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## **SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION**

**A Study of Journalistic Professional Practices in Ethiopian Television News Productions: Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) and Life Television (LTV) in focus**

**BY**

**HIWOT MOLLA**

**JUNE, 2020**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**A Study of Journalistic Professional Practices in Ethiopian  
Television News Productions: EBC and LTV in focus**

**By  
Hiwot Molla**

**Advisor: Tadesse Zinaye (Assist. Prof)**

**A thesis submitted to the School of Journalism and Communication in partial  
Fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in  
Journalism and Communication.**

**JUNE, 2020**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

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Advisor \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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I, the undersigned MA thesis advisor of the student \_\_\_\_\_ recommend the student to submit her MA thesis entitled **A Study of Journalistic Professional Practices in Ethiopian Television News Productions: EBC and LTV in focus** to the School of Journalism and Communication for defense.

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## **Declaration**

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

Hiwot Molla \_\_\_\_\_

School of Journalism and Communication

June, 2020

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## ***Abstract***

*This study critically analyzed the Journalistic professional practices in Ethiopian television news productions focusing on two television stations which are EBC and LTV. The main objective of this research was to assess the level of quality of professional practice of journalism in the Ethiopian media. Qualitative content analysis was employed in order to succeed the objective of this study. By random sampling method, this research takes the news of one month (“Mesekerem 2-30,2012”, which is from September 13 - October 11, 2019) evening news full bulletins from both media houses which is 228 news items from ETV 57 and 114 news items From LTV. The selected news items were analyzed and interpreted to find out the level of journalistic professional practices. Framing and social responsibility theories of the media were used as a theoretical framework of this study. The findings of this study shows that the television stations in Ethiopia especially the stations focused in this study (EBC and LTV) news production has low professional quality. There are several problems regarding meeting the ethics, principles and elements of Journalism. Bias, subjectivity, dependency, reporting only success stories, not telling the truth and plagiarism are among the unprofessional attempts of those media houses. Depending on the findings, this research has come up with most relevant recommendations for the television stations, on how to improve the capacity of the professional journalists, editors and review their news productions.*

## **List of Abbreviations**

EBC Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation

ETV Ethiopian Television (Branch of EBC)

LTV Life Television (Private Satellite TV channel in Ethiopia)

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# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This part of the study introduces the theme of the study. It establishes the background of the study in accordance with the historical background of television in Ethiopia, and states the problem. It also presents the scope of the study, the significance, objectives and the limitation of the study.

### 1.1 Background of the study

A person who wants to write about Ethiopian journalism or newspapers faces two main problems. The first one is he/she couldn't find background researches which are well organized with enough and new information. Maregu (2003, P.18) *see the Appendix 2 for details*

Many indicates Amero Newspaper which was hand written, to be the herald of mass media in Ethiopia. Tadese on his presentation as cited by Leena (2012, p.15) also describe that the history of print media sector in Ethiopia dates back more than a century. According to him, "Le Semeur d'Ethiopie" (1905-1911) and "Aimero" (1902-1903) are widely considered as the original newspapers in Ethiopia. He said that Some historical evidences suggests that the hand written sheet produced by *Blata* Gebre Egziabhere around 1900 probably preceded both of the above papers. Since then journalism has been expanding in both type of media and technology Birhanu, (2006, p.12). Regarding television stations establishment in Ethiopia Mesert (2013.P.135) clearly stated the beginning of television stations from its start,

*"Television was first introduced to the Ethiopian people in 1955 by the BBC on the occasion of silver Jubilee anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie. BBC Television conducted an experiment by setting up a temporary studio and broadcasting on closed circuit with the use of two cameras and four television monitors as part of an exhibition at the airport (now known as old airport)*

*Similarly, in May 1963 on the occasion of the founding of the organization of African Unity, the summit was broadcast on a closed-circuit television to the inhabitants of Addis Ababa. The television sets were installed at the public square across the conference hall. This spurred the setup of television station in Ethiopia the following year.*

*According to other accounts, the emperor was said to have ordered the startup of television service in his country following his visit to some developing countries where he saw such operations. Then the installation was rushed without a good feasibility study, to coincide with the 34<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the emperor's coronation. Its area coverage was limited to Addis Ababa and its immediate environs like Debrezeit and Sebeta."*

Color television broadcast began in 1984 in commemoration of the founding of [Workers' Party of Ethiopia](#) (WPE). The current structure and goals were established 1987 with Proclamation 114/87. In 2014, the channel changed its name from ETV to EBC, also changing its logo in the process. In 2015, EBC and other regional channels upgraded their news studios with more modern equipment. In March 2018, EBC's logo was transferred to ETV and made a new transmission of frequency and sister's channel contents and it is now broadcasting on Ethiosat and Nilesat (Wikipedia accessed on January 3).

For many years the Ethiopian audience used to watch only government owned television stations and other foreign television stations using satellite because of lack of alternatives in the country. EBS which was starts broadcasting at 2008 is the one to clear the road for private media in Ethiopia. From then specially, after the year of 2016 many private television stations start to flourish; most of them call themselves infotainment stations which is aiming at informing and entertaining their audience. Among those there is **LTV Ethiopia** which is a free-to-air satellite TV channel owned and started by Dr. Gemechis Deseta Buba. It was created for the purpose of spreading the Ethiopian culture to the world through its programming and to fill the lack of private channels in Ethiopia. LTV Ethiopia was launched in June 2016. After several month of test broadcasting, regular programming commenced in the spring of 2017. Currently, according to Ethiopian broadcasting authority there are about 30 television stations in Ethiopia without counting those which are not given proper local license but broadcasting in the country.

When we came to the professionalism of journalism internationally, no common agreement exists between scholars whether journalism is a profession, an occupation or simply a craft Kaarle, et al, (2016, P.9). As Matthias (2013,P.39) indicated more recently, research on journalistic boundary work focused on media transformation and ensuing internal debates over traditional and participatory models of news work. The reason why journalism is such a fruitful subject for this kind of analysis is exactly because its professional boundaries are so fuzzy, and primarily manifest themselves.

This explanation also works for Ethiopian case. As walelegne (2018, [www.press.et](http://www.press.et)) indicated on his article “who is journalist?” journalism practitioners themselves think about if journalism is profession or not. After interviewing different journalists he came to the following conclusion.

*“There are many who declare about journalism in Ethiopia is at risk. Because anyone who wants to practice journalism can do it anytime he/she needs without any restriction. Anyone who can speak well can have radio program, anyone who can write can publish on print media and the same to television stations. But there are also others who argue that this situation cannot be correct if we evaluate it from the ethics of journalism. Subjective and personal opinion reporting in different media stations can be taken as an example.” (See appendix I for the details)*

While describing about problems within media, scholars state deficiency of professionalism as one of the major problems. Kibrom (2019, [www.thereporterethiopia.com](http://www.thereporterethiopia.com)) on his article “Disabling factors for journalism practice in Ethiopia; some reasons other than the usual government interference” indicates lack of professionalism as the first reason among disabling factors for journalism practice in Ethiopia. He states that since media have a huge role in disseminating information and mobilizing people for change; their journalists must be professional to effectively discharge this role. Amare (2009, P.27) stated that we don’t have professionalism; we didn’t go to school of journalism. In the history of Ethiopia, for the last 30 years, we were cut off from the west.....we have journalism department in Addis Ababa university which came very late. I really doubt if there are real journalists. So we lack professionalism.”

As indicated above the emergence of school of journalism in Ethiopia is relatively late in giving education and training on journalism in the country Birhanu, (2006, P.12) stated that the introduction of Aemiro Newspaper, which was hand written at its commencement, in 1902 heralded the beginning of journalism to Ethiopia. Since then journalism has been expanding in both type of media and technology.

When we see the history of journalism schools in Ethiopia as Skjerdal, T.(2011.P.25) indicated by the end of 2008, when the formal implementation phase ended and foreign funding ceased, 102 candidates had graduated from the program with a two-year MA degree in Journalism,

spread over four round student intakes (24-30 students were enrolled every year). Since the foreign withdrawal in 2008, the yearly student enrolment has slightly increased and there are ambitions to expand the program with at least one general communication degree and in the long run a PhD program as well. The academic unit, which began as a School of Journalism and Communication in March 2005, became a fully acknowledged faculty at Addis Ababa University in February 2007 (named Faculty of Journalism and Communication; FJC). In February 2006, the unit incorporated the state-operated journalism school Ethiopian Mass Media Training Institute (EMMTI, established in 1996) as an undergraduate program. Currently, according to the data from the Ministry of science and higher education and the universities websites 20 government universities (the list provided below) are teaching journalism in undergraduate, masters and PHD programs

In these regard the school of journalism has lagged about one hundred six years behind the practice of journalism in Ethiopia. But this does not mean there was no any professional journalist during these years. There were some journalists who go to different foreign universities to learn journalism in diploma and degree programs. Further than this, students graduated from linguistics, language and literature department were the most practioners in Ethiopian media taking some journalism courses.

As many scholars cited above show clearly, lack of professionalism is a significant problem in Ethiopian media. Regarding this one may expect a lot of academic researches done on this area of journalistic professionalism. But the case is on the contrary; only few academicians done a research on it. As far as I know Birhanu (2006) on his research the “Professional orientation of journalists in Ethiopia: survey of their self-perception” is the one who give concentration on the research of journalistic professionalism. He also states this on his research paper.

*The student researcher is interested in the case, assuming that practitioner’s attitude and perception toward the occupation can have a certain influence on the actual practice and output.*

*Accordingly, this research project aims at studying the professional role orientation of Ethiopian journalists in order to find out the basic characteristics of journalists and the status of their professionalization. (p.22)*

Then, Afework (2013) done a study which aims to assess and analyze the role of journalists and their organization in protecting, promoting and preserving press freedom. That particular research focuses on how professionalism and professionalization, in general, and professional standards can be used to regulate and improve journalism.

Generally, we can say professionalism and journalists' professional practice was not the major focus areas of research for academicians. Even those researchers indicated above do their researches focusing on the socio-demographic background of journalists, the professional orientation of journalists and role of journalistic professionalism with respect to regulating and improving Ethiopian Journalism. The question has never been who is or isn't a journalist. It is whether the work produced lives up to the character of what we would call journalism. There remain clear principles we require of our journalism, principles that citizens have a right to expect Kovach & Rosentiel (2014, P.31). Therefore this study stabs to see the professional practice of journalism in the selected media stations from the principles and element of journalism by analyzing the news they provide.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

With all its rewards and hindrances our society is changing itself to the modernized society which consumes information a lot. And information is being like a flood from every direction. There are television and radio stations many in number, magazines and newspapers and also social media platform which bring information from each corner of the world directly to our cell phones. As Raudsepp (1989, P.1) states the quality of the information we need in our increasingly complex society takes on ever greater importance, so does the competence of the people who provide us with that information.

Under this circumstance journalists face the real hardship while trying to provide quality information. The challenge began from the situation itself. The age of digital media makes everyone to provide information or to act like a journalist, by sharing everything he/she sees, hears or fills using one of social media platforms. Social media has a continuous strong influence on the journalism Amjad (2018, P.160). But what makes journalists different from the general public is his/her journalistic professionalism; which is going under the ethical procedure the profession requires, following the principles and fulfilling the elements of journalism which are accepted internationally unless the journalists ignore their professional role. According to

Kovach and Rosenstiel (2014, P.31) the quality of our democratic life depends, in short, on the public having the facts and being able to make sense of them. And that, even in a networked age, requires journalists.

Nevertheless, from the beginning to obey the rules and regulations, to follow the principles and fulfill the elements of journalism which are accepted internationally, one needs to be a professional on that occupation. Unlike their western and some of the African nations' counterparts, Ethiopian journalists have rarely been studied Birhanu (2006, P.133). Consequently we don't have clear information regarding their professionalism especially in the recent time.

While going through researches and articles written about Ethiopian media and journalists we can see that there is a chronic shortage of professional journalists and the quality of journalism is often weak Amare (2009, P.27); Gebremedhin (2006.P.11), Because of that the media industry hire anyone from any field who has good skill of writing, speaking and presenting things in attractive way. Birhanu (2006.P.117) indicates that most of mass media organizations were greatly staffed by journalists from language and literature background. In fact the School of journalism was infant at that time; even taking the diploma level journalism education started in 1998 under consideration. But Carpenter (2009, P.298) suggests to get a job and to work in the industry, one needs skills knowledge and to evolve with the industry, one needs more theoretical knowledge of media.

Journalism is plainly a profession in some countries but not others Davis (2010, P.93). The Ethiopian journalism is not yet out of the debate which says journalism is profession, semi profession and non-profession, even the boundaries are not built who is journalist and who is not highly harmonizing with Birhanu (2006, P.18) the key role of journalism can be implemented only by people who possess knowledge or education, sense of public service orientation and a quality to sense news and a skill to report by making use of the available technology in time. That is why; journalism education has become a worldwide phenomenon that journalists are expected to attend the formal training before joining the occupation.

According to Ethiopian Broadcast Authority website ([www.eba.gov.et](http://www.eba.gov.et)), up to July 2019 there are 9 government owned (public broadcasting stations) and 20 private (commercial broadcasting stations) television stations in Ethiopia. So we can say there are about 30 television stations in

Ethiopia. Relatively, we can say media especially television stations in Ethiopia is increasing in number. Nonetheless how many of the practioners in these media which are emerging in number are professional journalists has not been studied in the meantime.

Taking all this points under consideration, this research studies the professionalism character or nature, and how journalism practitioners are practicing professional journalism regarding the internationale principles and element of journalism by analyzing the news they provide.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

#### **1.3.1 General objective**

The general objective of this study is assessing the level of quality professional practices of journalism in the Ethiopian media, focusing on two television stations EBC and LTV in focus.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To examine the professional quality of news provided by the selected media stations; EBC and LTV.
- To evaluate the “watchdog” role of the news provided by the two media stations.
- To identify the problems on following the ethical values of journalism.
- To identify other influences on not to practice professional journalism.

### **1.4 Research questions**

Underneath are some of the questions which the study attempt to answer:

1. What is the quality level of news provided by the selected media stations?
2. How much does the news consider the international principles and elements of journalism?
3. What public service (watchdog role) the news contains?
4. What are the problems on following the ethical values of journalism?

### **1.5 Scope of the study**

This study focus on the journalistic professional practices in Ethiopian television news productions focusing on two television stations which are EBC and LTV. It is clear that the selected television stations are not sufficient to show the country level image of professional

journalism practice. However, the study is limited only on media which are in Addis Ababa, And from those only on the selected two media stations which is LTV and EBC studied in this research. Obviously these two television stations provide different products like news, internment, talk shows and others. As all cannot be covered by this study; it only focus on the evening full bulletin news of the selected media stations in one month period of time. EBC provide full bulletin news three times a day which is morning 7 Am (tena yesetelegne Ethiopia), 1 PM (etv 4 maezen) and 7 PM (etv 57) in the evening. LTV also provide full bulletin news at 7 PM in the evening. Therefore this study takes only the evening full bulletin news of the two television stations.

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

The study attempts to show the bigger image of professional practice of Ethiopian media, regarding following the journalistic ethics of the profession requires. Media scholars and practitioners, historians and other academicians can benefit from the study by using it as a background document to study about the journalism practioners and their professional quality in general and the program qualities regarding the journalistic professionalism in particular. It can also initiate more research, as well as alert concerned stakeholders to act up on the results of the research. Specially, it would serve as a point of departure in studying the boundaries between journalism professionals and the journalism professional practices.

### **1.7 Limitation of the study**

The following restrictions are limitation of this research. Firstly, due to time and financial constraints, the researcher couldn't examine all media institutions found in Ethiopia. Secondly, though ETV broadcast news in different local languages and provide full bulletin news three times a day in Amharic, the study couldn't use all the languages and all full bulletin news for content analysis due to the different local language and time constraint of the researcher. The last but the major limitation of this study is related with data source; the study was designed to have indepth interview with journalists but it could not be successful because of the outbreak of Covid- 19 people are not willing to have interview so it make the study to be done only by content analysis is lack of the news content.

## **1.8 Theoretical framework**

Questions about the role of media are linked to issues concerning the day-to-day operation of media. How should media management and production jobs be structured? What moral and ethical standards should guide media professionals? Do they have any obligation beyond personal and professional self-interest? Exactly what constitutes being a journalist? ..... Answers to questions like these are found in normative theory—a type of theory that describes an ideal way for a media system to be structured and operated. Denis and Stanly (2013, P.61) As far as the emphasis of this thesis is on professional practice of journalism, going under normative theories is fitting. Therefore, this research is under the frame work of social responsibility and framing theories; which are among the normative theories.

## **1.9 Organization of the study**

The thesis is made up of five chapters. Chapter one deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, research Questions and objectives. This Chapter also summarizes the limitations and significance of the study. The second chapter encompasses review of the related literature which deals with scholarly findings and opinions supporting the study. Chapter three will focuses on the methods, procedures and sampling techniques employed in the study. The findings of the study will be discussed under Chapter four to answer the major research questions in relation to the theoretical frame work of the study. The final chapter, which is chapter five will consists the summary, conclusions and possible recommendations.

## **Chapter Two**

### **2. Review of Related literature**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

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

#### **2.2 Profession**

##### **2.2.1 Defining profession**

Any discussion of 'profession' normally starts by defining the term, and this is not a simple task Bellis (2000, p.318). To start with the dictionary definition of the word “profession”, different dictionaries defined profession in several ways. For example,

1. Merriam Webster Dictionary defines profession: - a calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation.
2. Cambridge Dictionary defines profession as :- any type of work that needs special training or a particular skill, often one that is respected because it involves a high level of education.
3. Oxford Learners a Dictionary says: profession is a type of job that needs special training or skill, especially one that needs a high level of education.

As stated above the dictionary meaning of the word “profession” is almost the same. They all define profession regarding passing through the academy to do some particular job. Besides the dictionary meaning of profession, this research will try to review the scholars’ opinion regarding the definition of profession.

As Saks (2012, p.2) stated the task of defining professions seriously began with the taxonomic approach of the 1950s and 1960s Professions within this approach were seen as possessing a diverse range of characteristics differentiating them from other occupations. These

characteristics centrally encompassed knowledge and expertise – as well as others such as playing a positive part in the community. The nineteenth century professions were important but peculiar social creatures.....They were organized in a collegial manner that was distinctly anachronistic Abbott (1988, p.22).

Scholars give different definition of professions. from early last century, Flexner (1915) as cited by Tapper and Millett (2015, P.6) says that professions involve ‘essentially intellectual operations with large individual responsibility; they derive their raw material from science and learning; this material they work up to a practical and definite end; they possess an educationally communicable technique; they tend to self-organization; [and] they are becoming increasingly altruistic in motivation’.

As cited by Evetts (2012, P.5) Freidson (2001) defines professionalism as a uniquely desirable method of regulating, monitoring and providing complex services to the public.

*Profession: An occupation whose core element is work based upon the mastery of a complex body of knowledge and skills. It is a vocation in which knowledge of some department of science or learning or the practice of an art founded upon it is used in the service of others. Its members are governed by codes of ethics and profess a commitment to competence, integrity and morality, altruism, and the promotion of the public good within their domain. These commitments form the basis of a social contract between a profession and society, which in return grants the profession a monopoly over the use of its knowledge base, the right to considerable autonomy in practice and the privilege of self-regulation. Professions and their members are accountable to those served and to society. (R. Cruess, Johnston, and L.Cruess, 2004, p. 75)*

Australian Council of Professions ([www.professions.org.au](http://www.professions.org.au)) define a ‘Profession’ as: a disciplined group of individuals who adhere to ethical standards and who hold themselves out as, and are accepted by the public as possessing special knowledge and skills in a widely recognized body of learning derived from research, education and training at a high level, and who are prepared to apply this knowledge and exercise these skills in the interest of others.

Nonetheless, as Abbott (1988, pp.29-30) states despite their substantive differences, authors of these theories took a surprisingly consistent view of what professions were and what about them

must be explained. Certainly all agreed that a profession was an occupational group with some special skill. Usually this was an abstract skill, one that required extensive training..... Since those opinions were organized around the familiar examples of American law and medicine, definitions excluded things that didn't look like law and medicine, such as automobile repair, and included things that did, like accounting and perhaps social work. Because of that he give the following definition which he says can define profession better than the others did. Professions are exclusive occupational groups applying somewhat abstract knowledge to particular cases.

The definition of profession is still reason for argument between scholars. Some researchers have avoided giving a definition of profession and instead offer a list of relevant occupational groups (e.g. Hanlon [1998] claimed to be following Abbott [1988]), Others have used the disagreements and continuing uncertainties about precisely what is a profession, to dismiss the separateness of the intellectual field, although not necessarily to dispute the relevance of current analytical debates Eveets (2016, p.397).

