላይየተሻሻለየቡናችማኝተተከለ
	3/12/2009	የቀድሞውየሰበታከተማምከትልከንቲባንጨምሮ 26 ግለሰቦችበሙስናተጠርጥረውበቁጥጥርስርዋሉ
	11/12/2009	የለውጥማዕቀፎችንበአግባቡበመተግበርበሀገሪቱየተጀመረውንየእድገትጉዞማፋጠንይገባል
	11/12/2009	በምስራቅወሊጋበ17 ወረዳዎችተከስቶየነበረውንተምችመቆጣጠርተቻለ
	11/12/2009	የመቀንጨርችግርንለማጥፋትየ15 ዓመትእቅድተዘጋጀ
	11/12/2009	በከተማውየልማትናየመልካምአስተዳደርችግሮችንለመፍታትየሚደረገውንጥረትእናግዛለን...የፍቼከተማነዋሪዎች
	11/12/2009	ከቡኖበደሌዞን 12 ሺህ 200 ቶንቡናለማዕከላዊገበያቀረበ
	11/12/2009	በጉጂዞንወደሥራየገቡወጣቶችየሥራማስኬጃብድርበማጣታቸውመቸገራቸውንገለፁ።
	19/12/2009	በሀገወጥመንገድሲጓጓዝየነበረ 100 ኩንታልማዳበሪያተያዘ
	19/12/2009	የደምቢዶሎዩኒቨርሲቲበመጨውየትምህርትዘመንየማስተማርስራውንለመጀመርተዘጋጀቷል
	27/12/2009	አርሶአደሮቹ 860 ሺህኪሎግራምማርናስምለገበያበማቅረብተጠቃሚሆኑ
	27/12/2009	በምስራቅወሊጋበተያዘውበጀትዓመትከ54 ሺህበላይወጣቶችወደስራይገባሉ
	27/12/2009	በምስራቅወሊጋዞንበቤትለቤትአሰሳ 78 ሺህህፃናትተመዘገቡ
	5/13/2009	በኢሉአባቦርበሻይቅጠልልማትየተሳተፉአርሶአደሮች 29 ሚሊዮንብርገቢአገኙ
	5/13/2009	በቄለምወሊጋዞንበአዲሱዓመትከ44 ሺህበላይወጣቶችየስራእድልተጠቃሚይሆናሉተባለ

	8/1/2010	በኤችአይቪኤድስመከላከልላይየታየውመቀዛቀዝአሳሳቢመሆኑትገለጸ
	1627/1/2010	አርሶአደሮቹከወተትልማትከ1 ቢሊዮንበርበላይገቢአገኙ
	1627/1/2010	የበደሉትንህዝብለመካስዝግጁመሆናቸውንበይቅርታየተለቀቁየህግታራሚዎችገለጹ
	16/1/2010	ወንጀውየታዳጊዎችእግርኳስውድድርተጠናቀቀ
	24/1/2010	በጉጂዞንከ17 ሺህ 907 ሄክታርየቡናማሳየመጀመሪያምርትይሰበሰባል
	24/1/2010	ህግንበፍጥነትናበጥራትበመተርጎምተገልጋይንለማርካትእየተሰራነው -የምእራብሸዋዞንከፍተኛፍርድቤት
	24/1/2010	ለተፈናቃዮችማቋቋሚያከ18 ሚሊዮንበርበላይተሰገሰ
	24/1/2010	ለኢንቨስትመንትፍሰትቀጣይነትዘላቂየኢንዱስትሪሠላምማረጋገጥይገባል---አቶአብዱልፈታህአብዱላሂ
	24/1/2010	በኢሉአባባርበገበያተኮርምርቶችየሚሸፈነውመሬትእየተሰፋፋነው
	2/2/2010	በአዳማከተማበህገወጥመንገድየተገኘየምግብዘይትናቡናተያዘ
	10/2/2010	በኒኒርከተማየሚገኙየተለያዩየህብረተሰብክፍሎችለተፈናቀሉወገኖችከ1 ነጥብ 2 ሚሊዮንበርበላይሰገሰ
	18/2/2010	በኢሉአባባርዞንህገ-ወጥየጦርመሳሪያዎችን ለሁከትያዘጋጁግለሰቦችተያዙ
	18/2/2010	የጅማዩኒቨርሲቲሕክምናማዕከልየሚሰጠውንየዓይንሕክምናአገልግሎትአያስፋፋነው
	4/3/2010	በባሌዞንከ1 ሺህ 300 በላይሰዎችነፃየዓይንህክምናአገልግሎትአገኙ
	4/3/2010	በመቱዩኒቨርሲቲበተፈጠረሁከትምክንያትየመማርማስተማርሥራውመስተጓጎሉተጠቆመ
	12/3/2010	የሻኪሶወረዳወጣቶችየሥራዕድልናየብድርአገልግሎትተጠቃሚአለመሆናቸውንገለጹ
	12/3/2010	በነቀምቴከተማበማህበርተደራጅተውወደሥራየገቡወጣቶችየመስሪያናየመሸጫቦታችግርበስራላይእንቅፋትእንደሆነባቸውገለጹ።
	12/3/2010	ምርጥዘርናማዳበሪያተጠቅመንበመስመርከዘራውሰብልየተሻለምርትእንጠብቃለን--- የግራርጃርሰወረዳአርሶአደሮች
	12/3/2010	የጭርከተማጽዳትመጓደልችግርፈጥሯል---አስተያየታቸውንየሰጡነዋሪዎች
	12/3/2010	በነቀምቴከተማለሚገነባውየኢንዱስትሪፓርክቅድመዝግጅትእየተደረገነው
	20/3/2010	የቡናምረታችንንበህብረትስራማህበራትበኩልለገበያበማቅረባችንተጠቃሚሆነናል -የዲዱናመቱወረዳአርሶአደሮች

	20/3/2010	በባሌዞንበስንዴ ሰብልላይየታየውንየዋግ በሽታብአብዛኛውመከላከልተቻለ
	6/4/2010	በባሌዞንጸታዊጥቃትንለማስቆምባለድርሻአካላትትኩረትእንዲሰጡተጠየቀ
	6/4/2010	ኃላፊነታቸውንበመተውበዝርፊያላይየተሰማሩ 6 ግለሰቦችእያንዳንዳቸውበ14 ዓመትጽኑአስራትተቀጡ
	6/4/2010	የውጪአገርየስራስምሪትአዋጅተግባራዊአለመሆንለህገወጥስደትመበራከትምከንያትመሆኑተገለጸ
	6/4/2010	በህዝብናቤቶችቆጠራውየሚሳተፉአካላትትክክለኛመረጃእንዲሰበስቡጥሪቀረበ
	6/4/2010	ከምስራቅወለጋዞን 75 ሺህኩንታልየቅባትአህልገበያቀረበ
	14/4/2010	አርሶአደሮችባለፋትሁለትወራት 52 ሺህኩንታልእሸትቡናለገበያቀረቡ
	14/4/2010	በምእራብሸዋዞንበማህበርለተደራጁ 510 ነዋሪዎችየመኖሪያቤትመስሪያቦታተሰጠ
	14/4/2010	የሃገሪቱንየህዳሴጉዞለማሳካትውስንሃብቶችንበአግባቡጥቅምላይማዋልይገባል...የህዝብተወካዮችምከርቤትምክትልአፈ-ጉባኤ
	14/4/2010	በሐረማያዩኒቨርሲቲሰላማዊየመማርማሰተማርሂደትእንዲጠናከርይሰራል-ርእሰመስተዳድርአቶሙራድአብዱልሀዲ
	14/4/2010	የመቱዩኒቨርሲቲተማሪዎችየትምህርትጊዜአቸውንበአግባቡለመጠቀምያለቸውንፍላጎትገለጹ
	14/4/2010	ጥያቄዎችንንበሰለጠነአግባብበማቅረብትምህርታችንንአየተከታተልንነው-የመዳወላቡዩኒቨርሲቲተማሪዎች
	14/4/2010	የምስራቅወለጋአምስትወረዳዎችንግብርናለማዘመንየ25 ሚሊዮንበርፕሮጀክትተቀርጿል
	14/4/2010	ብሔራዊየእንስሳትርቢፖሊሲናስትራቴጂይፋሆነ