### **2.2.2 Sociological approach to professions**

According to Martimianakis, (2009, p.830) professionalism is a hot topic in medical education, yet there is debate about what professionalism actually is..... Although the focus on the importance of professionalism has not changed, the meaning ascribed to the term has, far from being composed of a simple list of appropriate behaviors, dress and attitudes. Professionalism is an extremely value-laden term with societal, institutional, historical and contextual expectations built in to it.

Numerous studies have investigated the sociology of professions and theories of professionalization. However, consensus has not been reached on how a profession should be defined. Competing theories have defined the concept of profession and each has a different perspective H.Yee (2001, P.1). According to W. Begun (1986, PP.113-114) the study of professions in sociology deals with a variety of basic theoretical issues of several questions the following are three broad and important (and overlapping) concerns: First, why and how do professions arise? Second, how do professions change over time? Finally, what are the consequences of professionalism, or more broadly, what role(s) do professions serve in society? In that regard Professionalism to the sociologist refers to the characteristics that seem to

distinguish occupation, such as highly specialized training, legal recognition, ethical codes and high degree of commitment on the part of members.

According to Brante (1988, P.120) a study of the professions clearly illustrates the intricate interplay between general conceptions of society and history, sociological theory, definitions of social categories, empirical research and political values - or more briefly: between theory, 'facts', and politics. In the following this interplay is illustrated by the two dominant theory-constructions on professions in sociology. The first is the functionalist or 'naive' tradition, the second is the neoweberian or 'cynical' alternative.

In the 1950s and 1960s, a 'structural-functionalist' orientation was popular among sociologists who emphasized the roles played by individuals and institutions in relation to the functioning of society. Using this perspective, the definition of professionalism was expanded to include the roles played by professionals in society Martimianakis et al, (2009, p.831). As indicated by Evetts (2012, P.2) Hughes (1958) was probably the first sociologist to argue that the differences between professions and occupations were differences of degree rather than kind. For Hughes not only do professions and occupations presume to tell the rest of society what is good and right for it, but also they determine the ways of thinking about problems which fall in their domain. As cited by Ackroyd (2016,p.17) Durkheim thought modernization of society could lead to continuing political instability, but that professions and civil organizations would act as counterbalancing sources of power and authority to the state and military.

Bells (2000, p.361) states the importance of developing a profession in countries as follows:-

- Practical applications, as well as sound theory;
- High ethical standards and willingness to serve the client, the employer or the wider public interest;
- A willingness to accept public interest roles for individual actuaries, such as the Appointed Actuary of an insurance company;
- Organizing together to form a cohesive body with self-regulatory characteristics;
- A readiness to contribute to debate on public and social issues; and

- The maintenance of standards of competence and enhancing the reputation of members of the profession.

On the other side, the sociological approach tends to be statistical or at least to sound empirical. Its statement of what a profession is, a definition of sorts, does not purport to give necessary or sufficient conditions for some occupation to be a profession but merely to state what is true of “most professions,” “the most important professions,” “the most developed professions,” or the like. Sociologists derive their definition from a list of professions they themselves assemble. There is no canonical list of any consequence Davis (2010, P.92).

### **2.3 Journalism as a profession**

There always exists an argument whether journalism is a craft or profession between different scholars of other fields and even journalism researchers. Scholars like Miller (1997, P.6) indicates that sometimes it is concluded that journalism is not a “profession,” but simply a “craft” or even a “trade.” There are numerous reasons designated to show journalism is not a profession. Journalists are not licensed, journalism lacks a body of theoretical knowledge, Journalism has no required curriculum through which all (or even most) journalists must pass and journalists cannot exclude non-journalists (stringers, bloggers, and so on) from reporting news (Davis ;2010) are among those. On the other hand there are some scholars who argue that there is no any reason for which leads journalism not to be a profession. Worldwide one can find universities, schools and colleges with dedicated departments, research and teaching programs in journalism. The field even has its own international and national journals. This suggests journalism as a discipline and an object of study is based on a consensual body of knowledge, a widely shared understanding of key theories and methods, and an international practice of teaching, learning and researching journalism Duze (2005, P.442).

Even journalism schools didn’t escape from this quarrel. As Camp (2012, P.240) citing Lewis (1993) sates academics have long questioned whether journalism has the intellectual substance and theoretical depth of a true liberal arts discipline and have argued that it would be more appropriate to teach the subject in community colleges or polytechnic institutes Raudsepp (1989, P.2-3). at the same time as journalists were making these efforts to raise the status of their calling, doctors and lawyers were engaged in a similar process of professionalization but their efforts

were met with a much greater degree of success. Today, nobody disputes the right of doctors and lawyers to call themselves professionals, and their schools and faculties enjoy nearly unanimous social and academic prestige. Journalists, however, are still not recognized as true professionals and their academic institutions are often stigmatized as trade schools.

However, the academy plays a great role regarding recognizing journalism as a profession. As Elliot(2008, P.176) indicates to identify what is and what isn't journalism will require a common understanding of the characteristics of journalism-a core knowledge of what came before is needed to understand and shape what will come next. And as other institutions associated with journalism come under increasing pressure-particularly newspapers, which have long played the dominant role in defining journalism-the journalism academy will be the best venue to discover, debate, and propagate that knowledge.

The journalistic studies have never developed a specific conceptual framework for journalism and are undesired by the industry and barely accepted at the university. Another key factor of incoherence in journalism studies are many different approaches that study journalism. Theoretical discussions of journalism in the world do not follow the same conceptual patterns. As stated by Zelizer, B (2005, P.66) journalists, journalism educators, and journalism scholars all take different pathways in thinking productively about the subject, and the effort to define journalism consequently goes in various directions Erjavec and Zajc (2011, P.10). Davis (2010, p.92) designates journalism is a profession, that our doubts about its status as a profession tell us more about a mistake we make when defining the concept of profession than about journalism itself, and that a good definition of profession can give us some reason to hope that journalism will remain a profession even if the world changes in most of the ways we now fear it will. Nonetheless, the idea of journalism as a profession lives on, if unevenly so. Many quarters of the academy readily include the norms, values, and practices associated with professionalism as part of their curriculum, and concerns over professionalism remain implicit in much of the journalistic trade literature Zelizer (2005.p.72).

On the other hand there are scholars who say our worry is not whether journalism is now a profession, but whether it can remain a profession in a world where commerce, politics, and technology seem to be working against journalism as we have known it Davis (2010, p.91.). Among the fears that are believed to be the challenge of journalism to continue as a profession,

the emerging of new media (especially social media) is the first one. It has been observed that citizen journalists have gained more influence and authority in online social media. The social media is an outlet for news and no one knows what will happen in the future with the journalist and its publications Safori (2018.P.160).

Social media citizens (producers and consumers) are free from the institutional hierarchies, constrains, and regulations of off and online journalism. While freedom reinforces self-personal interests, lack of responsibility and accountability works against the ethical foundations on which the profession of journalism has been founded since its establishment five centuries ago. Freedom has been shifted from the owners and journalists of small number of news media institutions to all people. In this replacement process, new owners of freedom are not constrained by either laws or ethics that govern the environment of old owners BI Hamada (2018, p38-39). a professional journalist, by contrast, assesses the accuracy of information from all sources, exercises care to avoid inadvertent error, diligently seeks out subjects of news stories to give them the opportunity to respond to allegations of wrongdoing, identifies sources whenever feasible, always questions sources' motives before promising anonymity, clarifies conditions attached to any promise made in exchange for information, and makes certain that headlines, news teases, and promotional materials, and photos, video, audio, graphics, sound bites, and quotations do not misrepresent, and so on. When a journalist, claims to be a journalist and not just a conveyor of information, it is these standards that are being professed Davis (2010, P.101)

Although journalism today reflects many contradictory sets of people, dimensions, practices, and functions, discussions of journalism tend to be reduced to one variant of practice-s-that connected with hard news in primarily mainstream establishments Zelizer (2005. P. 67).

## **2.4 Journalistic professional practice**

The "story" describes what journalists produce when gathering and presenting news. Journalists refer to different kinds of news stories-items, briefs, reports, series, records, chronicles, accounts, and features-and have different expectations about the kinds of information each highlights, the style in which it is written, the position that it occupies in the newscast or newspaper, and the role it plays Zelizer (2005, P.70). According to Bossio (2011, p.57) understanding of journalistic professionalism has revolved around the acknowledgement of the centrality of news production

to contemporary political, social and cultural governance. The articulation of this social and cultural authority through an institutionalized formation of journalism as a 'profession' has underlined an attempt to privilege the role and its responsibilities.

According to deuze (2005, P.446) journalists identify themselves more easily with the profession of journalism than for example with the medium or Media Company that employs them. Key characteristics of this professional self-definition can be summarized as a number of discursively constructed ideal-typical values. Journalists feel that these values give legitimacy and credibility to what they do. The concepts, values and elements said to be part of journalisms' ideology.

Regarding the concepts, values and elements of journalism, different scholars and journalism associations put different explanations. The most known scholars Kovach and Rosenstiel (2014, p.32) states the purpose of journalism is to provide people with the information they need to be free and self-governing. To fulfill this task they provide ten points as elements of journalism.

1. Journalism's first obligation is to the truth.
2. Its first loyalty is to citizens.
3. Its essence is a discipline of verification.
4. Its practitioners must maintain an independence from those they cover.
5. It must serve as a monitor of power.
6. It must provide a forum for public criticism and compromise.
7. It must strive to make the significant interesting and relevant.
8. It must present the news in a way that is comprehensive and proportional.
9. Its practitioners have an obligation to exercise their personal conscience.
10. Citizens have rights and responsibilities when it comes to the news as well even more so as they become producers and editors themselves.

In addition to the above lists of tasks, Ted (2005, P.368) indicates that ethics is cornerstones of journalism: accuracy, fairness, and objectivity and all of these characteristics are also among the major ethical requirements for those who practice good journalism.

On the other side Jensen (1996, p.21-26) suggest some points which he believes, what journalists can and should do to help create a better world. According to his explanation objectivity, neutrality, and the watchdog role of the press are aphorisms and clichés. Because, as he states the

ideology of objectivity and neutrality has at least two problems. First, neutrality constitutes the functional equivalent of supporting the status quo. In the words neutrality—the refusal to take sides—is simply "being what the system asks us to be." If journalists are to be social critics, they can't be neutral. And if journalists aren't social critics, they are little more than stenographers who translate the technical language of elites for mass audiences. Consequently, he sets the following points as principles of journalism:-

- Journalists must be actively involved in constructing and maintaining community, we can use the phrase "journalism-in-community".
- journalists can be the most creative and progressive when they nurture local knowledge, and help people in a particular place understand more about how to use that place and to resist larger oppressive structures.
- There's something more important than rules. Ethics requires us to situate ourselves in a moral community, to consider ourselves as part of that community, and to build trust between ourselves and other members of the community. That is, we must learn to love: to bring ourselves closer to the people we write about, rather than creating distance.
- Journalists should not be professional communicators who come into a community as neutral pipelines of information, but rather as active participants in maintaining community. They should not be objective but rather openly subjective, not dispassionate but rather joyously passionate. This need not rob journalism of its critical edge; indeed, journalism so practiced would be more critical, would engage ideas and debates much more often.

The society of professional journalists (SPJ) which is the most broad-based journalism organization in the United States, declare the following four principles to be the foundation for ethical journalism.

- **SEEK TRUTH AND REPORT IT:** - Ethical journalism should be accurate and fair. Journalists should be honest and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information.
- **MINIMIZE HARM:** - Ethical journalism treats sources, subjects, colleagues and members of the public as human beings deserving of respect.

- **ACT INDEPENDENTLY:** - The highest and primary obligation of ethical journalism is to serve the public.
- **BE ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT:** - Ethical journalism means taking responsibility for one's work and explaining one's decisions to the public. (<https://www.spj.org> , accessed on February 17, 2020 )

Each of the above stated scholars and journalist association has their own focus area regarding the concept values and elements of journalism. As stated in chapter one after summarizing the above and other scholars Deuze (2005, p. 447) categorized the concepts, values and elements into five ideal-typical traits or values.

- Public service: journalists provide a public service (as watchdogs or ‘newshounds’, active collectors and disseminators of information);
- Objectivity: journalists are impartial, neutral, objective, fair and (thus) credible;
- Autonomy: journalists must be autonomous, free and independent in their work;
- Immediacy: journalists have a sense of immediacy, actuality and speed (inherent in the concept of ‘news’);
- Ethics: journalists have a sense of ethics, validity and legitimacy

This research examines the professionalism of journalistic practices of EBC and LTV up on these concepts, values and elements by qualitative content analysis.

## **2.5 Theoretical framework**

### **2.5.1 Normative theories of the media**

When we think of normative theories of the media, Seibert, Peterson and Schramm's *Four Theories of the Press* (1956) is the first to come to our mind, but it's badly outdated to use it for the current media situation. According to Clifford, et.al. (2009, P.37-38) the historical background of normative theories classified in to four historical period of time. The first one goes back to the classical period from 500 BC-1500 AD which the major concern of theorists was the truthfulness of public discourse within a corporatist order. Then, the early modern period, from roughly 1500 to 1800, in which the major concern was the freedom of participants in the public sphere within a libertarian order. The third period is period of modern populist

democracies, from 1800 to 1970, in which the major concern has been the social responsibility of participants. Finally comes the contemporary “postmodern” period, since the 1970s, in which a major concern is citizen participation in the public sphere.

Normative theory is the reasoned explanation of how public discourse should be carried on in order for a community or nation to work out solutions to its problems. It is a theory in that it attempts to explain how certain forms of public discourse lead to good collective decisions. Clifford G. et al, (2009 p.65) it also maintains that there is a need for professional journalists to provide the public-audience with accurate information based on professional standards that assure the quality of the collection and presentation of edited news and that journalists should be accountable to the public and not just to owners of media outlets, governments, and other interest groups Nossok (2009, P.359). Broadcasting should be largely insulated from political control and run by broadcasting professionals Hallin and Mancini, (2004, p.35).

Normative theory is concerned with examining or prescribing how media ought to operate if certain social values are to be observed or attained. Such theory usually stems from the broader social philosophy or ideology of a given society. This kind of theory is important because it plays a part in shaping and legitimating media institutions and has considerable influence on the expectations concerning the media that are held by other social agencies and by the media’s own audiences McQuail (2010, p.39).

There are different mass communication theories under normative theory. Authoritative theory, Libertarian theory, Social responsibility theory, Soviet-communist theory and McQuail (1989) added two more theories, they are: Development media theory and Democratic-Participant media theory. According to Maira (2018, p.76) some normative approaches (especially the liberal-democratic) downplay the key role that individuals actually have in this interaction, while others (like the Social Responsibility model) overemphasize the judgments that individuals make and even assuming that the solution to structural problems rest in the ethical behavior of professionals.

### **2.5.1.1 Framing theory**

As Dietram (1999, p.106) citing Gamson and Modigliani (1987) states media frames conceptually defined as “a central organizing idea or story line that provides meaning to an unfolding strip of events . . . The frame suggests what the controversy is about, the essence of the issue”.

According to Simon and Xenos (2010, P.366) the idea of framing first appeared in Goffman’s (1974) seminal work. The underlying presumption was that the organization of messages affects subsequent thoughts and actions. In general, framing involves the organization and packaging of information. As Goffman (1974, p. 21) put it: “We actively classify and organize our life experiences to make sense of them.” These “schemata of interpretation” are labeled frames; they enable individuals to “locate, perceive, identify, and label.” When psychologists examine framing effects, they generally refer to the relationship between context and information as it determines meaning.

In today’s world media is the main source of information, as everyone cannot have full direct knowledge of everything people relay on the media for their access of information. Franklin, Bob, et.al (2005.) citing (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000:94) states that the claim of framing theorists is that the media frame reality for their audiences: ‘how people think about an issue,’ the argument runs, ‘is dependent on how the issue is framed by the media’. This shows how the media has a power even on public opinion.

Framing is not only on the presentation of news items, rather starting from the selection of news items from many happenings to the final meaning go through the framing process. Regarding this Matthes & Kohring (2008, P.264) citing Gitlin (1980) defines frames as “‘principles of selection, emphasis, and presentation composed of little tacit theories about what exists, what happens, and what matters’”.

Framing is the tool for elites to put their interpretation and meaning of happenings in the societies understanding. According to Simon and Xenos (2010, p.364) elites are those people who devote the bulk of their activities to politics or public affairs and are the people “on whom we depend, directly or indirectly, for information about the world” Zaller (1992, p. 6). We take

the communication that originates from these people (politicians, government officials, journalists, and interest group activists) as elite discourse.

### **2.5.1.2 social responsibility theory**

As indicated by Kevin (2003, P.14-15) the purpose of theory is to explain, comprehend and interpret phenomena and put forward propositions suggesting why such phenomena occur in the manner they do. In trying to understand how the media work, their role in society and their impact on individuals we cannot survive by observation alone. We have to make choices about what is important, what are the main ideas that enable us to organize our observations and make sense of the variety of information available and provide the best guide as to what to investigate.

The theory of social responsibility is a modification of libertarian concept. It has developed in the 1940s in the U.S., where the monopolistic situation on the media market and disputable journalistic practices have led to advocacy of moral restriction on the freedom of journalism. Unlike the libertarian theory of journalism that theory stresses the importance of conflict to encourage public debate. Anyone who wants to tell something has the right to use media. Socially responsible media are controlled by opinion of the community, consumer actions and professional ethics. Journalists should avoid interference with the privacy and fundamental interests of society Erjavec and Zajc (2011, P.13). On the other side McQuail (2010, p341-342) associate the foundation of social responsibility theory with the 1947 Commission on Freedom of the Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section of the study is where the researcher discusses research design, methods, and tools. In this part data gathering, organizing and analysis; data sources and ethical consideration are presented.

#### 3.2 Research Methodology

As this research concern is to study the professional practices of Ethiopian televisions based on their news production, in order to attain the objective of the research qualitative content analysis research method is selected, because it enabled the researcher to qualitatively collect and analyze the data relevant to the subject under study. The primary concern of qualitative approach is about meaning making, interpretation and careful analysis of data Workineh (2016, P.44). On the other hand, the qualitative content analysis required analyzing the textual component provided a ground to evaluate the news quality of the selected television stations.

##### 3.2.1 qualitative content analysis (textual analysis)

According to (Mayring, 2002, p.3) emphasis the following four points which qualitative content analysis wants to preserve the advantages of quantitative content analysis for a more qualitative text interpretation.

- ***Fitting the material into a model of communication:*** It should be determined on what part of the communication inferences shall be made, to aspects of the communicator (his experiences, opinions feelings), to the situation of text production, to the socio-cultural background, to the text itself or to the effect of the message.
- ***Rules of analysis:*** The material is to be analyzed step by step, following rules of procedure, devising the material into content analytical units.

- *Categories in the center of analysis: The aspects of text interpretation, following the research questions, are putted into categories, which were carefully founded and revised within the process of analysis (feedback loops).*
- *Criteria of reliability and validity: The procedure has the pretension to be inter subjectively comprehensible, to compare the results with other studies in the sense of triangulation and to carry out checks for reliability.*

### **3.3 Data Sampling**

As stated above there are about 30 television stations in Ethiopia. From those, two television stations are selected, one government owned and the other from private owned media; Ethiopian broadcasting corporation (EBC) and LTV.

The reason for these two media stations to be selected for this research is, EBC (formerly ETV) is the first and the oldest government television station in the country. Currently the media has three television channels (News, entertainment and language) it also consists huge number of journalism practioners from the junior reporter to the director. One part of the television station which is the news channel provides news each hour of the day. Three full bulletin (morning 7 AM tena yesetelegne Ethiopia, afternoon 1 PM ETV arat maezen and evening 7 PM ETV 57) and the others short news. From this, this research focuses only on the evening 1PM full bulletin news which is ETV 57. ETV 57 is the evening news which takes 30-35 minutes time duration.

The other television station selected in this study, LTV is one of the privately owned and one of the newly launched television stations. It has different television programs (entertainment programs, political talk shows, current issue talk shows and other social issue programs). Regarding these, the researcher believes that having different programs needs more skilled and professional journalistic practice in the station; and researching such kind of media can be a good sample of the commercial television stations in Ethiopia. In addition to that the channel is becoming the controversial television station because of their different talk shows and programs which the audience claims unprofessional informally on social media. LTV has daily news which is at 7:30 PM, and has 25-35 minutes duration. This research selects the television station deliberately, So that they can represent both the government and privet owned television stations and also the old and the new ones as well. Regarding sampling of the study the researcher use

random sampling technique and take just the evening news of first month of the Ethiopian calendar (Mesekerem) which is from September 12, 2019–October 11, 2019 from both media houses EBC and LTV.

Because as far as to evaluate the professional quality and their ‘watchdog role’ of the television stations by their day to day activity, random selection is the best way.