	14/4/2010	ችግሮችንበውይይትእየፈታንትምህርታችንንተረጋግተንእንቀጥላለን...የሃረማያዩኒቨርሲቲተማሪዎች
	14/4/2010	በባህላዊየመስኖግብርናምርታማቢሆኑምየገበያስጋትእንዳለባቸውየምዕራብጉጂአርሶአደሮችገለጹ
	14/4/2010	ተማሪዎችጥያቄዎቻቸውንበሰለጠነአግባብየማቅረብልምድሊያዳብሩይገባል-የሰላሌዩኒቨርሲቲተማሪዎች
	22/4/2010	ጅማአባጅፋርናጅማአባብናተጋጣሚዎቻቸውንአሸነፉ
	22/4/2010	የወለጋዩኒቨርሲቲ 80 የጥናትናምርምርስራዎችእያካሄደነው
	22/4/2010	በምስራቅወለጋበ143 ሺህሔክታርላይየተፋሰስልማትለማካሔድዝግጅትተደርጓል
	22/4/2010	በባሌዞንየፍትህአሰጣጡአየተሻሻለነው - ተገልጋዮች

	22/4/2010	በሰሜንሸዋሚክ90 በመቶበላይየመኸርምርትተሰብስቧል
	22/4/2010	በጤናመድህንዋስትናፕሮግራምተጠቃሚሆነናል - የሲናናወረዳየአገልግሎትተጠቃሚዎች
	22/4/2010	የተሻሻሉየሰብልዝርያዎችንበመጠቀምምርታማነትንአሳድገናል - የምእራብሸዋሚክአርሶአደሮች
	30/4/2010	የመዳወላቡዩኒቨርሲቲማህበረሰብተኮርየምርምርፕሮጀክቶችንእያካሄደነው
	30/4/2010	በኢሉአባባርዞን 10 ሺህ 500 ወጣቶችወደሥራእንዲገቡተደረገ
	30/4/2010	ከጉጂዞንከ50 ሺህቶንበላይቡናለማዕከላዊገቢያለማቅረብእየተሰራነው

Somalia	9/11/2009	በኢትዮጵያሶማሊያሕፃናትየስርዓተምግብለማሻሻልየባለድርሻአካላትየተቀናጀድጋፍያስፈልጋል- --ቀዳማዊትእመቤትወይዘሮሮማንተስፋዩ
	25/11/2009	የኢትዮጵያሶማሊያክልልገቢዎችባለስልጣንከ2 ቢልዮንብርበላይገቢሰበሰበ
	16/1/2010	ከጎረቤትሀገራትህዝቦችጋርያለውወዳጅነትእንዲጠናከርተጠየቀ
	24/1/2010	ከቁያቸውየተፈናቀሉወገኖችንለመርዳትበቅንጅትእየተሰራነው --- የኢትዮጵያሶማሊያክልልአደጋመከላከልናዝግጁነትቢሮ
	24/1/2010	ለተፈናቃዮችድጋፍየሚውል 40 ሚሊዮንብርተላገሰ
	2/2/2010	ለሰማዊየመማርማስተማርሂደትንበማጠናከርለተሻለውጤትእንተጋለን - የጅግጅጋዩኒቨርሲቲነባርተማሪዎች
	18/2/2010	ተከስቶለነበረውግጭትዘላቂመፍትሄለማበጀትየበኩላችንንድርሻእንወጣለን- የሶማሊያክልል ህዝባዊኮንፈረንስተላታፊዎች
	4/3/2010	በሶማሊያክልልየጣለያለውየበጋወቅትዝናብለእንሰሳትግጦሽናለመጠጥውሃአመቺመሆኑተገለጸ
	6/4/2010	ግብረሰናይድርጅቱየእናቶችንናህጻናትንጤናለመጠበቅእገዛእያደረገው - የሶማሊያክልልጤናቢሮ

SNRP	1/11/2009	በሃዋሳከተማየህዝቡንየልማትፕሮጀክትፕደረገአገልግሎትመስጠትእንደሚገባተገለፅ
	1/11/2009	በደቡብክልልበ2010 በጅትዓመትከ10 ቢልዮንብርበላይገቢለመሰብሰብታቅዷል።