### **3.4 Data gathering techniques**

This study uses content analysis method and its main objective is to examine the level of quality professional journalism practice by examining news, in order to do so this study takes the evening news presented in September 12, 2019–October 11, 2019 one month time interval by the two selected television stations (EBC and LTV). AS Mayring (2002, p.2) The object of (qualitative) content analysis can be all sort of recorded communication (transcripts of interviews, discourses, protocols of observations, video tapes, documents ...). Content analysis analyzes not only the manifest content of the material—as its name may suggest. He also cited Becker & Lissmann (1973) have differentiated levels of content: themes and main ideas of the text as primary content; context information as latent content. The analysis of formal aspects of the material belongs to its aims as well.

Therefore the main data gathering technique is analyzing the selected news. Consequently, 30 days evening news from each media station are planned to be analyzed from both media station. But LTV by its ordinary program broadcast news only on week days except holidays. So during the sample period LTV expected to present news for 20 days. The number of news is limited because as Ames, Glenton and Lewin (2019, P.2) indicates, analysis of qualitative data requires a detailed engagement with text. However, large volumes of data make this difficult to achieve, and can make it difficult to move from descriptive or aggregative analysis to more interpretive analysis. Similar the more data a researcher has to synthesize, the less depth and richness they are likely to be able to extract from the data.

The researcher collects the news items for the content analysis from the YouTube channel of both media houses. This study took the evening 7PM news hour of “ETV 57” news bulletin from those mentioned above. The researcher has got 24 days of transmission time during the sample

month, and with a total of 228 news items. On the other side LTV broadcast news once per a day in the evening, and there is no news on weekends and holidays. As there are 4 weekends (eight days) and also two official holidays during the sample period (which is New Year and the founding of the cross (mesekele), LTV is expected to broadcast news on 20 days during the sample period as per their regular schedule. But, because of the very week archive of the organization the researcher can get news of 15 days news casts in the month which is 114 news items. Therefore, the total number of news items collected from both media houses YouTube channels is 228 from EBC and 114 from LTV totally 342.

As stated in the first chapter of this study, the selected news is examined based on the concepts, values and elements of journalism which are summarized from different scholars of journalism by Deuze (2005, p. 447) and categorized into five ideal-typical traits or values.

Using this technique the researcher believes this thesis get sufficient data on journalistic professional practice of television in Ethiopian news productions.

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

As indicated in the previous chapters, this study has taken two selected television stations' (EBC and LTV) evening news bulletins, which are broadcasted in one month sample period. As indicated in chapter three, Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) presents news every day Three full bulletins (morning 7 AM "ETV Tena Yesetelegne Ethiopia", afternoon 1 PM "ETV Arat Maezen" and evening 7 PM "ETV 57") and the others short news every hour.

### **4.2 Qualitative content analysis**

#### **4.2.1 Selection of news stories and news coverage**

According to the news items analyzed in this research both television stations have their preference regarding news selection. EBC reports news from all over the country and no boundary for the issues to be raised in the news. The news mostly focuses on national issues like the Prime Minister and the President's engagements. For example:

- *Prime Minister Abiye Ahmed visit Bonga city with the federal and regional officials.(EBC, September 15,2019)*
- *Prime Minister Abiye Ahmed meets with the France Ministry of Culture Franck Riester. ( EBC, September 19,2019)*
- *Prime Minister Abiye Ahmed and the Oromia Region deputy President Semeles Abdisa speaks with Aba Gedas and other elders about the celebration of Erecha and other issues.( EBC, September 21,2019)*
- *The former Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe has been fighting for the freedom of all Africans not only for Zimbabwe said president Sahelework Zewde while attending his funeral in Harare (EBC, September 15,2019)*
- *President Sahelwork Zewede speaks with the Denmark Prime Ministry Meti Feriderikeson.( EBC, September 23,2019)*

- *President Sahelwork Zewede meets with the Austria Prime Ministry Van De Belen. (EBC, September 25,2019)*

There is a lot of news which are closely the same as stated above. In addition to that EBC news also gives extensive coverage for the activities done by federal offices like ministries, authorities and offices.

- *Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs speaks with the Norwegian Foreign Affairs Minister and head of the permanent committee for defense affairs. (EBC, September16, 2019)*
- *Ministry of Science and Higher Education said Higher Education institutions must work hard on the teaching learning process without any religion and political interference.( EBC, October 3,2019)*

Besides news stated above, EBC report news from regional offices. This is expected because the channel is government owned and the main mainstream national media house. But regarding this the researcher notices some unprofessional issues on giving equal coverage for all the regions in the country. News from some part of the country takes much time on the news while the other has not been talked about even for once in the week. For instance with in the research time framework which is one month, there was hardly few news from Tigraye and Somali region which is one news from each. Whereas others like Debube, Oromia, Afar and the other has more than 10 for each. In this regard there is an also unprofessional issue also in LTV news selection. From the 114 selected sample news items 21 are collected from the different regions of Ethiopia from those some regions (specially one region) take the frequent coverage which is 11 from Oromia region, and the other 4 from Amhara, 2 for Deredawa and SNNP each, Afar and Gambela one for each. The frequency of news media attention to a topic raises individuals' awareness of that topic and the level of social importance they attribute to it Sonja L. Myhre.et.al (P.172, 2002). Framing could have significant connotations as frames highlight some aspects of reality while excluding other elements, which might lead individuals to interpret issues differently Borah (p.248,2011). There is also a very noticeable bias when we came to the issues covered by the media houses. For instance EBC presents 21 news items about thanks giving of Oromo people (Irecha) holiday during a one month period of time from the total number of 228 news items. Even if the holiday is celebrated on October 5, 2019, EBC start to present news from eighteen days earlier September 18, 2019.this is only during the sample period. When we

compare this with other holidays like New Year and “Meskele” celebrations which are covered on the eve and on the holiday “Ireach” gets a frequented coverage. Why the media uses that much frequency on specific event need other researches. But as stated previously, this is also unprofessional because it attempts coverage bias which is a preference of giving more airtime, space, or attention to some issues in contrast to others.

LTV total news coverage most of the time focuses on news happened in the capital city, news from the activities of prime minister, president and other ministry offices to things done by the city administration. There are attempts to cover news from other parts of the country but they are very few in number as indicated previously and are news sent from government communications office. Mostly covers event news.

- *Aba Gemechis or Onis Mose Nesib life experience can be a lesson for people to win the day to day problems and be successful in their life said in the inauguration of Ilibabure zone huremo woreda Oromo cultural center and Onis Mose memorial library.(LTV,September,30,2019).*
- *Jimma Zone farmers states that Using improved collaborative agricultural system they are able to increase their production rate.(LTV, October 4, 2019)*
- *Oromia Regional Communication Bureau announced that the Eracha holiday will be celebrated successfully by various events in Addis Ababa.(LTV,September 17,2019)*

The news items stated above are news which are sent from the government offices and read by LTV reporters. The first one sent from Ilibabure Zone communication office and the next one, from Jimma Zone communication affairs office. Both stories and other stories like those are presented without any editing. According to Temesegene (p, 1. 2013) the two professions Journalism and public relations (PR) take part in different roles in media organizations. They are professions strive for different purposes. Journalism strives to serve the best interest of the public (mass audience). However, PRs strives to serve the interest of the hired organization and its publics (targeted audience).

## 4.2.2 News treatment

News can be treated by different forms; for this study we will take the 4 type of news treatment, which are Straight news, in-depth news, interpretive news and investigative news.

### - Straight news

As it is known straight news stories are stories which report only the facts, which tell what, happened on that specific time or place without more details, mostly read wholly by the anchor. According to <https://philipatawura.wordpress.com/> (accessed on May 10, 2020) straight news writing deals with the inverted pyramid method which looks at the news from order of importance. This includes using the five “Ws” and an “H” to write a story. The Ws are “What, Who, When, Why and Where” and the H which is “How”. Even if, all types of news items ought to answer the "five Ws (and an H)." straight news focused on answering them. EBC from the total sample of news items which is 228, within one month, presents 126 straight news items and also LTV presents 72 news items of this type from the total 114 news items. This news items from both media houses give only the raw information of those specific events. They answer the five Ws and the H. news items which are treated by this type from both media stations are more of event news like meeting, agreements, government announcements and the like.

- *The 60th Forum on African Internet Freedom is launched in Addis today. Over 400 participants from various African countries are participating. The four-day forum recommends Internet Freedom for Human Rights, Technology Innovation, Infrastructure Development and Democracy.(LTV, September 24,2019)*
- *The Addis Ababa City Administration has handed over one hundred buses purchased by the city administration to lion bus. Deputy Mayor Engineer Takele Uma said that efforts have been made to strengthen the organization since the time the lion was owned and operated by the city administration. He added that lion bus will work in cooperation with other transport service providers by building modern transportation system that will support the organization's technology and build partnerships with other transport service providers. The 100 buses that start serving today are said to be all female drivers and assistants. From the 725 buses planned to be purchased by the Addis Ababa City government in this year including today's 100 buses the city administration buy 553 new buses in this budget year. So far, the organization has*

*been deploying 600 buses a day and serve nearly five hundred thousand Addis Ababa residents. (LTV, October 2, 2019)*

- *Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birthday was celebrated at Gandhi Memorial Hospital In combination with the Indian Embassy, the government and non-governmental bodies were present at the commemoration. To this day, there are memorials which show how much money Indians have spent on building the hospital. The birthday was also celebrated at the hospital not only the Indians have contributed to the hospital but it's on the honor of Mahatma Gandhi, who taught peaceful protest to the world. (EBC, October 2,2019)*
- *During this time, Indian Ambassador in Ethiopia, Arurag Bashir, visited different parts of the hospital. Over the past year, India has contributed \$ 2 million worth of medicines and over one hundred thousand books to Ethiopia. According to our report, the ambassador said that Indian will support the hospital's expansion work to improve the service.(EBC, October 2,2019)*

As described earlier this type of news is attempted to give only the raw facts. The audience will have the information regarding what is happening in the country. This type of news treatment can be done by using the press release sent by communication offices of organizations; or the reporter going to the events in person and report things directly as they actually happens without doing any more details. News of this kind gives a way for reporters and media houses a way to lethargy and mostly has no value for the audience than giving mere information about some events. For instance on the news stated above as an example, one is about the celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth day in Gandhi memorial hospital in Addis Ababa, the other about handing over busses from Addis Ababa to lion bus and 60th Forum on African Internet Freedom is launching. These news items treated by straight news type, and contain the uncooked facts of the happenings. As a result the audience acceptance to the news will be different as their statues of understanding.

There are news items presented by EBC and LTV which has problem on their way of treatment. Some news items by their very nature concern all society members equally. And they need to be treated by in-depth or interpretative news treatment types; as a result the news item can give detail information to the citizens and the public can benefit from it.

- *Amhara intellectual's society says it will contribute to nation building by listening each other and working together (EBC, September 15, 2019).*
- *The Oromia Culture and Tourism Bureau said preparations have been made to celebrate this year's irecha holiday in Addis Ababa. (EBC, September 18, 2019).*
- *The FDRE Transportation Minister Mrs. Dagmawit Moges had conversation with the Qatar Ministry of Transport and Communication on different issues (LTV, September 30, 2019).*

When we see the above news items they all call the interest of each and every citizens, so everyone needs to have the details.as we see they raise the issue of nation building which is very complex and interesting issue, the celebration of a very popular event 'Irecha' in Addis Ababa for the first time which is exciting for Ethiopians specially for all Oromo people and the other news item is about transportation which every citizen of a country cannot ignore about. These news items and other many similar items supposed to be presented by in-depth or interpretative types of treatment both media houses prefer to treat those news items straightly.as clearly stated by Entman (P.52,1993) framing essentially involves selection and salience. To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described. In addition to that LTV present 98 news items only by covering by pictures without video from the total 114 news in the time framework.

- **In –depth news**

As *Nwandu (p.1, 2016) citing (Ciboh & Iyorkyaa, 2004, p.9)* states In-depth reporting means deep digging, digging far below the surface, search and research, inquiry, investigation and exploration into the news situation to bring out its significance. These types of news stories give the detail, the background and the entire necessary feature regarding that news story to give the audience full information of that specific issue. Example,

- *Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed won the Nobel Peace Prize of 2019 for his work in bringing peace to Ethiopia. The award is said to be an incentive for Dr. Abay Ahmed to work hard on his efforts to bring peace to the country. 223 individuals and 78 institutions making major contributions to the world have been candidates of 2019*

*Nobel peace prize. The Prime Minister of the Ethiopian Federal Government Dr. Abiy Ahmed, has won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in bringing peace to the country and for the change he has made in the country and neighboring countries to live in peace. From the first date that the prime ministry came to power Dr. Abay Ahmed opened a way to free media, work on women empowerment, release thousands prisoners who had been jailed and suffered for years because of their political views. Prime Minister Dr Abiy Ahmed is also the first Prime Minister to apologize citizens for abuse during the 27 years EPRDF regime. He has paved the way for politicians who have been exiled from their countries for centuries to work in peace and to work together for the benefit of Ethiopians in order to maintain peaceful political activity in the country. These one-year reforms and his efforts to put Ethiopia at the forefront of history and to keep their differences by medemer philosophy becomes reason for the Prime Minister to win the Nobel Peace Prize. Nobel Peace Prize Committee has said beside the successes done by the prime ministry the continuing conflict between regions in Ethiopia and the internal displacement of many are the events that are putting his leadership in challenge, however the award is a testament to his efforts to bring peace in the country (EBC,october11,2019)*

- *Gifatah's, New Year of Wolayita people is going to be celebrated in various locations. Wolita Sodo residents told LTV that preparation for the festival has begun. The Wolayita people who have their own New Year's celebrations have long been celebrating the New Year or the Gifta festival. As Eyerusalem Merede who is the member of the festival celebration committee and resident of wolayita zone said mothers, fathers, and girls, are part of the preparations for the Gifta festival.*

*Interviewee 1: - Giffta is a new year of wolayita. It is one of the festivals that the people look forward to. This is a big historical holiday for wolayita people celebrate the New Year according to their own calendar. Before this holiday fathers buy their own bulls and wait the day to come. Before 3 to 4 weeks, people of wolayita start to buy things for the holiday celebration. The last market day is called Goosho. At this day they buy clothes and shoes for their children. It is a celebration in which mothers take their own part by saving Butter by the traditional saving system 'ekub' for the holidays*

*food preparation. This year's Gifata's celebration is celebrated in a variety of ways, especially as the young men rejoice the celebration with a dance form called the 'leke', and the young woman cosmetic themselves by 'ensosela', as the wolayita cultural cloths fashion designer and the Wolayta Zone's culture and tourism bureau officer tizita tsegaye said,*

*Interviewee 2 - this year 'Gifata' will be celebrated by a unique and vibrant program. And different programs are held. The celebration will be attractive men will dance 'Leke' and women wearing 'Ensosela'.*

*The Wolayita New year Gifata to be celebrated as it is used to be and in its cultural way by the next generation, Wolayita youth are teach and educate for their Youngers about Gifata cultural value.*

*Interview 1: - Wolayita people are celebrating the Holiday better than ever before. And we are making our own contribution to celebrate it. We are passing on to the next generation what kind of value that Gifata has for the people. (LTV, September 21, 2019)*

In-depth reporting is simply good reporting with an eye for accuracy and detail. It is coming up with facts that are not immediately visible, but which nevertheless contribute to an understanding of story. During this study time framework EBC present 96 in-depth news items. LTV on the other side shows 43 in-depth stories. Presenting such type of news item by both media houses with almost half of the total number is appreciated. In-depth reporting is a detailed, balanced and thorough treatment of facts or events and issues with background orientation to explain the why and how, for the benefit of readers.

There are some news items which did not have appropriate content to be treated by in-depth news, and issues which cannot be taken as news, knowingly or unknowingly done to fit in such type of news treatment.

- *Things done starting from the renovation of the castle to making open to the public to show the historic scenario give a big opportunity for the society to know history of the country, said Observers who followed the documentary, which is titled from Office to Country last night. (EBC, September 21, 2019)*

- *One of the festivals celebrated by the Gurage community during “meskele” holiday is the day of cabbage “gomen ketefo”. On this day women prepare cabbage with different and special recipe for the holiday and share it with their family and neighbors. (EBC September,27,2019)*

Both the above news are presented by EBC, the first news item talks about the comment of society on the documentary film which is done by that same media house about the Renovation of the Palace. Main subject of this news item is to show the society saying about the renovation of the palace and it’s opining to public. This news item consist no specific information to provide for the public in depth about the main issue, instead it shows what people fill after watching the documentary and the value it has for the society. Instead of moving around the city and asking public opinion by fox pop, the news item better be treated by interpretative news treatment type (because it’s a better way to give meaning out of a certain happening) and should provide the experts saying in addition to the public unless the purpose of presenting this news item is to repeat the issues. The second news item stated above, called the question of “what is news?” because it does not fulfill the requirement for one issue to be news; as a news media EBC has to select issues which is news and not, wisely. If EBC needs to show the culture of Gurage people on the founding of the cross “meskele” celebration; they can do mini documentary which is preferable to show the holiday and their culture than this news item.

- ***Interpretative News***

This type of news are news items which give interpretations of the events why and how it happens, *As Kevin (2010) explained* interpretation is inherent in the finding, selecting, and laying out of facts-in careful, detailed, and lucid description. Going below the surface and presenting an insider account are acts of imaginative interpretation. The project to make the world intelligible to the public is interpretive to the core (p.129). Press responsibility means acting in the public interest by interpreting events and placing them in context (P.115).

- *It is a reflection of the unity and cooperation of Ethiopians to plant the seeds on Green Legacy day. Debele Mountain which is one of the areas where many Ethiopians have collaborated to realize the ongoing efforts to improve the forest*

coverage of the country. Ato Desealegne, who is a farmer and lives in this area, is taking care of these seedlings as best as he can.

**Interviewee (1):-** *the Green Legacy Day, Ethiopians including police and defenders, plant seeds on this mountain. This will be one of the symbols of Ethiopian collaboration to our next generation and the world.*

*On this mountain, Ethiopians planted 870,000 seedlings and put their green legacy. This seedlings planting teaches cooperation to the next generation, and will be remembered as good history. Historian, Mr. Brooke Keder, says that such kind of events will help to strengthen collaborative working tradition and common values that Ethiopians keep for centuries.*

**Interviewee 2:** *This event shows how we Ethiopians listen to one another and help each other can do something great and historical together. We also can transmit this message for the whole world. It is reflection of what we call social capital. Second, it can show how much government to people relationship is growing from time to time. Beyond this, social scientists suggest that such type of shared tasks is not only valuable to respect one another but also to forward better country for the next generation.*

**Interviewee 3:** *We give value for each other because I do not achieve it alone and we achieve the success when we work with other people. Then together we can shorten the long way and lighten the burden. This event also gives a chance for this generation to respond our internal questions which says that our ancestors have done their part for this country what about us.*

*Experts say that to keep up these kinds of successful events and to strength collaboration value from a campaign in to the day to day culture of the society is a viable option.*

**Interviewee 2(again):** *There are high-end agendas that need to be met with great success. There are small agendas that make a difference, a preacher of hatred, a preacher of disunity; these are abusive ideas that hinder our movement to ascend. We struggle with these pull-out views, not just doing a one-hour campaign of goodwill, but making it culture is the best.*

*Interviewee 3(again): We can't do something huge alone. When we stand together, and grow as a society, consider other countries experience, think together and nurture our inner drive to create something good for our country we can achieve success to our goals as a country.*

*These Ethiopians, who have planted more than 300 million seedlings in one day, and have shown the world the results of collaboration, their next homework will be to confiscation of this culture to the next generation. (EBC, September13, 2019)*

As the name indicates this type of news give interpretation of certain case or event. They are more advantageous to the public because they make meaning out of specific happening. All public members are from different walks of life and cannot understand everything happens in their surrounding at the same level of understanding; they need someone to make an interpretation of something which is news. Therefore, instead of presenting the row facts like straight news and giving the detail of some specific thing like in-depth news, giving the meaning of something by interpretation is the best way.

For example on the news stated above all the row fact is Ethiopians succeed to plant 300 million seedlings within one day and break the world record. But the above news which is treated on interpretative style give the audience what it means to plant 300 seedlings per day as a nation.it present the social values, government and public relation, next homework of citizens and government regarding the issue and the country's image to the world. This issues covered by interviewing expert's history and social science.

From the total sample news items of this study (228) EBC presents only six interpretative news items and LTV has not present any.as indicated earlier this type of news treatment is advantageous to the audience because it provide different views, experts opinion on specific issue and the meaning of happenings. But media stations analyzed on this study are not providing sufficient number of news items as they are serving citizens.

#### - *Investigative News*

This type of news treatment is a very popular type. Investigative Journalism means the unveiling of matters that are concealed either deliberately by someone in a position of power, or accidentally, behind a chaotic mass of facts and circumstances - and the analysis and exposure of

all relevant facts to the public (UNESCO website, accessed on May 10, 2012). It is the method of journalistic work aimed at finding out and making public the hidden data about an offence of any kind. purpose of journalism of investigation that is not simply to inform the society that something happens somewhere but it is deeper than that; it tries to uncover the most painful, sometimes bleeding sores, glaring contradictions, that have high societal value Natalia (2017. p.6-7).