	1/11/2009	የአርባምንጭዩኒቨርሲቲከ5 ሺህ 500 በላይተማሪዎችአስመረቀ

	9/11/2009	በአርባምንጭከተማህንጻተደርምሶየአራትሰዎችህይወትአለፈ።
	17/11/2009	በደቡብክልልከባድየስነምግባርጉድለትታይቶባቸዋልየተባሉ 33 ዳኞችናአፈሰሮችከስራተሰናብተዋል
	17/11/2009	ዞኑንከጎበኙቱሪስቶችከ66 ሚሊዮንበርባላይገቢተገኘ
	3/12/2009	የተገኘውንሰላምለማስቀጠልእንሰራለን - የጋሞጎፋዞንአስተያየትሰጪዎች
	11/12/2009	በፓርኩለመቀጠርስልጠናብንወስድምስራእንዳንጀምርተደርገናል ---- ወጣቶች
	11/12/2009	በደቡብክልልየታላቁመሪህልፈተህይወትአምስተኛዓመትከዛሬጀምሮበተለያዩዝግጅቶችይዘከራል
	11/12/2009	በደቡብክልልከደረጃ 'ሐ' ግብርከፋዮችከ360 ሚሊዮንበርባላይገቢተሰብስቧል፡፡
	11/12/2009	በዞኑበሚገነቡሙንገዶችሙስናበፌጸሙትላይየተወሰደውእርምጃእንዲጠናከርየድርሻችንንእንወጣለን... የጋሞጎፋዞንምክርቤትአባላት
	11/12/2009	ሀገራችንከቱሪዝምሀብቶቿተጠቃሚነቷንለማሳደግበትከረትመስራትይገባል... ቀዳማዊትአመቤትወይዘሮማተስፋዬ
	19/12/2009	በአዋሳክተማትናንትምሽትበደረሰየአሳትቃጠሎአደጋግምቱያልታወቀንበረትወደመ
	19/12/2009	በተከናወኑየመሰረተልማትግንባታዎችለጥያቄዎቻችንምላሽአግኝተናል----የአርባምንጭከተማነሪዎች
	19/12/2009	ህገ-ወጥግንባታናወንጀልንለመከላከልየበኩላችንንጥረትእናደርጋለን - የሀዋሳክተማነዋሪዎች
	27/12/2009	በደቡብህዝቦችክልልበሚሊኒየሙዓመታትበሁሉምመስኮችአመርቂውጤቶችተመዝግበዋል---- ርዕሰመስተዳደርደሴዳለኬ
	27/12/2009	የዲላዩኒቨርሲቲለ220 ተማሪዎችበሳይንስናሂሳብትምህርትየማጠናከሪያስልጠናሰጠ
	27/12/2009	በዘንድሮየመኸርወቅት 12 ነጥብ 7 ሚሊዮንሄክታርመሬትእየለማነው
	27/12/2009	ታላቁየኢትዮጵያየታላቁህዳሴዋንጫበደቡብህዝቦችክልልየተሳካውጤትአስግኝቷል
	27/12/2009	ከጋሞጎፋዞንበህገ-ወጥመንገድሲዘዋወሩየነበሩከ2ሺህበላይህፃናትከቤተሰቦቻቸውጋርእንዲቀላቀሉተደረገ
	8/1/2010	በደቡብክልልጥልቅየተሃድሶንቅናቄተጨባጭውጤትእያመጣመሆኑንየደኢህዴንማዕከላዊኮሚቴገለጸ
	16/1/2010	ባህልናቋንቋንለማሳደግበሚከናወኑተግባራትየድርሻችንንእንወጣለን-የካፌችብሔርተወላጆችናምሁራን
	24/1/2010	የቦንጋዩኒቨርሲቲለመጀመሪያጊዜ 1ሺህ 500 ተማሪዎችንተቀብሎያስተምራል

	24/1/2010	የዲላዩኒቨርሲቲ ተናማህበረሰብ አባላት ለሀዲ ግድብ ግንባታ ከ17 ነጥብ 6 ሚሊዮን በርባይ ድጋፍ አደረጉ