Investigative news uncovers information that is deliberately hidden from citizens to avoid public and/or legal scrutiny. When we come to media houses focused on this study, there was no any investigative news item from both media houses during one month time framework of this study. Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) as the mainstream media and following developmental journalism and LTV as it works ‘for the best of life’ as its motto says; they supposed to present a lot of investigative issues on the news coverage. Since developmental journalism is not only pays sustained attention to the coverage of ideas, policies, programs, activities and events also but also examining practices of people in power and exploring others wrong did for the benefit of the society dealing with the improvement of the life of a people.

### **4.2.3 Public service (watchdog role of the news)**

As Walter Dean states on the American press institute website <https://www.Americanpressinstitute.org> (accessed on May 15, 2020), the purpose of journalism, write Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel in “The Elements of Journalism”, is not defined by technology, nor by journalists or the techniques they employ. Rather, “the principles and purpose of journalism are defined by something more basic: the function news plays in the lives of people.”

As already explained in previous chapters, journalists and media houses are responsible for covering issues which affects the advantage of the public. They also have a watchdog role towards the power practiced by authorities, wrong doings by the government and anyone for the good of the citizens. When we see the news stories taken as a sample for this study, both media houses has a huge professionalism problem regarding this issue.

LTV during the time framework has present no news item which has watchdog role. LTV news items do not go beyond reporting events and happenings. These kinds of news items cannot

fulfill the social responsibility role for a media house which has a big dream of giving the society a better life.

On the other side, most of the stories presented by EBC during the time framework are success stories. Things done by the government, especially on the agriculture sector all the stories are about how the farmers can increase their production rate and quality by the support of the agriculture experts.

- *Farmers in West Showa zone of Oromia region said work is on underway to prevent acidic soil and preserve its fertility. (EBC,September,13,2019)*
- *The regional government of Afar is working on the access and quality of education.(EBC, September 23,2019)*
- *Farmers in Gondar district said they have been successful with the improved method of sorghum crop production. (EBC, September 26, 2019)*

There are many similar Stories like the above. Nevertheless, the number is below the expectation as a mainstream media, there are also stories reported by EBC which shows the society's problems and things which need solutions by the government officials from all sides of the country.

- *Residents of the Dauro zone say that the delayed road construction projects and projects which have not yet been started are causing the local community to suffer a lot. (EBC, September 23,2019)*

The above story is one of the stories which show how the government is failed to do things as it is planned in one part of the country, which is Dauro Zone in south Nations and Nationalities and people's region. In the story mentioned above peoples from the community who give interview mentioned how the road construction delaying makes them to suffer by lack of transportation and uncomfortable roads. Even the Ambulances cannot reach to the community while they are in need for emergency case. This story looks a very public servant and shows the community problem but that story is not full, because there was no any government official or concerned body who give answer for that huge problem among community.

- *Even if Gambela city is 100 years older there is a lack of infrastructures yet said the Gambela city residents (EBC, September 16, 2019).*

The above news story about Gambela city explained well about how there are lack of infrastructure. For example residents states about the problems of cracked roads, access to pure water and others. They also refer lack of complete city master plan as the main source for the above mentioned problems. In this case, the city administration supposed to give answer for the communities complain about the infrastructure problems. Nonetheless the city administration also admits the problems like one of the community members with giving no solutions.

- *The asphalt road from Jimma to Mizan Aman is cracked because it has not been repaired. Drivers who have complained to Ethiopian TV said they are suffering from the road crash.( EBC, September 17,2019)*

This news item raises the issue of cracked road which is 227 KM totally from which 20 KM of the road totally damaged and has not been repaired for long time, because the concerned body delayed to fix the problem. As indicated in the news story the fractured road becomes very challenging for the society to move from one city to the other. Even drivers of public transportation complained about it. Then how did the journalist address the response of the concerned body is the big question regarding analyzing the watch dog role of this news item, However, this news item did not include the concerned bodies answer rather it is presented with the response of the concerned authority which is Jimma branch of the Ethiopian Roads Authority on another program on that same television station. This seems that the concerned authorities' side of the story included and that news item indicate who is responsible for that problem, but it is not correct. Because as long as the reporter who collects the information and see the problem of the society on the ground did not talk to the concerned organ to give a solution the news item has no social responsibility role than telling the people government is doing something regarding some issues.

EBC news reports show that the media house is trying to do some news items which have watchdog characters but they are not full enough to say they are fulfilling it. Because as indicated above the role of socially responsible media is not only providing the existing problem but also asking the concerned organ who caused or responsible for the problem to happen, and going to the extent until it give the exact answer and brings solution. Otherwise, it will be just for show and for the sake of simplicity.

## **4.2.4 Journalistic Ethics**

### **4.2.4.1 Objectivity and Independency**

Objectivity and independency and most of the professionalism characteristics of journalism depend on the source of news stories, According to Revers (p.43.2013) Reporters understand criteria of “professionalism and unprofessionalism mainly with respect to source relations because it is in these day-today interactions that professionalism materializes most clearly. Who provide the news has a big value on the objectivity of the story and from where did the media house collect the news story highly has influence on the independency of the media house. The impact may come from any governmental and non-governmental organ.

When we came to the focus media houses of this study, even if there is slice difference among the two both EBC and LTV cannot be said independent by their news sources, because their main source of news are different government organization communication offices. They read the stories as the communication office send it as a newsletter without any further study.

As said above there is a bit difference among the two media houses. EBC has better number of news stories done by in-house reporters than LTV, even if the reporters collect information from the officials there is a chance for them to handle as appropriate for the society. LTV on the other side presents only 13 news items which are done by the in-house reporters, other news items did not indicate the news sources or directly taken from communication offices of government organizations. On this regard the researcher believes that this media houses are not dependent and stand by themselves rather they present the view of others specially government organizations as a mirror. This means as far as they collect news directly from government and other institutions, these media stations are open for any political and other influence by default. Specially, their agenda setting role is taken by others in half. This also calls the question of objectivity. If these media houses present news items directly taken from news sources how are they supposed to be objective? According to Huong (p.17, 2010) Journalists should report in an objective and balanced manner, with no obligation to any outside interest.

Regarding objectivity, As Terje (P.34, 2001) citing McQuail (1994) states social responsibility model, emphasizes that the media have obligations to society. The news media should be truthful, accurate, fair and objective (to the extent that objectivity is attainable).The journalist is

supposed to give their audience an honest picture of events that take place. In order to do that, journalists should want to be as objective as they can in order to give the public an accurate picture of what's going on in society (Emmanuel P, online source, accessed on May 25).when this study analyze the practice of these media houses, there practice shows that they are late regarding meeting objectivity to the extent as stated by Terje previously.

- *About 70 people have been diagnosed with cholera and received medical treatment in the city of Hawassa. Most of The patients then completed their treatment and returned home, while the rest are being treated at a special center set up by Adare Health Center Hawassa.(EBC,September,14,2019)*

EBC present the above news story which is reported by the channel's reporter, who is highly expected to meet the extent of objectivity in the news story as long as he is professional journalist. However, this news lack element of objectivity, the story show only one side of the story which tells how the city administration and health officers work hard to control an epidemic, by interviewing both the city administration and the health officers. The news story shows the infected people and the treatment they are provided with. Nonetheless, there was no any interviewee from the patients who can tell about the treatment they are getting, this makes the news item unbalance. In addition the news story did not provide the exact figure of patients that were infected.

- *The Ministry of Peace has implemented a national conflict prevention alert and emergency response system. The system is said to be capable of sharing information from Kebele to the Ministry.(EBC, September 23,2019)*

Truthfulness is obviously one of the characteristics of objectivity and journalistic professionalism. The above news item, as can be seen on the headline stated above mention about a new system which is implemented by ministry of peace to maintain the peace keeping in the country, but the truth about this news is not system implementation all over the country, rather it is a sample study (trial) on a very specific kebeles in three regions to check whether the system is workable or not.

- *Local residents and road users said we are suffering from the 17- kilometer road from Kolodi to Gesshen Mary. The Ethiopian Roads Authority said it has set a budget of over one billion to build the asphalt road soon. Gishen Debrekerebe*

*Founded in the year 517, it's a place of wonder beyond its natural beauty having the form of the cross of Jesus, combined with the spiritual glory to be a home of the cross of Jesus Christ, has made it possible to attract many people from afar, So that many pilgrims flock to the Holy Abbey to celebrate the annual holiday of October 2, but locals and visitors say the road is a challenge.(EBC, October 2,2019)*

This news item shows some indications that the journalist subjectivity towards the Gishen debrekerebe church or the orthodox religion as a whole. First on his narration of background of the place he didn't indicate anything about other area of that particular place except the church. second when he tells about the church's spiritual value he add his own spiritual belief and opinion didn't use any expression which shows that the view is not his own rather the religion followers. For example rather than putting the 'facts' about the church he can say "as the religion followers believes this church is this and that" or "as believed by orthodox Christians this church has this and this", as far as this television station is mainstream media and has viewers of different religion followers the news item has to consider them all. The headline of this news item mentioned the locals of that area are bothered because of the road problems but on the interview the news item include only believers and priests of the church, the road authority give promise of the road building at the annual ceremony at the church.

LTV which is the other focus of this study has omitted news which has great value for the public, According to [umich.edu/~news-bias/omissions.html](http://umich.edu/~news-bias/omissions.html) (online source, accessed on May 19, 2019) Omission occurs when important information is not reported or is reported incompletely. We can think of omission as being news that should have been reported but is left out of the news we read, see and hear. When important news is omitted, we get a skewed or biased perspective. The next example shows this idea clearly.

Its September 27's news, the eve of the founding of the cross and "Demera" by itself is a big Christians especially orthodox Christian's holiday in Ethiopia. So media houses are expected to present the celebration of this great event which is a destination of tourists from all over the world. Surprisingly, LTV has not present any news item about the celebration of the day among orthodox Christians, rather it present the following news item and the prime minister message of the day which covers about 13 minutes of the total news.

- *Ethiopian Catholic Church has announced that it has to be in its cultural and spiritual form when we celebrate the founding of the cross.(LTV ,September 27.2019)*

The above news by itself has no problem but the media house (LTV) omit the bigger image by excluding the celebration of “demera” among orthodox Christians this makes this news very subjective.

#### **4.2.4.2 Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is a very popular unprofessional and unethical act in journalism. As indicated on (<https://ethics.journalists.org/>, accessed on May 9, 2020) Plagiarism is traditionally defined as taking someone else’s work and presenting it as your own. In journalism, it is considered one of the primary sins of the profession. Many journalists have lost their jobs or faced legal action for lifting others’ writing or other production .Most news items taken as a sample for this study from LTV are presented without any source of the news. Even if the researcher finds out some of the news stories are taken from the other organizations Facebook pages the media house does not indicate the sources of those news stories while presenting the reports.

- *Ethiopia and Denmark held discussion to enhance bilateral ties.On the margins of the 74th General Assembly of the United Nations in New York; President Sahle-Work Zewde met Prime minister of Denmark Mette Frederiksen today. The two leaders’ discussion was focused on the bilateral cooperation between the two countries and the way forward, notably the development of renewable energy like wind and issues related with climate change. The leaders also applauded the successful achievements of the meeting on Energy Transition that was co-organized by Ethiopia and Denmark and held in New York today ahead of the main Climate Action Summit on tomorrow. Denmark has been supporting Ethiopia on its endeavors of expanding renewable energy facilities. It has given Ethiopia, among others, 200m dollars grant and concessional loan support for the construction of Assela Wind farm recently. (LTV, September 23,2019)*
- *Developing the tourism sector is one of the pillars of job creation and attracting investments for the government of Ethiopia. Preservation of heritage sites is therefore one of key priority areas in the sector. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed met*

*with the Minister of Culture of the French Republic, Franck Riester this morning to discuss progress on the restoration work of the Rock Hewn Churches of Lalibela and the Jubilee Palace, currently being supported by France. Noting the strengthened relations between the two countries PM Abiy recounted the immense support of President Emmanuel Macron and encouraged expediting the restoration works. (LTV, September 20,2019)*

- *Transport Minister Mrs. Dagmawit held bilateral talks with officials of various countries alongside the 40th International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) conference. The minister has held talks with the South Korea's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transportation Hon Kim Hui Minh and Qatar's Ministry of Transport and Communication. The countries reaffirmed their commitment to the Ministry of Transport with the intention of the countries to share their experiences in the transport sector, especially in terms of technology transfer and capacity building. (LTV, September 30,2019)*

The above news items including the pictures which cover the stories are totally taken from the Facebook pages of those government offices. The first taken from the president's office Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/FDREPresident/>) posted on the same date at 5:34 am. The second from prime minister Office Facebook page posted on September 19, 2019 <https://www.facebook.com/PMOEthiopia/> and the last one from the page of ministry of transport <https://www.facebook.com/Ministry.of.Transport.Ethiopia/> posted on September 29.

In addition to presenting news as their own, LTV most of the time do not indicate who report news items even when the news can be recognized that is done by the in-house reporter. This is hiding themselves from accountability and responsibility.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter is the last part of this study, it consists the major findings, conclusion of the study which are derived from the qualitative content analysis and the recommendation of the study to improve the problems this study finds out.

#### **5.2 Major Findings**

As indicated previously, the aim of this study is to assess the level of quality professional practice of journalism in the Ethiopian media, focusing on two television stations. Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) and LTV are the focus of this study and one month evening news presented by both media houses taken as a sample of this study. In doing so this study employed qualitative content analysis method and discover the following major findings.

Regarding news coverage both media houses attempts noticeable bias when we came to the issues and areas covered by the media houses. Some issues and areas get more frequent coverage than the others. Frequency of news media attention to a topic raises individuals' awareness of that topic and the level of social importance they attribute to it (Sonja L. Myhre.et.al, P.172, 2002).

News treatment of the selected media stations both media stations prefer straight news treatment EBC from the total sample of news items which is 228, within one month, presents 126 straight news items and also LTV presents 72 news items of this type from the total 114 news items. There are a very few of in-depth and interpretative news and none were investigative.

Journalists and media houses are responsible for covering issues which affects the advantage of the public; have a watchdog role towards the power practiced by authorities, wrong doings by the government and anyone for the good of the citizens. LTV during the time framework has present no news item which has watchdog role. LTV reports events and happenings.

Nevertheless, the number is below the expectation as a mainstream media, there are stories reported by EBC which shows the society's problems and things which need solutions by the government officials from all sides of the country. But they are not full enough to say they are fulfilling. It is not only providing the existing problem but also asking the concerned organ who caused or responsible for the problem to happen, and going to the extent until it give the exact answer and brings solution is needed. Otherwise, it will be just for show and for the sake of simplicity.

The focus media houses of this study, even if there is slice difference among the two, both EBC and LTV cannot be said independent by their news sources, because their main source of news are different government organization communication offices. This means as far as they collect news directly from government and other institutions, these media stations are open for any political and other influence by default. EBC has better number of news stories done by in-house reporters than LTV, if the reporters collect information from the officials there is a chance for them to handle as appropriate for the society. LTV on the other side presents only 13 news items which are done by the in-house reporters.

According to McQuail (1994) states social responsibility model, emphasizes that the media have obligations to society. The news media should be truthful, accurate, fair and objective (to the extent that objectivity is attainable).The journalist is supposed to give their audience an honest pictures of the event in balanced way. Most of the news items analyzed from both media are subjective to one side by not covering stories from other side.

News items from both media stations has that un professional way of reporting which is Lack of truthfulness ,adding the journalist belief and opinion ,omission of news stories which has a great value for the society and the like.

The other unprofessional practice seen during the analysis of news items from LTV is plagiarism. Most news items taken as a sample for this study from LTV are presented without any source of the news. Even if the researcher finds out some of the news stories are taken from the other organizations Facebook pages the media house does not indicate the sources of those news stories while presenting the reports.

### 5.3 Conclusions

From the finding of the study the researcher has concluded the following points:-

News selection from both media houses largely focus on the activities done by the federal ruling classes like the Prime Minister, President, and different Ministers offices. The finding shows that there are biases on news selection of media station, from issue to area covered by both LTV and EBC news productions. Some regions of the country get frequent coverage while the others have any; same events and issues get more coverage beyond necessary, when others hasn't told none about it.

Both media stations use government communication offices as their main news sources, this does not only makes the television channels news production not being able to be independent from those they cover , but also it makes them to report the achievements and success stories done by government offices which is very subjective and unethical. According to the analysis of news productions, these media houses are more interested on treating their news item by straight news treatment type. This treatment type is not advisable for any media house because of its fragile characteristic, it cannot produce news items in a well-researched and organized manner and it is less advantageous to the public. The media houses also produce the news items by in-depth and interpretive news treatment type which are few in number, nevertheless there was no any news item done by investigative news treatment type.

Social responsibility theory of the media which is one of the frameworks of this study requires the media to be a watchdog to monitor those who have political, economic and other powers and to safeguard the community freely but responsibly. Concerning this, EBC produce some news items which has such type, even if there are very few in number and has not fulfill the essential level of professionalism. LTV has produce no news item which is either investigative or has watchdog role. The analysis of this study shows that LTV has lag from working for the advantage of the society regarding meeting its public service role. On the contrary, it is reporting the success stories of government and non-governmental institutions as they sent from their communication offices. For example “*Oromia Regional Communication Bureau announced that the Iracha holiday will be celebrated successfully by various events in Addis Ababa.*”(LTV, September 17, 2019)

News broadcasted by EBC, attempts to produce news items which looks public servants, present the problem of society which needs solution from the government side and things planned but failed to do and others. According to the findings of this study, these news items don't go beyond showing the problems occurs for the audience, nevertheless no any solution from the concerned authority on any of the news items. According to Kovach and Rosenstiel (2014, p. 638) this implies that we can expect that power will not be frittered away on minor or pseudo scandals such as safe levels of bacteria in frozen yogurt or harmless amounts of dirt in hotel bedding. From these, the researcher concludes that EBC does not present those news items in order to meets its responsibility of watchdog role rather it's just for show that it's doing that way (can be taken as Factoid).

As indicated in the previous chapter LTV news production has very unethical and unprofessional elements like plagiarism (Plagiarism is not expected to happen at this level) subjectivity, from this the researcher concludes that there is a poor level of journalistic professionalism in LTV. For instance, news Bulletin taken from the government communication office official facebook pages and broadcasting without mentioning the source.

Indeed there are some attempts to work under the principles and ethics of journalism; generally it's possible to conclude that EBC and LTV are not practicing professional journalism as per different scholars' criteria of the principles and element of journalism.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

Based on the findings and conclusion this research gives the following recommendations:-

- Following basic professional principles and elements of journalism is a zero option. Improving the capacity of journalists and editors is the main tool to do so. Consequently both media station should work on capacity building of journalists and editors in the news room, on the principles and elements of journalism. From long time education to on job training is the major solution recommended.
- As far as this media stations are national television stations and broadcasted for audiences in all over the country, they must review their news coverage among area and issue in

order to include all corner of the country and issues which highly consider all the citizens of Ethiopia at nearly equal level.

- As stated previously, broadcasting news items from government communication offices make the media house to be subjective and dependent .In country like Ethiopia which has different nations and nationalities and more than 110 million citizens, there cannot be deficiency of news if the journalists have that good nose to smell like a dog. Thus than taking news items from government communication departments and present it as it is, journalists should look there surrounding to produce news item which is relevant to the audience. Likewise, the news room also has to encourage and give a chance for journalists to bring more relevant and approximate news bulletins to the people by their own.
- Regarding investigative news and watch dog role a lot is expected from both media stations. LTV has to evaluate their news broadcasting depending on this study and other studies and start to do news items which meet their public service and social responsibility as long as their aim is to create a better life for the society. EBC on the other hand taking in to consideration the problems analyzed on this research should improve their news bulletins as indicated by Kovach and Rosenstiel (2014, p. 639) news organizations should focus their time and resources on major issues, unexpected scoundrels, and new perils. To matter, those who lay claim to the mantle of a free press should also focus on questions that matter.

### **5.5 Implications for next studies**

Ethiopian journalism practice is an area which needs a lot of researcher's attention. The finding of this study shows that the journalistic professional practices in Ethiopian television news productions (EBC and LTV in focus) has problems and the level of professionalism is low. Next studies will help the growth of professional journalism if they focus on:-

- ✓ The internal and external factors which are dragging back the professionalism of news production in Ethiopian media stations.

- ✓ The effect of the academic background of journalists on the news productions in particular and journalistic practice in general. Because, going through journalism education can matter a lot on following journalistic elements and practices.
- ✓ Interest of government on the news production especially on government owned media stations.

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## Appendix

1, ...በሀገራችን የጋዜጠኝነት መቻ በፈተና ወስጥ መሆኑን የሚገናኙ በርካታዎች። ምክንያቱም ማንም በሚዲያ ላይ ለመስራት የፈለገ ሰው ሁሉ ካለምንም ገደብ መስማራት ይችላል። ፈቃድ ለማውጣትም ቢሆን ፍላጎት ብቻ በቂ ሆኗል። ማወራት የሚችል ሁሉ በኤፍ ኤም ጣቢያዎች፤ መጻፍ የሚችለው ደግሞ በህትመት ሚዲያዎች፤ አንዲሁም የአየር ሰዓት ገዝቶ በቴሌቪዥን መስራት የፈለገም ካለምንም የመቻ ፈቃድ በመስራት ላይ ይገኛል። ይሁን አንጅ ከመቻው ሰነ ምግባር አንጻር ሲመዘን ደግሞ ይህ ተገቢ አለመሆኑን ብዙዎች የተዛቡ ዘገባዎችንና የግል አመለካከቶች መፀፀር ታችኛውን በዋቢነት በመጥቀስ እንደመሰረተሪያ ያነሳሉ። (Walelegne, 2018)

2, ስለኢትዮጵያ ጋዜጠኝነት ወይንም ጋዜጠኛ ለመጻፍ የሚፈልግ ሰው ሁሉ ችግሮች ይገጥማል። ፡ አንደኛው ችግር ከዚህ በፊት የተዘጋጁ በቂ እና አዳዲስ መረጃዎች የሚገኙባቸው የጥናት ሰነዶች በብዛት አለመገኘት ነው። (maregu, 2003)

3, List of universities in Ethiopia and their programs which teaches journalism

No.	Name of the university	name of the school/department which teaches journalism	Level of the degree given by the school		
			Bachelor degree(BA)	Masters of Arts (MA)	Doctor of Philosophy (PHD)
1	Addis Ababa university	Journalism and Communication (Broadcast Journalism)	✓	Multimedia Journalism	<b>PhD in Media and Communication Studies</b>
2		Journalism and Communication (Print and Web Journalism)	✓	Broadcast Media Journalism	
3	Adigrat	Journalism &	✓	-	-

	university	communication			
4	Axum university	Journalism and Communication	✓	-	-
5	Ambo University	Journalism & Communication	✓	-	-
6	Asosa University	Journalism and Communication	✓	-	-
7	Baherdar University	Journalism and Communications	✓	Media and Communications	
8	Danbi dolo University	Journalism and Communication	✓	-	-
9	debrebrehan University	Journalism & Communication	✓		
10	Debremarkos University	Journalism	✓		
11	Dilla University	Journalism & Communication	✓		
12	Hawassa University	Journalism and Communication	✓		
13	Haromaya University	Journalism and Mass Communication	✓		
14	JigJiga University	Journalism & Communication	✓		
15	Jimma University	Media Studies	✓		
16	MedaWelabu University	Journalism & Communication	✓		
17	Mekele University	Journalism & Communication	✓		
18	Gondar	Journalism and	✓	✓	

	University	Communication			
19	Welega University	Journalism and communication	✓		
20	Wollo University	Journalism and Communication	✓		

4. List of news items presented by EBC and LTV during the time framework of this study

Table 1:-news from EBC

ተ.ቁ	የዜና ርዕስ	ዜናው የተላለፈበት ቀን	ይዘት
1	ሃገር አቀፉ የትምህርትና ፈተናዎች ኤጀንሲ የ10 ክፍል ብሄራዊ ፈተና ወጠትን ይፋ አደረገ	መስከረም 2	ስትሬት ዜና
2	ግዙፍ የመንግስት ተቋማትን በከፊል እና ሙሉ ለሙሉ ወደ ግል ለማዘዝ ዋወር እንዲቻል ዝርዝር ስትራቴጂ ተዘጋጀ	መስከረም 2	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
3	<p>ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔን በአረንጓዴ አሻራ ቀን በጋራ የተከሰቱት ችግኞች ለመትከል የዜጎች አንድነትና ትብብር ወጠት መሆኑ ማሳያ ነው።</p> <p>የሃገሪቱን የአረንጓዴ ሽፋን ለማስደግ እየተደረገ ያለውን ጥረት እውን ለማድረግ በርካታ ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔን ትብብር ካሳዩባቸው አካባቢዎች ይህ ደበል ተራራ አንዱ ነው ታዲያ የእዚህ የኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ እቅድ እንዲሰምር ደግሞ በዚህ አካባቢ ነዋሪ የሆኑት አቶ ደሳለኝ እነዚህን ችግኞች በቻሉት አቅም ይንከባከቧቸዋል።</p> <p>ቮይስ ኢን1: -(ቮይስ አቮር) በአረንጓዴ አሻራ ቀን ፖሊሶችን እና መከላከያዎችን ጨምሮ ሌሎችም ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ አሻራቻን በዚህ ተራራ ላይ አሳርፈዋል። ይህ ደግሞ ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ መተባበራችንን ለቀጣዩ ትውልድ የምናሳይበት አንዱ ምልክት ይሆናል።</p> <p>በዚህ በደበል ተራራ ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ በጋራ በመሆን 870 ሺ የሚሆኑ ችግኞችን ተከለው አረንጓዴ አሻራቸውን አሳርፈዋል። ታዲያ ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔን የተከሰቱት እነዚህ ችግኞች ቀጣዩ ትውልድ መተባበርን እና ለማድረግ እና በበጎ ታሪክም የሚወሰድ ይሆናል። የታሪክ ፃሃፊ የሆኑት አቶ ብሩክ ከድር እንደነዚህ አይነት በትብብር እና ስራዎች ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ ለዘመናት ያሻገሯቸውን የመተባበር ባህሎች እና የጋራ እሴቶችን እንዲያጠኑ ከሩ እና ለማስቸል ከመሆኑም ባሻገር ዘመን ተሸጋሪ አሻራ ማስቀመጣቸውን የሚያሳዩባቸው መንገዶች ናቸው ይላሉ።</p> <p>ቮይስ ኢን2: -ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ ከተደማመጥ አንዳችን ከአንዳችን ከተደጋገፍን መደማመጥ እንደሃገር እያዳበርን ከሄድን ማሰረፍ እምንቸለው ዘመን ተሸጋሪ አሻራ አለ የሚል መልእክት ለራሳችንም ለሌሎችም አለምንም ማስተላለፍ እምንቸልበት ትልቅ አቅም ፈጥሮልናል። ስለዚህ በችግኝ ተከላ የታዩትን ገር በአንድ በኩል ሰሻል ካፒታል የምንለውን የበለጠ ማሳያ ነው። ሁለተኛ ደግሞ government</p>	መስከረም 2	ኢንተርፕራይዥን

<p>to people relationship በጣም እሙኝ ሳይገኝ እና ምን ያክል መጽሐፍ አለ የሚለውን የምናይበት ነው ብሎ ማስቀመጥ ይቻላል፡፡</p> <p>ከዚህ በዘለለ ደግሞ በጋራ እሙኝነት ተግባራት አንዱ ለአንዱ ዋጋ እንዲሰጥ ከሚቻሉም ባለፈ ለትወልድ በጎ አሻራን ከሚስቀመጥ አንጻር ማጽናት እንዳለው የሚባሉ ሳይንስ ባለሙያዎች ይገልጻሉ፡፡</p> <p>ቮይስ ኢን 3፡ - እያንዳንዳችን ዋጋ እንሰጣለን አብሮን ላለ ሰው ማለት ነው ምክንያቱም እኔ ብቻዬን ከግብ አላደርሰዎም ያንን ተልእኮ የሆኑ ሰዎች ከኔ ጋር አብረው ሲወጡ በጋራ ስንሰራው ስኬት ላይ እንደርሳለን፡፡ ረጅሙ ማጠር ከባዱን ማቅለል እንችላለን ማለት ነው ትልቁ ነገር ደግሞ በሃገራዊ ተልእኮዎች ላይ ወይንም በሃገራዊ ትልልቅ አጀንዳዎች ላይ በጋራ የሚሳታችን ሂደት ያለመረሳት ስንልበና እና በትወልድ የመታወስ ሃላፊነት እንዲኖርብንም ያደርግልናል፡፡ የቀደመት አባቶቻችን ይህን ስርተው አልፈዋል ዛሬስ የሚል ነገር ለዛ በወስጥ ለሚጠራው ጥያቄ በወስጥ ላለው አሳቤ ምላሽ እንዲያገኝለት እድል ይሰጠዋል፡፡</p> <p>ታዲያ እንደሃገር የተሰሩትን እነዚህን ማሰል በጎ ታሪኮች ለማጥፋት እና የትብብር መንፈሱ ከዘመቻ ስራዎች ወጥቶ ባህል እንዲሆን በአንድ ማህበር እና በአንድነት መንቀሳቀስ ምርጫ የሌለው አሜሪካ ስለመሆኑ ባለሙያዎች ይናገራሉ፡፡</p> <p>ቮይስ ኢን 2፡ - ያለልዩነት ትልልቅ ማከካት የሚገባን የከፍታ ዘመን አጀንዳዎች አሉ፡፡ በዚህ ዳግም ማንሰራራት ወስጥ በየአካባቢው ትንንሽ አጀንዳዎች አሉ፡፡ ልዩነትን የሚጥሩ፣ ልዩነትን የሚሰብኩ፣ ጥላቻን የሚሰብኩ፣ ማለያየትን የሚሰብኩ ትንንሽ አጀንዳዎች አሉ እነዚህ ወደከፍታው ዘመን ለመወጣት የምናደርገውን እንቅስቃሴ የሚታዩ ጎታችን አመለካከቶች ናቸው፡፡ እነዚህን ጎታችን አመለካከቶች እምነታገለግለው የአንድ ሰሞን የዘመቻ ስራ የበጎነት ስራ በመሰራት አይደለም ባህል እያደረግን ውስን ሄድን ወ፡፡</p> <p>ቮይስ ኢን 3፡ - ሁላችንም በአንድ ጊዜ ምንም ማድረግ አንችልም፡፡ እያንዳንዳችን በጋራ ስንነሳ በጋራ ስናድግ የሌሎችንም ሃገር ተግባራት ከግምት በማስቀደም በአንድነት ማህበር እና በአንድነት የተሻለ ነገር ለመፍጠር የሚገባ ሳሳንን ስሜት በወስጣችን ደብሎጥ ካላረግን ወይንም እያሳደግን ውክልመጣን በስተቀር እንደግለሰብ ከግብ አያደርስም እንደሚባሉ ሰብግን ትልቅ ደረጃ ማድረስ ይቻላል፡፡</p> <p>በአንድ ጀንበር ከ300 ሚሊዮን በላይ ችግኞችን ተክለው የትብብርን ወጠኔ ለአለም ያሳዩት እነዚህ ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ ለልጆቻቸው ይህንን ባህል ማወረስ ደግሞ ቀጣይ የቤት ስራቸው ይሆናል፡፡</p>		
<p>4 የኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ሬዲዮ ደምጫ 84ተኛ አመቱን እያከበረ ነው</p>	<p>ማስከረም 2</p>	<p>ኢን ዴፕዝ ዜና</p>

5	በቻይና እየተካሄደ ያለው ሆርቲካል ተካላቸር አወደ ርእይ የኢትዮጵያ እና የቻይና ባለሀብቶች ፊት ለፊት እንዲገናኙ እድሉን የፈጠረ መሆኑን ተሳታፊዎች ገለጹ	መስከረም 2	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
6	በአሜሪካ ክልል ሰሜን ሸዋ ዞን በ2012 በጀት አመት ከ90 ሺ በላይ ለሚሆኑ ወጣቶች የሥራ እድል ለመፍጠር መታቀዱን የዞኑ አስተዳደር አስታወቀ	መስከረም 2	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
7	አሲዳማ አፈርን በመከላከል እና ለምት ቱን እንዲጠበቅ የሚረግ ስራ እየተከናወነ መሆኑን አሮሚያ ክልል የምእራብ ሸዋ ዞን አርሶ አደሮች ተናገሩ	መስከረም 2	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
8	የሃዋሳ ከተማን ሰላምና ደህንነት በማስጠበቅ በዋና ዋና ጉዳዮች ላይ በ2012 ትኩረት ተሰጥቶ እንደሚሰራ የከተማ አስተዳደሩ አስታወቀ	መስከረም 2	ስትሬት ዜና
9	የአፍሪካ የሃይማኖት አባቶች ምክር ቤት የደቡብ ሱዳን ፖለቲከኞች የአንድነት መንግስት ምስረታውን በቀነ ገደቡ እውን እዲያደርጉት አሳሰበ	መስከረም 2	ስትሬት ዜና
10	ሃገሪቱ በመከላከያ ዘርፍ የምታገኘውን የወጪ ምንዛሬ በማስደግግ የምታገኘውን የወጪ ምንዛሬ ለማስደግግ በዘርፍ ትኩረት መስጠት እና በቅንጅት መስራት እንደሚኖረው ተገለጸ	መስከረም 3	ስትሬት ዜና
11	በ95 አመታቸው በሞት የተለዩት የቀድሞው የዙንባቤ ፕሬዝዳንት ሮበርት ገብርኤል መጋቤ የተለያዩ ሃገራት መሪዎች በተገኘበት ብሄራዊ አሸናፊ ተደርጎ ለታል፡፡ በስነ ስርአቱ ላይ የአፌድሪ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላወርቅ ዘወዴን ጨምሮ የተለያዩ ሃገራት መሪዎች ተገኝተዋል	መስከረም 3	ስትሬት ዜና
12	የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ለተማሪዎች የትምህርት ቁሳቁስ እና ዩኒፎርም ማድል ጀመረ፡፡ በባለሀብቶች እድሳት በተደረገ ላቸው ዳግማዊ ሚሊሊክ እና ጥቁር አንበሳ ትምህርት ቤቶችም የሚጠቃለያ ዝግጅት ተደርጓል፡፡	መስከረም 3	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
13	በሃዋሳ ከተማ እና አካባቢዋ ወደ 70 የሚሆኑ ሰዎች በኮሌራ በሽታ ተይዘው የህክምና እርዳታ ተደርጎ ላቸዋል፡፡ ታካሚዎቹ ታዲያ አብዛኞቹ ህክምናቸውን አጠናቀው ወደ ቤታቸው የተመለሱ ሲሆን ቀሪዎቹ በሃዋሳ አዳሬ ጠፍ ጣቢያ በተዘጋጀው ለሌላ ህክምና እየተደረገ ላቸው መሆኑ ተገልጿል፡፡ ሪፖርተራችን ከስፍራው ተከታዩን አድርሶናል፡፡	መስከረም 3	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
14	በአንድነት በመጸማመጥና በመኖሩ ለሃገር ግንባታ የበኩሉን እንደሚጠቅም አሜሪካውያን መሆኑን ገለጸ	መስከረም 3	ስትሬት ዜና

15	ሃያ ሰባት ሚሊዮን ብር የሚጠይቅ አደንዛኝ እጅግ ወሰን ሲሆን ለገቢ ሰጪ ተያይዞ	መስከረም 3	ስትሬት ዜና
16	በደቡብ ክልል ዳወሮ ዞን የሚገኙ አርሶ አደሮች የምርጫ ዘርፍ ባለሙያነታቸው እና የግብአት ዋጋ መናገር በምርታቸው ላይ ተፅዕኖ ማሳደፍን ይናገራሉ፡፡	መስከረም 3	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
17	ባለፉት ሁለት አመታት በአገዳሪ ሰብል ምርት ላይ ተከስቶ የነበረውን የአሜሪካ ማጠቃለያ በዘንድሮ አመት ሙሉ ለሙሉ በመቆጣጠር የተሻለ ምርት ለመስጠት እየሰሩ ስለመሆናቸው አሜሪካ ክልል ሰሜን ሸዋ አርሶ አደሮች ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 3	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
18	የቀድሞው የዝንባቤ ፕሬዝዳንት ሮበርት ማንታ ለዝንባቤ ብቻ ሳይሆን ለአፍሪካ ነፃነት ይታገሉ እንደነበር የአፍሪካ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላወርቅ ዘወዴ ገለጹ፡፡ ፕሬዝዳንቷ በማንታ የአስከሬን ስንብት ላይ በዘንባቤ ሃራሬ ተገኝተዋል፡፡	መስከረም 4	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
19	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ ከፌደራል እና የክልል ስራ አስፈጻሚዎች ጋር በከፋ ዞን ቦንጋ ከተማ ጉብኝት አደረጉ፡፡	መስከረም 4	ስትሬት ዜና
20	የኢትዮጵያ ግብፅ እና ሱዳን የሶስትዮሽ የሚኒስትሮች ስብሰባ በካይሮ እየተካሄደ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 4	ስትሬት ዜና
21	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ የቦንጋ ከተማ የባሪያዎችን አነጋገሩ	መስከረም 4	ስትሬት ዜና
22	የኢትዮጵያ ዜጎች ለሚከበሩ ፍትህ ፓርቲ(አይማ) የሚከተለው እና የሚሞራቡትን ፕሮግራም እና አላማ ለመቀለ ከተማ የባሪያዎች አስተዋወቀ	መስከረም 4	ስትሬት ዜና
23	በ2012 ዓ.ም የተረጋጋ ሰላማዊ የመገናኛ ማከተላ ሂደት ለመተግበር በርካታ የቅድመ ዝግጅት ስራዎችን ማከናወኑን የደብረ ብርሃን ዩኒቨርሲቲ አስታወቀ	መስከረም 4	ስትሬት ዜና
24	በየምልዩ ወረዳ የደረ ከተማ የባሪያዎች በንፁህ መጠየ ወሃ አቅርቦት እጥረት መቼት ራቸውን ተናገሩ	መስከረም 4	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
25	የቱርኩ አጀባደም ሄልዝ ግሩፕ ከኢትዮጵያ ሆስፒታሎች ጋር በትብብር ለመስራት ማዘዱን አስታወቀ	መስከረም 4	ስትሬት ዜና
26	በምስራቅ አፍሪካ 260 ሚሊዮን የካንሰር ህመም ለመርዳት የሚያስችል የህክምና ማህከል በኢትዮጵያ እንዲገነባ አጋድ ወሰነ	መስከረም 5	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

27	በስደተኞች እና ከስደት ተመላሾች ዙሪያ የሚካተተው አጋድ አባል ሃገራት ምክክር በአዲስ አበባ በመካሄድ ላይ ነው	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና
28	የኢትዮጵያ ወጪጉዳይ ሚኒስትር የኖርዌይ የወጪጉዳይ ሚኒስትርና መከላከያ ጉዳዮች ቋሚኮሚቴ ሰብሳቢን አነጋገሩ	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና
29	የትምህርት ሚኒስትር ከ34.2 ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ ግምት ያላቸው አልባሳት እና የትምህርት ቁሳቁስ ድጋፍ ማሰባሰብን አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና
30	የኢትዮጵያ ሃይማኖት ተቋማት ጉባኤ በጥቁር አንበሳ ሆስፒታል የሚተከመህ መሆን ጎበኘ፡፡ ጉብኝቱ ህመምን ከመጠየቅ እና ከመክፈት በዘለለ በህብረተሰቡ ዘንድ ህመምንን መጠየቅ እንደልማድ እንዲወሰድ ለማሳሰብም ነው፡፡	መስከረም 5	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
31	ብሪታንያ በኢትዮጵያ አየር መንገድ እየተካሄደ ባለው ማሳሰቢያ ላይ ለመተካት ፍላጎቱ እንዳላት አስታወቀች በተያያዘ ዜና ከብሪታንያ የመጣው ልክ የወሃ እና ቴክኖሎጂ ሚኒስትርን በመጎብኘት በሃይል ልማት ወይይት አድርጓል፡፡	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና
32	ኢትዮጵያ የሰብአዊ መብት ድንጋጌዎችን ከፈረመሃ ራት በቀዳሚ ት ስሚሊጠቀስም የሰብአዊ መብት አያያዝ ላይ ችግሮች እንዳሉ ምሁራን ገለጹ	መስከረም 5	ኢንተርፕራይዥን ዜና
33	የየምልዩ ወረዳ አርሶ አደሮች በተያዘው የምርት ዘመን የሰሩት የሰብል ክትትልና ጥበቃ ስራ ምርታማ እንዳደረጋቸው ተናገሩ	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና
34	የጋምቤላ ከተማ ከተቆረቆረቸረ ከ100 አመት በላይ ብታስቆጥርም መሰረተ ልማት አልተሟላም ሲሉ ነዋሪዎች ቅሬታ አቀረቡ	መስከረም 5	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
35	ኬኒያ የመንግስታዊ ድርጅቱ የፀጥታውም/ቤት ተለዋጭ አባል ለመሆን በምታደርገው ጥረት የኢትዮጵያን ድጋፍ ጠየቀች	መስከረም 6	ስትሬት ዜና
36	የወጪጉዳይ ሚኒስትር ዲፕሎማቶች እና ሰራተኞች ለ5 በጎ አድራጎት ድርጅቶች የቁሳቁስ ድጋፍ አደረጉ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ስትሬት ዜና
37	በአሮሚያ ክልል የምእራብ ሸዋ አርሶ አደሮች የእቀባ እርሻ በመተግበር አፈር እንዳይሸረሸር የመጠበቅ እና የእርሻ ስራቸው ወጠታማ እንዲሆን በሚከተለው ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ላይ ለመጠየቅ ማዘጋጀት ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
38	በአሜሪካ ክልል የምግብ እጥረትን ለመቅረፍ የሚያግዝ የምግብ ሸንጎ ተቋቋመ	መስከረም 6	ኢንተርፕራይዥን ዜና
39	የአዲስ አበባ ትራንስፖርት ባለስልጣን የኤሌክትሮኒክስ የታክሲ ስምሪት መስጠት የሚከተለው መመሪያ ማወጣቱን ገለጸ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ስትሬት ዜና