	24/1/2010	ከጌዴኦክን ለሕዳሴው ግድብ ግንባታ ከ78 ሚሊዮን በርባይ ተሰበሰበ
	2/2/2010	የተሻሻሉ የውተት ላምዘርያዎችን የተጠቀሙ የወላይታ ዞን አርሶ አደሮች የውተት ምርታቸው መጨመሩን ተናገሩ
	2/2/2010	በቤንችማጂ ዞን የመስህብ ስፍራዎችን ማስተዋወቅና መዳረሻዎችን ማልማት እንደሚገባ ተመለከተ
	2/2/2010	የደቡብ ኢትዮጵያ ህዝቦች ማህበራዊ ተጠቃሚነት የሚያረጋግጠው ጤታማ ስራዎች ተከናውኖ ለ-የደኢህዴን አመራሮች
	10/2/2010	ደኢህዴን ያለፉት 25 ዓመታት የሰላም፣ የልማትና የዴሞክራሲ ስራዎቹ ጤታማ እንደነበሩ ገለጸ
	10/2/2010	የደኢህዴን ግድርጅቶች ለዘላቂ ልማት ብብራቸው እንደሚጠናከሩ ገለፁ
	10/2/2010	ወጣቱ ድህነትን ድል በማድረግ የደኢህዴን ንጉዝ ቀጣይነት ማረጋገጥ እንዳለበት ተጠቆመ
	10/2/2010	ደኢህዴን/ኢህአዴግ የክልሉ ንጉዝ በየዘመናት የልማትና የዴሞክራሲ ጥያቄዎችን ምላሽ እያስገኘው --- አቶ ኃይለማሪያም ደሳለኝ
	10/2/2010	ለቤት መስሪያ የተሰጠን መሬት ባልታወቀ ምክንያት ለሌላ ግንባታ ወላ... የወላይታ ሶዶ ከተማ መምህራን
	10/2/2010	የቦታና የገንዘብ ብድር ጥያቄዎችን ባለመፈታቱ በስራችን ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ፈጥሮብናል
	18/2/2010	በደቡብ ብሔሮች በሔረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ክልል የ6 ነጥብ 2 በመቶ የኢኮኖሚ እድገት ተመዘገበ
	26/2/2010	ሃዋሳዩኒቨርሲቲ ተናማሪዎች በአቻ ግፊትና በተለያዩ አጋላጭ ምክንያቶች እንዳይዘናጉ እየሰራ ነው
	4/3/2010	የወላይታ ሶዶ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ከ90 በላይ አዳዲስ የምርምርና ማህበረሰብ አገልግሎት ስራዎች እያካሄደ ነው
	12/3/2010	የወላይታ ሶዶ ራፌራ ልሆኑ ፒታል የኩላሊት እጥበት ህክምና ሊጀምር ነው
	12/3/2010	በሃዋሳዩኒቨርሲቲ ተናማሪዎችን የአዳዲስ ፈጠራ ባለቤት ለማድረግ እየተሰራ ነው
	12/3/2010	በደቡብና ኦሮሚያ ክልሎች የተሻሻሉ የግብርና መሳሪያዎችን የመጠቀም ልምድ እያደገ ነው --- የእርሻና ተፈጥሮ ሃብት ልማት ሚኒስቴር
	20/3/2010	ከሐርት ልልማት ተጠቃሚነታችን እያደገ ነው - የወላይታ ዞን አርሶ አደሮች
	28/3/2010	ዋቻ ሞዩኒሲፒሊቲ የአርሶ አደሩን የፍራፍሬ፣ ቡናና ስብልም ርታ ማስተላለፍ ማሻሻል እየሰራ ነው