40	በተያዘው የትምህርት ዘመን የ 5 ነ ጥብ 4 ማሊዮን ተማሪዎችን ለመቀበል ዝግጅት አድርጎ ወደ ስራ መገባቱን የደቡብ ክልል ትምህርት ቢሮ አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ስትሬት ዜና
41	ከጅም ማዘን አማን ያለው የአስፓልት መንገድ ተከታታይ ጥገና ስላልተደረገ ለት እየፈራረሰ ይገኛል፡፡ የመንገዱ ማራራሽን በተሸርካሪዎች ላይ ጉዳት እያደረሰባቸው እንደሚኖር ቅሬታቸውን ለኢትዮጵያ ቴሌቪዥን ያቀረቡ አሸርካሪዎች ተናግረዋል፡፡	መስከረም 6	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
42	አፍሮፅዮን ኮንስትራክሽን በአሜሪካ ክልል ዋግ ህምራ ዞን አንድ ትምህርት ቤት ገንብቶ እስረከበ	መስከረም 6	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
43	የዳወሮ ዞን ተርጫ ከተማነ ዋሪዎች የንፁህ መጠጥ ወሃ ችግራችን ስላልተፈታልን ለበርካታ ቀዎሶች መዳረጋቸውን ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
44	የአዲስ አበባ ባህል ከነ ጥበብ እና ቱሪዝም ቢሮ በአዲስ ሜሎ ተዋቅሮ ስራ ከጀመረ ወዲህ በርካታ ተግባራትን ማከናወኑን ገለጸ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ስትሬት ዜና
45	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ ከኢትዮጵያ እስልምና ጉዳዮች ጠቅላይ ምክርቤት ተወካዮች እና ከኢትዮጵያ እስልምና መፍትሄ አፈላላጊ ኮሚቴ አባላት ጋር ተወያዩ	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት ዜና
46	ግብፅ በታላቁ ህዳሴ ግድብ ላይ ያቀረበችው ምክር ሃሳብ ከአስካሁኑ ሂደት ያፈነገጠ እና ተቀባይነት የሌለው እንደሆነ የአፌድሪ ወሃ መከፋ እና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት ዜና
47	ኢትዮጵያ ስደተኞች በአግባቡ ተቀብላ በሙከራና ረገድ ማግኘት እየተሻሻለ መሆኑን የምስራቅ አፍሪካ የልማት ቤይን መንግስታት አጋድሃ ገራት ሚኒስትሮች በግምገማ ማቸው ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት ዜና
48	ኢትዮጵያ ዘላቂ የልማት ግቦች ለማክካት በጠፍ ውዘርፍ ባሉ አጋር አካላት የሚደረገው ድጋፍ ተጠናክሮ እዲቀጥል የጠፍ ሚኒስትሩ ዶክተር አሜን አማን ጠየቁ	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት ዜና
49	የዘንድሮውን የአፌቻ በአል ኦሮሚያ እና በአዲስ አበባ ከተሞ በተለያዩ ዝግጅቶች ለማክበር ዝግጅት መደረጉን የኦሮሚያ ባህል እና ቱሪዝም ቢሮ አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት ዜና
50	በአሜሪካ ክልል በግብርና ውዘርፍ ያሉ ችግሮችን በመቅረፍ አርሶ አደሩን ተጠቃሚ የሚደረግ እና ምርታማነትን ለማጠናከር በተቀናጀ ሜሎ እንደሚከተለው የክልሉ ርዕሰ መስተዳደር አቶ ተመሳገን ጥሩነህ ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

51	ህገ ወጥ የጦር መሳሪያዎች ወደ ሃገር ወስጥ ከሚሰጡባቸው የሃገሪቱ ክፍሎች ወስጥ የጋንቤላ ክልል ተጠቃሽ ነው ከደቡብ ሱዳን አለመረጋጋት ጋር ተያይዞም በህገ ወጥ አዘዎቻችን አሜሪካን ት የሚባለው የጦር መሳሪያ ለመቆጣጠር የክልሉ መንግስት ከፌደራል መንግስት እና ከደቡብ ሱዳን አጎራባቸው መስተዳደሮች ጋር እየሰራ ነው	መስከረም 7	ኢንተርፕራይዥን ዜና
51	የተሜሪካ ወጠቱ ማሸቆልቆልን መቀነስ በ2012 የትምህርት ዘመን ዋና ትኩረቱ መሆኑን የቤኒሻንጉል ጉሙዝ ትምህርት ቢሮ አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት ዜና
52	በቆጋ መስኖ ልማት ፕሮጀክት በኩታ ገጠም ደን ልማት ለወጪገበያ እየቀረበ የሚገኘው የአቮካዶ ልማት ምርት በዘመናዊ ግብርና እየታገዘ የተሻለ ገቢ እንዳስገኘላቸው አርሶ አደሮች ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
53	ኢትዮጵያ የቡና መገኛ መሆኗን በታሪክ ለማስቀመጥ ታስቦ የተገነባ የቦንጋ ብሄራዊ የቡና ማዘዣ ምዕራባዊን አገልግሎት አለመስጠቱ እንዳሳሰባቸው የከፋ ዞን የቦንጋ ነዋሪዎች ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
54	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ከፈረንሳይ የባህል ሚኒስትር ፍራንክ ራይስትር ጋር ተወያዩ፡፡	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና
55	ከፈለገ ብርሃን ዘመናዊ ማዘዣ ባህር ዳር አስፈላጊነት ኮንክሪት መንገድ ፕሮጀክት በምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ደመቆ መኮንን ተመረቀ፡፡	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና
56	የላሊበላ ወቅር አብያተ ክርስቲያናትን ለመታደግ በኢትዮጵያ እና በፈረንሳይ መካከል ባለፈው አመት የተደረሰውን ስምምነት ተከትሎ ቅርሶቹ ጥገና እና እድሳት እንዲያገኙ የሚያስችል ፕግራም ተጀመረ፡፡	መስከረም 8	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
57	በከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማት ወስጥ የሚሄዱ ሴት ተሜሪካዎች ለመደገፍ የሚያስችል የገቢ ማሰባሰቢያ ዝግጅት በብሄራዊ ቤተመንግስት እየተካሄደ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 8	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
58	የአዋሽ ወንዝ በመጠቀም ሳቢያ በአካባቢው የሚኖሩ ነዋሪዎች ላይ ጉዳት እያደረሰ በመሆኑ ለችግሩ ዘላቂ መፍትሄ ለማግኘት ሊሰራ እንደሚገባ ኢቲቪ በተደጋጋሚ መዝገቡ ይታወሳል ይሁን እንጂ ነዋሪዎች አሁንም ችግሩ እንዳልተፈታ እና ወንዙ በክረምት ስጋት ሆኖ እንደቀጠለ ተናግረዋል፡፡	መስከረም 8	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
59	የኢትዮጵያ የአይን ህክምና ባለሙያዎች ማህበር አይን ስወርነትን ለመከላከል እና የአይን እይታ ጠፃነት እንዲሻሻል የጀመረውን ስራ አጠናክሮ እንደሚቀጥል አስታወቀ	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና

60	የኩታገ ጠም የአሜሪካ ዘዴ ጥራት ያለውምርት ለማምረት አንዳስቻላቸው እና ወጠታማ እንዳደረጋቸው የእንዳ መሆኑ አርሶ አደሮች ተናገሩ፤	መስከረም 8	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
61	ቀርቅሃን በሚልማት ተጠቃሚ እየሆኑ መምጣታቸውን የቤኒሻንጉል ጉመዝ አርሶ አደሮች ተናገሩ።	መስከረም 8	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
62	በመንግስት የኔቨርሲቲዎች የሚኑ ፍሴት ተማሪዎች ያሉባቸውን ችግሮች ለመቀነስ ያለመገናኛ ማሰባሰቢያ በብሄራዊ ቤተመንግስት ተካሄደ።	መስከረም 9	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
63	በሃሳብ የሚገኝ ትወልድ ለመገንባት የአሜሪካ ምሁራን ሃላፊነት ታቸውን በትጋት እንዲወጡ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ደመቀ መኮንን ጥሪ አቀረቡ።	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
64	በአባይ ወንዝ ላይ ለማኅበራዊ እና ሶስት መቶ ሰማንያ ሚሊዮን ለሚዘመው ድልድይ ግንባታ የመሰረት ዲንጋይ ተቀመጠ	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
65	የአሬቻ በአል እሴተን ጠብቆ እንዲከበር ሰፊ ዝግጅት እየተደረገ መሆኑን ኦሮሚያ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳድር አቶ ሸመልስ አብዲሳ ገለጹ።	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
66	የመደመርን ፅንሰ ሃሳብ የጋራ ለማድረግ ህዝቡን ያሳተፉ የተለያዩ ወይይቶች ማድረግ እንደሚገባ ተገለጸ። /የዜናው ጭቅ ይዘት እና ሊድ ልዩነት መኖር ዜና በመደመር ሃሳብ ላይ ስለተካሄደ አንድ መድረክ የሚያወራ ነው/	መስከረም 9	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
67	ግብፅ በጎዳሼ ግድብ ዙሪያ ያቀረበችው ምክረ ሃሳብ ለሰባት አመታት ሲካሄድ ከነበረው የሶስትዮሽ ድርድር አካሄድ ያፈነገጠ መሆኑን የወጪ ጉዳይ ሚኒስትር አስታወቀ።	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
68	በ2011 ዓ.ም አጠቃላይ ትምህርት የ10ኛ ክፍል ማጠቃለያ ፈተና የወሰዱ ተማሪዎች ወደ 11ኛ ክፍል መግቢያ ነጥብ ዛሬ ይፋ መሆኑን ዛሬ ሃገር አቀፍ ትምህርት ምክርና የፈተናዎች ኤጀንሲ አስታወቀ።	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
69	ከመስከረም 25-29 አዳዲስ የኔቨርሲቲ ተማሪዎች ወደ ኔቨርሲቲ እንደሚገቡ ተገለጸ።	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
70	በቤኒሻንጉል ጉመዝ ክልል የወጣ በሽታ ስር ጭት ከአመት አመት እየቀነሰ ቢመጣም አሁንም አንዳንድ ወረዳዎች ላይ የስር ጭት መጠኑ ከፍተኛ ነው ተባለ።	መስከረም 9	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

71	ከጋንቤላ እስከ ደቡብ ሱዳን ደንበር የሚገለጹትና የጋንቤላ ከተማዋና መንገድ የሆነው አስፈጻሚ ለብልሽት በመደረጉ እየተቸገሩ መሆኑን ነዋሪዎች እና አሸርካሪዎች ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 9	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
72	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ እና የአሮሚያ ብሄራዊ ክልልላዊ መንግስት ምክር ቤት ለሰነድ ማስተዳደር ሽሚን አብዲሳ በጋራ በመሆን ከአባ ገዳዎች እና ከሌሎችም ሃገር ሽግሌዎች ጋር በመጨረሻ አፈቻ ባለው አካባቢ እና ተጨማሪ ጉዳዮች ላይ ወይይት ተካሄዷል፡፡	መስከረም 10	ስትሬት ዜና
73	የአፈቻ ለሰላም ፍጹም አዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን የተሰጠ መግለጫ ለመጡ ቀርቧል	መስከረም 10	መግለጫ
74	ቤተመንግስቱን ከሚደሰ ጀምሮ በወስጡያ ለውጥ የታሪክ አሻራዎች ማህበረሰቡ በጥልቀት እንዲረዳ መደረጉ ሃገሪቱ ያሳለፈችውን የዘመናት እሳቤዎች እንዲታወቅ እድል የፈጠረ ነው ሲሉ ትናንት ምሽት ከቢሮ እስከሃገር በሚል ርዕስ የተላለፈውን ዘጋቢ ፊልም የተከታተሉ አስተያየት ሰጪዎች ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 10	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
75	የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በቅዳሴ ጳውሎስ ማህበረሰብ ሆስፒታል በዘወዳቱ እና በዳግማዊ ሚኒሊክ ሆስፒታሎች የኩላሊት እጥበት ለማደግ ሙሉ ህመምን ለአንድ አመት የህክምና ወጪዎችን እንደሚገኙ የከተማ አስተዳደሩ ምክትል ከንቲባ ኢንጅነር ታክለ አማ ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 10	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
76	14ተኛውን የኢትዮጵያ ብሄሮች ብሄረሰቦች እና ህዝቦች በአል ቀንን ለወጠን ተከትሎ የመጡት ግሮችን ለመቅረፍ በሚያስችል ማእከላዊ በዚህ በአዲስ አበባ ለሚከበር ዝግጅት በሚደረግ ላይ መሆኑን የፌዴሬሽን ምክር ቤት አስታወቀ	መስከረም 10	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
77	የመከታተል በአል በከንባታ ጠንባሮ ዞን ደንቢያ ወረዳ በተለያዩ ዝግጅቶች መከበር ጀምሯል፡፡	መስከረም 10	ስትሬት ዜና
78	የአፋር ክልል የህዝብን ጥያቄ ለመሙላትና የተሻለ አገልግሎት ለማቅረብ በክልል፣ በዞኖች እና ወረዳዎች የመዋቅር ማካካከያ ሊያደርግ መሆኑን አስታወቀ	መስከረም 10	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
79	በጋንቤላ ክልል ያለው የባሮ ወንዝ ድልድይ ለረጅም አመታት አገልግሎት የሰጠ በመሆኑ እድገት እንዲደረግለት አልያም ሌላ አማራጭ ድልድይ እንዲሰራ ነዋሪዎች እና አሸርካሪዎች ጠየቁ፡፡	መስከረም 10	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

80	ከሸር ሚኒስቴር የሚከተሉት የሚከተሉት የተፈጥሮ ማዳበሪያ በማሳቸው ላይ እየሞከሩ መሆኑን በአሮሚያ ከክልል የምእራብ ሸዋ ዞን አርሶ አደሮች ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 10	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
82	በአለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ወደ ታዳሽ ሃይል የሚደረገው ሽግግር ፈጣንና የተሳካ እንዲሆን በአየር ንብረት ይበልጥ ተጎጂ ለሆኑት ታዳጊ ሃገራት ቃል የተገባውን የገንዘብ ድጋፍ በአፋጣኝ ማድረስ እንደሚገባ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላዊት ዘወዴ ጥሪ አቀረቡ፡፡ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላዊት ዘወዴ በ74ተኛው የመንግስታዊ ድርጅት ጉባኤ በኒወድርክ እየተሳተፉ ይገኛሉ፡፡	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
83	ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላዊት ዘወዴ ከዴንሚክ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር መቲ ፍሪድሪክስን ጋር ተወያዩ	መስከረም 12	ስትሬት ዜና
82	የአፈድሪ የሰላም ሚኒስቴር ብሄራዊ የግጭት ቅድመ-መጠን ጠንቀቂያ እና ፈጣን ምላሽ መስጠት የሚያስችለውን አሰራር ተግባራዊ አደረገ፡፡ አሰራሩ ከቀበሌ ጀምሮ እስከ ሚኒስቴር መስሪያ ቤቱ ሚጃን ለመላዋወጥ የሚያስችል ነው ተብሏል፡፡	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
83	የማላላ ባህል አካል ያለ የታሪክ የባህል እና የቋንቋ ሲምግዚያም በዲራሚክ ተማተካሂዷል፡፡	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
84	ከግል ጥቅም ይልቅ ህዝብን ያስቀደመው ኢትዮጵያ ዊውጋሊስ እውቅና እና ሽልማት ተሰጠው፡፡	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
85	የአፋር ክልል ለትምህርት ተደራሽነት እና ጥራት ትኩረት ሰጥቶ እየሰራ መሆኑን አስታወቀ፡፡ የክልሉ ትምህርት ጉባኤም በሰሜን ከተማተካሂዷል፡፡	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
86	የአንቦ ከተማ ነዋሪዎች በከተማው እየተገነባ ያለው የወሰጥ ለወሰጥ መንገድ ግንባታ መጓዣ ምክንያት መቸገራቸውን ለኢቲቪ ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
87	ተጀምሮ ውግንባታቸው የተጓጉቱ እና እስካሁንም ያልተጀመሩ የመንገድ ፕሮጀክቶች የአካባቢውን ማህበረሰብ ለበርካታ ቀወስ እዳረጋቸው መሆኑን የዳወሮ ዞን ነዋሪዎች ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
88	ኢትዮጵያ ዜጎች ጥራት ያለው ጠፍ አገልግሎት የልማት አጋሮች የከፋቸውን እንዲወጡ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላዊት ዘወዴ ጥሪ አቀረቡ፡፡	መስከረም 13	ስትሬት ዜና
89	የኢትዮጵያ የአየር ንብረት ለውጥን ለመከላከል በትኩረት እየሰራች መሆኑን ሳህላዊት ዘወዴ ተናገሩ	መስከረም 13	ስትሬት ዜና
90	የህዳሴ ግድብ በቀጣዩ አመት መጨረሻ ሃይል እንዲያመነጭ ግንባታ ስራዎች እየተሰሩ መሆኑን የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ሃይል	መስከረም 13	ስትሬት ዜና



107	የከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማት የመግቢያ ማስተማር ሂደትን በተመለከተ የቀን 6 ሰዓትን ዜና የተሰጠ ማህበራዊ ምድገ ምስራ ያለ ምንም ተጨማሪ መረጃ	መስከረም 14	መግለጫ
108	የከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማት የመግቢያ ማስተማር እና የጥናትና ምርምር ስራዎችን ከማከናወናቸው በተጨማሪ የማህበረሰብ አቀፍ አገልግሎት መስጠት ይጠበቅባቸዋል ተባለ	መስከረም 14	ስትሬት ዜና
109	የማህበረሰብ አቀፍ አገልግሎት መስጠትን በተመለከተ በጠቀሱ ፕሮግራም የተሰራውን ምድገ ም		ስትሬት ዜና
110	የምእራብ አፍሪካ ሃገራት ምጣኔ ሃብታዊ እድገትን በዜጎች መካከል የኢ-ፍትሃዊ የሃብት ስርጭት መኖሩ ተገለፀ	መስከረም 14	ስትሬት ዜና
111	ጎጂ ልማዳዊ ድርጊቶችን ለማስቆም ሁሉም የክልሉ አመራሮች ሊሰሩ እንደሚገባ የአፋር ክልል አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 14	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
112	የማይጨውከተማ ማዘጋጃ ቤት የአገልግሎት አሰጣጠን በሚከተሉ አመታዊ ገቢው ከ8 ሚሊዮን ወስ 40 ሚሊዮን ማደጉን ገለፀ፡፡ /ትክክል/	መስከረም 14	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
113	በወደፊት የትምህርት አቅጣጫ ለያተኮረ የትምህርት ኢንፎርሽን ቴክኖሎጂ ሳህላዊ መሳሪያዎች በኒውዮርክ ወይይት ተደርጎ በታል፡፡	መስከረም 15	ስትሬት ዜና
114	የታላቁ ህዳሴ ግድብ ግንባታ የኤሌክትሮ መካኒካል እና የብረታብረት ስራ በጥሩ ሁኔታ እየተከናወነ መሆኑ ተነገረ፡፡	መስከረም 15	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
115	የሃገሪቱን የቱሪዝም እንቅስቃሴ ይበልጥ ማስፈለግ የሚያስችል የ10 አመት የቱሪዝም ስትራቴጂ እቅድ እየተዘጋጀ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 15	ኢንተርፕራይዥን ዜና
116	ምርጫ ቦርድ የሲዳማዞን የክልልነት ጥያቄን በማስመለከት ሊያካሂድ ላቀደው ህዝብ ወሳኔ የቅድመ-ምርጫ ስራ እያከናወነ መሆኑን አስታወቀ	መስከረም 15	ስትሬት ዜና
117	የጋንቤላ ክልልን የፀጥታ ሁኔታ ለማስጠበቅ እና ህዝቡን የልማት ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆን ማድረግ ክልሉ መንግስት የትኩረት አቅጣጫ መሆኑን እርዳታ መስተዳደሩ አመድ አጅሎ ገለፀ፡፡	መስከረም 15	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
118	የወላይታ ህዝብን ታሪክ ባህልና እሴት የሚያስተዋወቅ ሲምጋዚያ ምዛሬ በወላይታ ሶዶ ከተማ ተካሄደ፡፡	መስከረም 15	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