	6/4/2010	አነስተኛና መካከለኛ ኢንተርኒት ራይዞች ለምርቶቻቸው የጥራት ደረጃ ሊያወጡ ይገባል --- የኢትዮጵያ ደረጃዎች ኤጀንሲ
	6/4/2010	ማእከሉ ገበያን ለማረጋገጥ አስተዋጽኦ ለው - የሀዋሳ ከተማን ማራዎች
	6/4/2010	ወቅታዊና ተአማኒ የስነ-ህዝብ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ በቂ ዝግጅት ተደርጓል... ማዕከላዊ ስታትስቲክስ ኤጀንሲ
	14/4/2010	ዩኒየኑ የገበያን ስስር በመፍጠር ቡና አምራች አርሶ አደሮችን ተጠቃሚ እያደረገ ነው

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	27/12/2009	በትግራይ ደቡባዊ ዞን የተከሰተው የአተት በሽታ ለመከላከል ጥረት እየተደረገው
	5/13/2009	በትግራይ ማዕከላዊ ዞን የቆዳና ሌጦ ዋጋ በመቀነሱ በአያያዝ ጉድለት ለብክነት እየተዳረገ መሆኑ ተገለጸ
	5/13/2009	ወጣቱ በመከባበር ላይ የተመሰረተ አንድነትን ማጠናከር አለበት
	5/13/2009	በመቀሌ ከተማ የዘመን መለወጫ በአልተከትሉ በእርድ እንስሳት ላይ የዋጋ ጭማሪ ታይቷል
	8/1/2010	የመቀሌ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለመምህራንና ሰራተኞች ያዘጋጀው ግምገማዊ ስልጠና ተጀመረ
	8/1/2010	ትግራይ በተፈጥሮ ሀብት ጥበቃ ስራው የተሸለመው የወርቅ ዋጋ ጭማሪ ሲደርስ አቀባበል ተደረገለት
	16/1/2010	በትግራይ ክልል የተገነቡ 125 አነስተኛ የመጠጥው ሀተቋማት ለአገልግሎት በቁ
	16/1/2010	በፋጲ ከተማ በ52 ሚሊዮን ብር የተገነባ መለስተኛ ሆስፒታል ለአገልግሎት ተዘጋጀ
	16/1/2010	የኮችኔል ተባይ በበለስተካላችን ላይ ጉዳት እያደረሰብን ነው..... በትግራይ የሕንጣ ሎዊጅ ራት ወረዳ ነዋሪዎች
	16/1/2010	በትግራይ ከመስቀል በዓል በተጓዳኝ የመስህብ ሀብቶች ለማስተዋወቅ እየተሰራ ነው
	24/1/2010	የአፋር ናትግራይ ክልሎችን የሚያገናኙ የአስፓልት መንገዶች የቱሪስት ፍሰት እንዲጨምር እያደረገው
	2/2/2010	በትግራይ ክልል 271 ሺህ ሄክታር መሬት በመስኖ ለማልት እየተሰራ ነው
	2/2/2010	በትግራይ ደቡባዊ ዞን 85 የመጠጥው ሃገራዊ ክቶች ተጠናቀው ለአገልግሎት በቁ
	10/2/2010	በምስራቅ አፍሪካ የደንመጨፍ ጨፍ ያስከተለውን የዝናብ እጥረት ለመከላከል መንግስታት በትብብር ሲሰሩ ይገባል
	26/2/2010	ትልላ ሚኒስገባቸው የሳይንስና ቴክኖሎጂ ማዕከላት የ6 ነጥብ 3 ሚሊዮን ብር ድጋፍ ተገኘ
	4/3/2010	ለማሕበራትና የኒዮኖች የገበያ ትስስር ለመፍጠር እንደሚሰራ የትግራይ ክልል ግብርናና ገጠር ልማት ቢሮ አስታወቀ
	12/3/2010	በጣንቋ አበርገለ ወረዳ የተፈጥሮ ሃብት ልማትን በማጠናከር ያገኙትን መልካም ውጤት እንደሚያስቀጥሉ አርሶአደሮች ተናገሩ
	12/3/2010	በትግራይ ሰሜናዊ ምዕራብ ዞን በግንብና በወተት ሃብት ልማት ሥራ የተሰማሩ ወጣቶች ተጠቃሚ እየሆኑ ነው
	12/3/2010	የህገወጥስ ደትና የአራጣ ብድርን ለመከላከል እንደሚሰሩ የገጠር ቀበሌዎች አመራር አካላት ተናገሩ
	12/3/2010	የመቀሌና ወልዲያ ከነማደጋፊዎች ግጭት ሀላፊነትን ድማማች ህዝቦች አይወክልም --- የትግራይ ክልል ወጣቶችና ስፖርት ጉዳይ ቢሮ
	12/3/2010	በትግራይ ክልል ለሚካሄደው የሕዝብና ቤቶች ቆጠራ ዝግጅት እየተደረገው

	28/3/2010	የአክሱምዩኒቨርሲቲ በመማርማስተማርና አገልግሎት አሰጣጥ የሚታዩ ክፍተቶችን ሊያስተካክል ይገባል - የትምህርት ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ
	28/3/2010	አላማጣን ከተማን ከመሃል አገር የሚያገናኘው የ‘ኦቱ’ ወንዝ ከፍተኛ ድልድይ ግንባታ ተጀመረ
	28/3/2010	በትግራይ ክልል በአንድ የፈጠራ ባለቤት የተቋቋመ የኬሚካል ማምረቻ ፋብሪካ ሥራ ጀመረ
	6/4/2010	የቱሪስቶችን የቆይታ ጊዜ ለማራዘም ለአገልግሎት አሰጣጥና ለሰው ኃይል ትኩረት ሊሰጥ ይገባል - ---- የሕዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት
	14/4/2010	ለሰላማዊ መማርማስተማር መረጋገጥ ከክፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማት ጋር በቅንጅት እንሰራለን... የትግራይ የኃይማኖት ተቋማት ጉባኤ
	14/4/2010	በትግራይ 540 ኪሎሜትር ጠጠር መንገድ ጥገና ተደረገለት
	14/4/2010	በትግራይ ደቡባዊ ዞን የዘንድ ሮውንዳ ጸሐፊ ርዕሰ ቃል ለማስጀመር ዝግጅት እየተደረገ ነው
	22/4/2010	ማህበሩ በሰጠን ከወለድ ነጻ ብድር ኑሯችን እየደገፍን ነው - የታህታይ እና ላኦስ አዲስ ደብዳቤ ረዳነዋል
	22/4/2010	በትግራይ ማዕከላዊ ዞን በሩብ ዓመቱ ከ7 ሺህ በላይ እና ቶች በጤና ተቋማት የወሊድ አገልግሎት አግኝተዋል
	22/4/2010	በትግራይ ሰሜናዊ ምዕራብ ዞን ከ272 ሺህ ከታል በላይ የሰሊጥ ምርት ተሰበሰበ
	30/4/2010	በትግራይ ክልል ከሚገኙ የመስህብ ሥፍራዎች አብዛኞቹ ለቱሪስት መስህብነት አለመዋላቸውን አንድ ጥናት አመለከተ