119	የኢሬቻ በአል በሆራ ፊንፊኔ እና በሆራ አርሰዲ ለማክበር ዝግጅቶች እተተናቀቁ መሆኑን አባገ ዳዎች ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 15	ስትሬት ዜና
120	ደም የመላገ ስ ባህል በህብረተሰቡ ዘንድ እንዲለመድ የማድረግ እና የብሄራዊ ደም ባንክ አገልግሎት በኢትዲያ የተጀመረበትን 50ኛ አመት በሚከተሉት ጥቅምት 15 በአንድ ጀንበር 10 ከረገጡ ደም ከለጋሾች በመተባበሩ ለሀገር አቀፍ የደም ስጦታ ቀን እንደሚከተል የጠፍ ሜስትሩ ዶክተር አሜን አማን አስታወቁ፡፡ /የህብረተሰቡን ግንዛቤ የሚጠይቅ ተግባር ከመሆኑ አንፃር በቂ ትንታኔ አልተሰጠበትም/	መስከረም 15	ስትሬት ዜና
121	የማሸላ ሰብልን በተሻሻለ ዘዴ በማሟላታችን ወጠታማ ሆነናል ሲሉ የጎንደር ዙሪያ ወረዳ አርሶ አደሮች ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 15	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
122	በአንቦ ከተማ የመንገድ ዳር መብራት አለመኖሩ በአለት ተአለት እንቅስቃሴያቸው ላይ እግር እንደፈጠረ ባቸው የአንቦ ከተማ ነዋሪዎች ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 15	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
123	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ያስተላለፉት የእንኳን አደረሳችሁ መልእክት፡፡	መስከረም 16	መግለጫ
124	ከተለያዩ ቤተ እምነቶች የተወጣጡበትን ፈቃደኞች የመስቀል አደባባይን ለደሙ በአል ድምቅት አፀዱ፡፡	መስከረም 16	
126	የመስቀል በአል በተለያዩ የሀገራችን ክፍል በተለያዩ ሃይማኖታዊ እና ባህላዊ መንገድ ይከበራል፡፡ የጋሞዞን የሚካተው የዶርዶር ህዝብ አከባቢ አንዱ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 16	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
127	በክርስትና እምነት በደማቅ ስነ ስርአት የሚከበረውን የመስቀል በአልን ለማክበር የኢትዮጵያ ካቶሊካዊት ቤተክርስቲያን ዝግጅት እያደረገች ትገኛለች	መስከረም 16	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
128	በጉራጌ ማህበረሰብ ዘንድ በመስቀል በአል ወቅት ከመክበሩ በአላት አንዱ የጎመን ክትፎ ነው በዚህ እለት ሴቶች ለባላሉ የሚያስፈልገውን ሙሉ ወጪ በመሸፈን ያዘጋጁትን ጎመን ክትፎ ከቤተሰቦቻቸው ጋር እና ጎረቤቶቻቸው ጋር በመሆን ይቋደሳሉ፡፡	መስከረም 16	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
129	ለመስቀል በአል አከባቢ ልዩ ስፍራ የሚጠው የጉራጌ ማህበረሰብ በአሉን ከሀገራዊ የበአል ስነ ስርአት ቀደም ብሎ መስከረም 15 ቀን ያከብራል በዚህ እለት ልጆች ወደቀያቸው ያመራሉ፡፡	መስከረም 16	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
130	የመስቀል ደሙ በአል ጥንታዊ እና ሃይማኖታዊ ስርአቶች ትወፊት መሆኑን የጠየቀ ጠፍ ይስጥልኝ እንግዳ የነበሩት መግቢያ ተናገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 16	ስትሬት ዜና

131	በአለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ለ40ኛ ጊዜ በኢትዮጵያ ደግሞ ለ32ኛ ጊዜ በድሬድዋ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከመከረም 17 ጀምሮ የሚከበረው የአለም የቱሪዝም ቀን የቱሪዝም ዘርፍ ለስራ እድል ፈጠራ ያለውን አስተዋፅኦ ለማሳደግ ላይ ያተኮረ መሆኑን የባህል እና ቱሪዝም ሚኒስትር ገለፀ፡፡ /ሚኒስትሩን ስቱዲዮ በመገኘት ማበራሪያ ሰጥተዋል/	መከረም 16	ስትሬት ዜና
132	በኢትዮጵያ ከአንድ አመት በፊት በተደረገው አካላዊ ማሻሻያዎች አበረታች ለወጦች መመዘገባቸውን የአፌድሪ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘወዴ ተናገሩ፡፡	መከረም 16	ስትሬት ዜና
133	በቤተክርስቲያን ላይ የሚደረገው በደል እና ጥቃት ሊቆም እንደሚገባ የኢትዮጵያ ኦርቶዶክስ ተዋህዶ ቤተክርስቲያን ፓትርያርክ ብፁ ወቅዳሴ አብነ ማትያስ አስገንዘቡ፡፡ የመስቀል ደመራ በአል በደማቅ ሁኔታ በዚህ በአዲስ አበባ በደማቅ ሁኔታ በመስቀል አደባባይ ተከብሯል፡፡	መከረም 17	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
134	የመስቀል ደመራ በአል የአንድነት እና የመተባበር ትምህርት የሚወሰድበት በአል ነውሲሉ በአሉን የታደመዋሃደሮቹ አባቶች ተናገሩ፡፡	መከረም 17	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
135	በመስቀል በአል ህዝቡ እርስ ብርስ በመደደድና በመከባበር እሴቱን እና አንድነቱን ጠበቆ ሊያቆየው ይገባል ሲሉ በአሉን የታደሙ የወጪሃገር ዜጎች ተናገሩ	መከረም 17	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
136	መስቀል ደመራ በአል በመቼሌ ከተማ ትናንት በደማቅ ሁኔታ ተከብሯል፡፡	መከረም 17	ስትሬት ዜና
137	የመስቀል በአል በሸረ እንዳሰላሴ ከተማ በደማቅ ሁኔታ ተከብሯል፡፡	መከረም 17	ስትሬት ዜና
138	የኢሮብ ብሄረሰብ የመስቀል በአል አከባበር ባህላዊ ትወፊት እና ሃይማኖታዊ ይዘቱን ጠበቆ ለትወልድ ለማዘጋጀት እየተሰራ መሆኑ ተገለፀ	መከረም 17	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
139	በጋንቤላ ክልል የመስቀል ደመራ በአልን ምክንያት በሚደረግ 88 ለመቶ የህግ ታራሚዎች መላ እና ከፍል ይቅርታ ተደረገ	መከረም 17	ስትሬት ዜና
140	የመስቀል ደመራ በአል በጋምቤላ ክልል ትናንት በደማቅ ተከብሯል፡፡	መከረም 17	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
141	የመስቀል ደመራ በአል በአፋር ክልል ለጊያ ከተማ ትናንት ተከብሯል፡፡	መከረም 17	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና

143	ኢትዮጵያ በተባበሩት መንግስታት ድርጅት ተቅላላ ጉባኤ የነበራት ተሳትፎ ወጠታማ እንደነበር በተባበሩት መንግስታት ድርጅት የኢትዮጵያ ቋሚ መልእክተኛ ተናገሩ	መስከረም 19	ኢንተርፕራቲቭ ዜና
144	ተቅላይ ሜሻ ስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ በቱሪዝም ዘርፍ ላደረጉት አስተዋፅኦ የአለም ጤዛም ድርጅት የ 2019 ተሸላሚ ሆኑ ዋል	መስከረም 19	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
145	14ተኛው የብሄር ብሄረሰብ በአል ህገ መንግስታዊ ቃልኪዳናችን ለዘላቂ ሰላም በሚል መሪ ቃል እንፈደሚከበር ተገለፀ፡፡	መስከረም 19	ስትሬት ዜና
146	በኢትዮጵያ የባህል መድሃኒት ጥናትና ምርምር ፍናተ ካርታ ይፋ ሆነ	መስከረም 19	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
147	ከእንስሳት እርባታ በሚኾነው ሃብት አርሶ አደሮች ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆኑ በምርምር የተደገፈ ተግባር ሊከናወን እንደሚገባ የአሮሚያ የአርብቶ አደር ኮሚሽን አስታወቀ	መስከረም 19	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
148	መስከረም 24 የሚከበረውን የእግር ኳስ በአል በአንድነትና በህብር ለሚከበር ዝግጁ መሆናቸውን የአዲስ አበባ ነዋሪዎች ገለፁ	መስከረም 19	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
149	በአሰላ ከተማ አስተዳደር ተከሰቶ የነበረውን ግጭት ለመታዘት የእርቅ ስነ ስርአት ተካሄደ፡፡	መስከረም 19	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
150	የአየር ፀባይ ለውጥ በመቆየት ለውጥ ሳቢያ የተራቆቱ አካባቢዎች መልሰው እንዲያገግ መለመድ ለ 12 ወረዳዎች ስራ መጀመሩን የአፋር ክልል አስታወቀ/አፋር/	መስከረም 19	ስትሬት ዜና
151	የጋንቤላ ክልል በቤተሰብ እቅድ ተጠቃሚ ጉዞ ተኛ መሆኑን የክልሉ ጠፍ ቢሮ አስታወቀ	መስከረም 19	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
152	ወጣቱ ትወልድ ለአረጋውያን ክብር በመስጠት ያካበቱትን እወቀት ሊጠቀምበት ይገባል ሲሉ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘ ወዴ ተናገሩ፡፡ ፕሬዝዳንቷ ይህን ያሉት 28ተኛው ሃገር አቀፍ የአረጋውያን ቀን ሲከበር ነው	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
153	በአዲስ አበባ የወንዝ ዳርቻዎች የሚሰሩ የአረንጓዴ ልማት ፕሮጀክት በይፋ ተጀመረ፡፡	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
154	ተቅላይ ሜሻ ስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የቤተመንግስት እድሳት ስራው ተጠናቆ መስከረም 29 እንደሚጠቅም አስታወቁ፡፡	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
155	በሃገሪቱ በጠፍው ዘርፍ መከላከል ላይ በማተኮር የተሰራው ስራ የመጣው ወጠታ ወጣን በመከላከል ለደገም እንደሚገባ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ደመሰ መኮንን ተናገሩ፡፡ ወጣን ከሃገሪቱ ለማጥፋት ህብረተሰቡን የሚያሳትፍ ወጣ ማጥፋት ከኔ ይጀምራል የሚል ንቅናቄ ይፋ ተደርጓል	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና

156	የፊታችን ቅዳሜ እና እሁድ የሚከበረውን የእግር ኳስ በአንድነትና በመተባበር መንፈስ ለሚከበር ዝግጁ መሆናቸውን የኢትዮጵያ ቴሌቪዥን ያነጋገራቸው የልደታ የንፋስ ስልክ እና የቦሌ ክፍለከተማን ዋሪዎች ተናገሩ	መስከረም 20	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
157	የኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ምርጫቦርድ እና የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች ሊያደርጉት የነበረው ወይይት ላልተወሰነ ጊዜ ተራዘመ ፡	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
158	ሃይማኖትን ተገን በሚደረግ የሚፈጸመው ሰላማዊ እንቅስቃሴዎችን በጋራ ማክቆም እንደሚገባ የኢትዮጵያ የሃይማኖት ተቋማት ጉባኤ አስታወቀ ፡ ፡	መስከረም 20	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
159	ይርጋለም የተቀናጀ የግብርባባ ኢንደስትሪ ፓርክ ኢንቨስት ስምምነት ያደረጉ ከባንያዎች ምርቶቻቸውን ለገበያ ማቅረብ ጀምረዋል ፡ ፡	መስከረም 20	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
160	በ20112 ሃምሌ ወር በሲዳማዞን አንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ተፈጥሮ ከነበረው አለመረጋጋት ጋር ጉዳት ለደረሰባቸው ግኛ ድጋፍ እንደሚደረግ ተገለጸ	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
161	የሰሜን ዩኒቨርሲቲ በ2012 ዓ.ም የሚኖሩ ተማሪዎቹን ለመቀበል መዘጋጀቱን አስታወቀ ፡ ፡	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
162	የአሮሞ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች በጋራ ለመስራት የሚያስችላቸውን ስምምነት ፈረሙ	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
163	በትምህርት ዙሪያ ኢትዮጵያ ከአለም አቀፍ የልማት ተቋማት ጋር ለመስራት በጅን ክፍት አድርጋለች	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
167	ከቆላዲ እስከ ግሸን ማርያም ደረጃ ባለመስራቱ እየተቸገሩ ነው ሲሉ የአካባቢውን ዋሪዎች እና የመንገዱ ተጠቃሚዎች ተናገሩ ፡ ፡ የኢትዮጵያ መንገዶች ባለስልጣን በበኩሉ መንገዱን በቅርቡ በአስፈላጊነት ደረጃ ለመገንባት ከአንድ በሊዩን በላይ በጀት መድቦ እየተንቀሳቀሰ መሆኑን ነው ያስታወቀው ፡  በ517 ዓ.ም እንደተመሰረተ የሚገኘው ገርላት በተፈጥሮ አቀማመጧዊ መስቀል ቅርፅን የያዘችው አስደናቂ ግሸን ደብረከርቤ ካላት መንፈሳዊ ክብር ጋር ተዳምሮ የብዙዎችን ቀልብ ከሩቅ ለመሳብ አስችሏታል ፡ ፡ ከአስደምጊ ተፈጥሮ በተጨማሪ ከ1446 ጀምሮ የእየሱስ ክርስቶስን ግሚ መስቀል አቅፋ የያዘች መሆኗ ደግሞ በክርስቲያኖች ዘንድ ልዩ ትኩረት እንዲሰጣቸው አድርጎታል ፡ ፡ በየአመቱ መስከረም 21 አመታዊ የንግስ በአልን ለሚከበርም በርካታ ምእመናን ወደቅዱሱ አንባይ ተማሉ ሆኖም ግን የመንገዱ አስቸጋሪነት ፈተና እንደሆነ ባቸው የአካባቢውን ዋሪዎች እና የመንገዱ ተጠቃሚዎች ይናገራሉ	መስከረም 21	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
168	በቤኒሻንጉል ጉማሽ በተያዘው አመት ከ194 ሺህ ሄክታር መሬት በላይ በመስኖ ለማልማት ታቅዷል ፡ ፡	መስከረም 21	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና

169	በአፋር ክልል የተከሰተው የአንበጣ መንጋ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት እያስከተለ ነው፡	መስከረም 21	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
170	የሃገር መከላከያ ሰራዊትን የሚፀም አቅም ለመገንባት መንግስት ትኩረት ሰጥቶ በመሰራት ላይ እንደሚገኝ የአፌድሪ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር እና የጦር ሃይሎች ጠቅላይ አዛዥ ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ።	መስከረም 21	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
171	የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር አንድ መቶ አውቶብሶችን ለአንበሳ አውቶብስ አገልግሎት ድርጅት አስረከበ አውቶብሶቹ ከአራት መቶ ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ ወጪያ ሆነ ባቸውናቸው፡	መስከረም 21	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
172	የሚተመጋንዲ 150ኛ አመት የልደት ቀን በጋንዲ መታሰቢያ ሆስፒታል ተከበረ፡፡ ከህንድ ኢንባሲጋር በመተባበር በተከበረው መታሰቢያ ቀን መንግስታዊ እና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ አካላት ተገኝተዋል፡፡ ዛሬም ድረስ ህንዳዊያን በሆስፒታሉ ግንባታ ምን ያህል ገንዘብ እንዳዋጡ የሚሳይ አሻራ በጋንዲ መታሰቢያ ሆስፒታል ወስጥ ይገኛል፡፡ ህንዳዊያን በሆስፒታል ወስጥ ስላላቸው አበርክቶ ብቻም ሳይሆን በሰላማዊ ተቃዋሚ ለውጥ ማምጣት እንደሚቻል ለአለም ላስተማሩት መሃተመጋንዲ መታሰቢያ ምልደታቸው በሆስፒታሉ እንዲከበር ሆኗል፡፡ በዚህ ወቅትም በኢትዮጵያ የህንድ አንባሳደር አራራ ግብዓት የሆስፒታሉን የተለያዩ ክፍሎችን ጎብኝተዋል፡፡ ባሳለፍነው አመት ህንድ 2 ሚሊዮን ዶላር የሚያወጡ ሙሉ ሂደት እና ከአንድ መቶ ሺ በላይ ሙሉ ሂደቶችን ለኢትዮጵያ እንዳበረከቱ ገልጸዋል፡፡ እንደሪፖርተራችን ገለፃ ጋንዲ ሆስፒታል አገልግሎቱን ለማሻሻል እየሰራ ያለውን የሚገልጽ ስራ ህንድ እንደምትደግፈውም አምባሳደሩ ጠቁመዋል፡፡ ኢትዮጵያ ወስጥ የሚገኙ ህንዳዊያን ባለሀብቶች እና የተለያዩ የሚሰረሰብ አባላት የሆስፒታሉን ማሻሻያ እንዲያግዙ ጥሪ ቀርቧል።	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
173	የደቡብ ክልል ኢንተርፕራይዝ እና ኢንዱስትሪ ልማት ቢሮ ባለድርሻ አካላትን ያሳተፈ የሰራ እድል ፈጠራ ንቅናቄ ማድረክ በሃዋሳ ከተማ በሚካሄድ ላይ ነው፡	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
174	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ ስለአረቻ የላከው መልእክት	መስከረም 22	መግለጫ
175	የአፌቻ በአል በኢትዮጵያ ታሪክ ለህዝብ አንድነት እና ለባህል እድገት ትልቅ አስተዋፅኦ ማዘርክቱ ተገለፀ፡፡ የአሮሚያ ባህልና ቱሪዝም ቢሮ የአፌቻ በአልን አስመልክቶ ከባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር ወይይት አካሂዷል።	መስከረም 22	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
176	የአፌቻ በአልን ለማዘርክት ስራዎችን አስመልክቶ የአራዳ ክፍለ ከተማዋ የኮልጌ ቀራንዮ ወረዳ 12 የጋናል ወይይት አካሂዷል፡፡	መስከረም 22	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

177	ኢፌታን አስመልክቶ የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራል ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን የላከው መግለጫ መላላ ለመላ መላ	መስከረም 22	መግለጫ
178	ኢፌታን አስመልክቶ የአዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን የላከው መግለጫ መላላ ለመላ መላ	መስከረም 22	መግለጫ
179	በቀዳማዊት እመቤት ዝናሽ ታያቸው አስተባባሪነት የተገነባው የዘወዲቱ መሸሻ ህፃናት ማቆያ	መስከረም 22	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
180	በሃገሪቱ የሳይንስ ዘርፉን በተቀናጀ መልኩ ማራመድ እንደሚገባ ተገለጸ።	መስከረም 22	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
181	ከፍተኛ የትምህርት ተቋማት በተያዘው የትምህርት አመት ከፖለቲካ እና ከሃይማኖት ተፅዕኖዎች በፀዳ መልኩ ሊሰሩ እንደሚገባ የሳይንስ እና ከፍተኛ ትምህርት ሚኒስቴር አሳሰበ፡፡	መስከረም 22	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
182	የኢፌታን በአል የኦሮሞ ህዝብ ላገኘው ጋራ ለፈጣሪው ምስጋና እና ክብር የሚቀርብበት መሆኑ ተገለጸ፡፡	መስከረም 23	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
184	የኢፌታን በአል እሴቱን እና ስርአቱን በጠበቀ መልኩ መከበር እንደሚገባው የኦሮሚያ ባህል እና ቱሪዝም ቢሮ አስታወቀ	መስከረም 23	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና
185	የኢፌታን በአልን በደመቀ መልኩ ለማክበር በህዝቦች የተከፈለውን መስዋዕትነት መዝናኛት እንደሚገባው የኦሮሚያ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳደር አቶ ሸመልስ አብዲሳ ገለጹ፡፡ /ዝርዝር አልቀረበም/	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
186	በአዲስ አበባ የነገረውን ኢፌታን በአል ምክንያት በማድረግ የተለያዩ የፅዳት ስራዎች ተካሂደዋል	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
187	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስቴር አብይ አህመድ የደቡብ አፍሪካ ፕሬዝዳንት ሴር ራማፎርዛን ልዩ መልክተኛ የሆኑትን ጆሴፍ ራዲብ እና ዶክተር ኮሁሉ ባታን መስከረም 23 ቀን 2012 ዓ.ም በማለዳው በጽህፈት ቤታቸው ቀበለው አነጋግረዋል	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
188	በሰሜን አሜሪካ የሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን በሃገራቸው ጉዳይ ላይ በንቃት እየተሳተፉ መሆናቸውን በአሜሪካ የኢትዮጵያ ባለሙሉ ስልጣን አምባሳደር ፍፁም አረጋ ገለጹ	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
189	ኢትዮ ቴሌኮም 100 ሴቶችን የሚሰጥ የፋሽን ዲዛይን ስልጠና ይፋ አደረገ	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
190	የሃዋሳ ከተማ አስተዳደርና ነዋሪዎች ሰላም እና ደህንነት በዘላቂነት ለማስቀጠል በቁርጠኝነት እንደሚሰሩ አስታወቁ	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
191	በድሬድዋ ከተማ አስተዳደር ተከሰቶ የነበረው የቸኩን ጉኒያ ወረድሽ እየቀነሰ መሆኑን የድሬድዋ አስተዳደር ጠፍ ቢሮ አስታወቀ	መስከረም 23	ኢንዴፕደንት ዜና

192	የኢራቻ በአል በአዲስ አበባ መከበሩ እንዳስደሰታቸው የበአሉ ታዳሚዎች ተናገሩ	መከረም 24	ኢንዴፕዥዝ ዜና
193	የኢራቻ በአል የአንድነት የፍቅርና የሰላም በአል መሆኑን የኦሮሚያ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳድር አቶ ሸመልስ አብዲሳ ገለጹ	መከረም 24	ኢንዴፕዥዝ ዜና
194	ኢራቻ በአዲስ አበባ እንዲከበር የበርካታ ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ ተሳትፎ ወሳኝ ድርሻ እንደነበረው የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ምክትል ከንቲባ ኢንጂነር ታክለ ኡማ ተናገሩ	መከረም 24	ኢንዴፕዥዝ ዜና
195	የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ ኢንጂነር ታክለ ኡማ በአዲስ አበባ የተከበረው የኢራቻ በአል በሰላም መጠናቀቁን ገለጹ	መከረም 24	ስትሬት ዜና
196	በአዲስ አበባ የተከበረው የኢራቻ በአል በሰላም መጠናቀቁን የአዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን አስታወቀ	መከረም 24	ስትሬት ዜና
197	የሆራ አርሰዲ የኢራቻ በአል በቢሾፍቱ ከተማ በነገው አለት ይከበራል	መከረም 24	ስትሬት ዜና
198	በዳክም ከተማ የኢራቻ በአልን ምክንያት በማድረግ የተዘጋጀው ባዛር ተከፈተ።	መከረም 24	ኢንዴፕዥዝ ዜና
199	የአየር ንብረት ለወጥን ለመከላከል አርብቶ አደሮች እና ከፊል አርብቶ አደሮች በሃገሪቱ ኢኮኖሚ ላይ የሚያበረከቱትን አስተዋፅኦ ለማሳደግ በቅንጅት መስራት እንደሚገባ የሶማሌ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳድር መስጠጬ መሃመድ ተናገሩ።	መከረም 24	ስትሬት ዜና
200	ዜና እረፍት/ታዋቂው የመዘቃ አቀናባሪ ኤሊያስ መልካ አረፈ	መከረም 24	ስትሬት ዜና
201	በዚህ አመት የሚካሄደው ሃገራዊ ምርጫ በስኬት እንዲጠናቀቅ መንግስት በትኩረት እንደሚሰራ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘወዴ ተናገሩ። የህዝብ ተወካዮች እና ፌዴሬሽን ምክር ቤቶች አምስተኛ ዙር አምስተኛ አመት ስራ ዘመን በይፋ ተጀምሯል።	መከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
202	በሃገሪቱ የሚከተለውን አንጻራዊ ሰላም ወደ አስተማማኝ ደረጃ ለማድረስ በትኩረት እንደሚሰራ ፕሬዝዳንት በንግግራቸው ገልፀዋል።	መከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
203	የምግብ ሸቀጦችን ከወጪብ ብዛት በማስገባት እየጨመረ የመጣውን የዋጋ ንረት መንግስት እንደሚቆጣጠር ፕሬዝዳንት ጠቅሰዋል።	መከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
204	በ2012 በጀት አመት በግብርና ውዘር ፍ የመሰኘ ልማት እና ከስራ እድል ፈጠራ ጋር የቱሪዝም እና ባህል ልማት ደግሞ ለሰላም እና ለሃገር ግንባታ እንዲሠሩ መንግስት ትኩረት እንደሚሰጥ ነው ፕሬዝዳንት በንግግራቸው ላይ አትኩሮት የሰጡት	መከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና

205	የሃገሪቱን ኢኮኖሚ እና የአገልግሎት ዘርፎች በዲጂታል ቴክኖሎጂ እንዲመራ የመንግስት ትኩረት መሆኑ በፕሬዝዳንቷ ተጠቅሷል	መስከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
206	በምክር ቤቶቹ የተነሱ ጉዳዮችን እንዲያብራራ ሪፖርተሩ የቀረበ ማሰራሪያ	መስከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
207	የአፌድሪ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላወርቅ ዘወዴ በህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት እና በፌዴራሽን ምክር ቤት የጋራ መከፈቻ ንግግራቸው የዚህ አመት የስራ አቅጣጫትግብራ ለተቋማት ግንባታ ትኩረት የሰጠ መሆን እንደሚገባው የኢትዲያ ዜጎች ለማህበራዊ ፍትህ (አዜማ) ሊቀመንበር አቶ የሺዋሰው አሰፋ ተናግረዋል፡፡	መስከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
208	የህዝብ መሄናቀልን ዘላቂ በሆነ መንገድ ለመፍታት የምስራቅ አፍሪካ የልማት ቦይን መንግስታት አጋድ አባል ሃገሪት የልምድ ልውውጥ በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛሉ	መስከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
209	በደቡብ ክልል የሲዳማዞንን የክልልነት ጥያቄ አስመለከቶ የሚከሄደው ህዝብ ወሳኔ መደበኛ የምርጫ ህግ መሰረት እንደሚከናወን የምርጫ ቦርድ አስታወቀ	መስከረም 26	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
210	ቀጣዩ ምርጫ ባለፉት ምርጫዎች ያጠመችግሮችን በማይርም መልኩ እንዲከናወን ሁሉም ዜጋ የበኩሉን ሊወጣ እንደሚገባ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላወርቅ ዘወዴ አሳሰቡ፡፡ ሃገራዊ ምርጫ እና የምርጫ ባለድርሻ አካላት ማዘጋጀት አለመቀፍ ኮንፍረንስ በብሄራዊ ምርጫ ቦርድ እና በUSAID ተካሂዷል	መስከረም 27	ስትሬት ዜና
211	በተያዘው በጀት አመት የሃገር በቀል የኢኮኖሚ መቼት ፕሮግራም ተግባራዊ በማድረግ የሚከሰቱ ኢኮኖሚውን ጠፃሚነት መጠበቅ የግል ዘርፉን ማሳደግ እና ለዜጎች በቂ የስራ እድል መፍጠር ላይ በትኩረት እንደሚሰሩ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህላወርቅ ዘወዴ ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 27	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
212	በታላቁ የኢትዮጵያ ህዳሴ ግድብ የወሃ አለቃቅ ዙሪያ ግብፅ ያስቀመጠው መደራደሪያ የኢትዮጵያን መበት የሚጋፋ እንደሆነ ተገለጸ፡፡	መስከረም 27	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
213	የፌዴራሽን ምክር ቤት የፌዴራል የድጋግ በጀት ማከፋፈያ ቀመር ተግባር ላይ የሚወለድበትን ጊዜ በሁለት አመት አራዘመው፡፡ የቀመሩ የአገልግሎት ጊዜ የተራዘመው የህዝብ እና ቤቶች ቆጠራ በተያዘለት እቅድ መሰረት ባለመካሄዱ እና ተያያዥ መረጃዎች በለመገኘታቸው ነው ተብሏል፡፡	መስከረም 27	ስትሬት ዜና
214	መገናኛ ብዙሃን ዘገባዎቻቸውን ለህዝብ በነፃነት ሲያቀርቡ ከሃላፊነት ጋር ሊሆን እንደሚገባ ተገለጸ፡፡ መገናኛ ብዙሃን መጽደቅ ስነ ምግባር የተከተሉ እና የህዝብ ጥቅምን ያስቀደሙ መሆን አለባቸው ተብሏል፡፡	መስከረም 27	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

215	በእነ ብርጋደር ጀኔራል ተፈራ ማሞ እና ኮሮኔል አለበል አሜ ማዘገብ በሰኔ 15 የባህርዳር ከተማ በክልሉ ከፍተኛ አሜሮች እና በሌሎች የፀጥታ አካላት ላይ በተፈፀመ ግድያ ተሳትፈዋል በሚል በቀረበ ክስ ይግባኝ ላይ ለመወሰን የአሜራ ክልል ጠቅላይ ሰበር ሰሚ ችሎት በዛሬው ወሎ ክስ ለመወሰን ላይ የሚያስችል የ15 ቀናት የጊዜ ገደብ ፈቀደ	መስከረም 27	ስትሬት ዜና
216	የኢትዮጵያ ህዝቦች አቢዮታዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ግንባር (ኤሃዴግ) ከአጋር ድርጅቶች ጋር ወህደት ለመፍጠር እያደረገ ያለው እንቅስቃሴ የድርጅቱን አካላትን ት የሚሳይ እንደሆነ ከኢትዮጵያ ቴሌቪዥን ጋር ቆይታ ያደረጉት የሃረሪ ክልል ርዕሰ መተዳደር አቶ ረዲን በድሪ ተናግረዋል፡፡	መስከረም 27	ስትሬት ዜና
217	በምርምር የተሻሻሉ የእንስሳት ዝርያዎችን ለአርሶ አደሩ ተደራሽ በሚደረግ ተጠቃሚ ቱን ለማስጨበት የግብርና ተቋማትና ባለድርሻ አካላት ቅንጅታዊ አሰራር ወሳኝ መሆኑ ተገለፀ	መስከረም 27	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
218	የኢትዮጵያ ሳይንስ አካዳሚ ላለፉት ሁለት አመታት በስነ ህዝብ እና ተያያዥ የልማት ዘርፎች ላይ ሲያከናወን የነበረውን ጥናት ይፋ አደረገ	መስከረም 27	ስትሬት ዜና
219	በታላቁ ቤተመንግስት ጊቢ ወስጥ የተሰራው የአንድነት ፓርክ የምስራቅ አፍሪካ ሚዎች በተገኙበት ዛሬ በይፋ ተመርቆ ተከፍቷል	መስከረም 29	ስትሬት ዜና
	በተቅላይ ሜስትር ዶክተር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ እየተሙሩ በታላቁ ቤተመንግስት ጊቢ የተገነባው የአንድነት ፓርክ የኢትዮጵያን ቀደምት ስልጣኔ አሁን ያገራቱን ባህላዊ እና መንፈሳዊ እምነቶች ፖለቲካዊ ሁኔታን እንዲሁም ተፈጥሯዊ መከላከያ ጨምሮ በሚገኙ ልዩ ልዩ መልኩ እንደተገነባ በጠቅላይ ሚስቴር ጽ/ቤት የአንድነት ፓርክ ገለፀ፡፡	መስከረም 29	ስትሬት ዜና
220	ለጠቅላይ ሚስቴር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ በቀጠናው ላይ ማጠቃለያ ሰላም እና በኢትዮጵያ ሰላምን ለማምጣት እያከናወኑ ላሉት ስራ የ2019 የኖቤል የሰላም አሸናፊ ሆኑ ዋል፡፡ ሽልማቱ ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ በሃገሪቱ ሰላምን ለማምጣት እያደረጉ ላሉት ጥረት በትጋት እንዲሰሩ ማበረታቻ ነው ተብሏል፡፡ ለአለም ታላላቅ አስተዋዎዎችን ካበረከቱ 223 አለም አቀፍ ግለሰቦች እና 78 ተቋማት እጩዎን ው በቀረቡበት የ2019 የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት ኢትዮጵያውያን የኤፌድሪ ጠቅላይ ሚስቴር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ በሃገሪቱ ሰላምን ለማምጣት እያከናወኑ ላሉት ስራ እና በሰላም ዙሪያ በቀጠናው ላይ ማጠቃለያ ለውጥ የዘንድሮ የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማትን አሸንፈዋል፡፡ ጠቅላይ ሚስቴር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ወደ ስልጣን ከመጡ በኋላ ከመጋቢት 24 2010 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ በስልጣን ባሳለፏቸው አንድ አመት ከ6 ወር ጊዜያት በሃገሪቱ የነበረውን የአስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ ከማሳት ጀምሮ የሴቶችን የፖለቲካ ተሳትፎ ማስደግ ለአመታት ታፍነው የነበሩ የመገናኛ ብዙሃኖችን መከፈት በሺዎች የሚቆይ በጨማሪ እና በሌሎች ሚሊሚያ ቤቶች በፖለቲካዊ አመለካከታቸው ታስረው	መስከረም 30	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

	<p>በስቃይ የነበሩ እስረኞችን መፍታት ያከናወኗቸውበት ተግባራት ናቸው፡፡ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ በኢሃዴግ የአስተዳደር ስርአት ወስጥ በዜጎች ላይ ለተፈፀመው በደሎች እና መንገዳቸውን ይቅርታ የጠየቁ የመጀመሪያው ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ስርዓት ናቸው፡፡ በሃገሪቱ ሰላማዊ የፖለቲካ እንቅስቃሴ እንዲኖር እና ፖለቲከኞች በሃገሪቸው ለወጥ ሂደት ወስጥ የራሳቸውን አሻራ እንዲያኖሩ ለዘመናት በፖለቲካ አመለካከታቸው ከሃገር ተሰደው የነበሩ ፖለቲከኞች ወደሃገሪቸው እንዲገቡ እና ለኢትዮጵያ ወያኔ ጥቅም በጋራ እንዲሰሩ መንገድን ከፍተዋል፡፡ ታዲያ እነዚህ ለኢትዮጵያ ወይም ሰላም እና የአንድነት ተስፋ ያጫዩ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩን የአንድ አመት የለወጥ እንቅስቃሴዎች እና በመደመር ፍልስፍና በታሪክ አጋጣሚ በርካቶች የተፈፀመውን በደል በይቅርታ እንዲያልፉ እና ልዩነታቸውን ይዘው ኢትዮጵያን በጋራ እንዲያስቀጥሉ እና ልዩነታቸውን ታሪክ አሻራን የመጠረዝ እንዳይሆን እያደረጉ ላሉት ጥረት ነው የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት የተሰጣቸው፡፡ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ካከናወኑት ወጪዎች ባሻገር በሃገሪቱ በክልሎች መሀከል የዘለቀው ግጭት እና የበርካቶች መፈናቀል ፈታኝ ሁኔታ ወስጥ እየከተቷቸው ያሉ ክስተቶች ናቸው ያለው የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት ኮሚቴ አሁን የተሰጣቸው ይህ ሽልማት በሃገሪቱ ሰላምን ለማሟላት እያደረጉ ያሉትን ጥረት ለማጠራታትም ጭምር ነው ብለዋል፡፡</p>		
221	<p>የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት ኮሚቴ ፀኑ ሰላም ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የአንድን ደስ አልዎት መልእክት አስተላልፈውላቸዋል፡፡ የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት የአፍሪካ መገናኛ ስላም ግንባታ እንዲሰሩ ያነሳሳል ሲሉ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ተናግረዋል</p>	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
222	<p>በኢትዮጵያ እና ኤርትራ መካከል ከሁለት አስርት አመታት በላይ የዘለቀውን ቁርጅ በመቅረፍ ላበረከቱት አስተዋጽኦ አዲስ የግንኙነት ምእራፍ ማስጀመራቸው ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ለ2019 የኖቤል ሽልማት ያሳጩትን ፍውተግባር ነው፡፡</p>	መስከረም 30	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
223	<p>የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔን በጋራ ከሰራን አሸናፊ እንደምንሆን ያመለከተ መሆኑን የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ፅ/ቤት ፕሬስ ሰክረተሪያት አስታወቀ፡፡</p>	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
224	<p>የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ ኢንጂነር ታክለ ኡማ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የኖቤል ተሸላሚ መሆናቸውን ተከትሎ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩ የደስታ መልእክታቸውን አስተላልፈዋል፡፡</p>	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
225	<p>የእስልምና ጉዳዮች ጠቅላይ ምክር ቤት ፕሬዝዳንት እና የኡለማ ምክር ቤት ሰብሳቢ ተቀዳሚ ሙሉ ሀጂ ኡሙር እድሪስ ለጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የተበረከተው ሽልማት ኢትዮጵያ ወያኔን ብቻ ሳይሆን አፍሪካ ወያኔን የማይስደስት ነው ብለዋል፡፡</p>	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና

226	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የ 2019ኙን የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት አሸናፊ መሆናቸውን ተከትሎ የአለምአቀፍ መገናኛ ብዙሃን ምን አሉ የሚለው ተከታታይ ዘገባችን ይሆናል	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
227	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የ 2019ኙን የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት አሸናፊ መሆናቸውን ተከትሎ ልዩ ዩ ተቋማት የእንኳን ደስ ያሉት ማለእክት አስተላልፈዋል፡፡	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
228	የአፌድሪ አየር ሃይል አንድ የጦር ጀት ልምምድ ላይ እያለ በአጋጠሙ አደጋ ተከስከሶ የሆላት አብራሪዎች ሂወት አልፏል፡፡	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና

Table 2:-news from LTV

ተ.ቁ	የዜና ርእስ	ዜናው የተላለፈበት ቀን	ይዘት
1	ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘወዴ ከአስትሪያ ፕሬዝዳንት እና ከፓኪስታኑ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ኢምራን ካህን ጋር ተወያዩ፡፡	መስከረም 13	ስትሬት ዜና
2	የወጪጉዳይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ገዳ አንድአርጋቸው ከከዌቱ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር እና ወጪጉዳይ ሚኒስትር ሼህ ሳባህ ካሌድ አልሃማድ ጋር ተወያዩ፡፡	መስከረም 13	ስትሬት ዜና
3	የመስቀል ደሜ በአል በተሳካ ሁኔታ እንዲጠናቀቅ የቅድመዝግጅት ስራዎች መጠናቀቃቸውን የባህል እና ቱሪዝም ሚኒስቴር አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 13	ስትሬት ዜና
4	በአፍሪካ የኢንተርኔት ነጻነት ላይ የሚከረው 60ኛው ፎረም በአዲስ አበባ ዛሬ ተጀምሯል፡፡ ከተለያዩ የአፍሪካ ሃገራት የተወጣጡ	መስከረም 13	ስትሬት ዜና

	<p>ከ400 በላይ ተሳታፊዎች በፎረመላይ ተሳታፊ ናቸው፡ ለአራት ቀናት የሚቆይ ውይይት አንተርኔት ነፃነት ለሰብአዊ መብት ለቴክኖሎጂ ፈጠራ ለህግ ማርቀቅ ለመሰረተ ልማት ዝርጋታ እና ለዲሞክራሲ ግንባታ በሚያበረክተው አስተዋፅኦ ላይ ይመክራል</p>		
5	<p>የአዲስ አበባ ምክትል ከንቲባ የሚይስ አሸናፊዎች ሽልማት ተበረክተዋቸው፡</p>	<p>መስከረም 13</p>	<p>ስትሬት ዜና</p>
6	<p>ፍቃድ ከሌላቸው እና በትብብር ትምህርት ከሚጠቀሙት ተምህርታቸውን የተከታተሉ ተማሪዎች መረጃዎቻቸውን እንዲያቀርቡ ጠሪ ቀረበ፡፡</p>	<p>መስከረም 13</p>	<p>ስትሬት ዜና</p>
7	<p>የወላይታ የዘመን መላውጫ የሆነ ውይይት በአል ከነ ገ ጀምሮ በተለያዩ አካባቢዎች በድምቀት ይከበራል፡፡ ከበአሉ ቀደምታው በሆነ በወላይታ እና ቶች ዘንድ ለበአል የሚያስፈልጉ ዝግጅቶች እንደሚደረጉ ወላይታ ሶዶ ከተማ የተለያዩ ዝግጅቶች እንደሚደረጉ የወላይታ ሶዶ ነፃነት ለኤልቲቪ ገልፀዋል፡፡ የራሳቸው የዘመን መላውጫ በአል ያላቸው የወላይታ ህዝቦች ለረጅም ጊዜያት የዘመን መላውጫ ዌም የራሳታ በአልን ሲያከብሩት ቆይተዋል፡፡ የዘንድሮውን የራሳታ በአል ከወትሮው በደመቀ መልኩ የአካባቢውን የራሳታ ለመክበር በወላይታ ሶዶ ከተማ የተለያዩ ዝግጅቶች ተጠናቀዋል፡፡ የራሳታ በአል የዝግጅት አካል የሆነ ውልና የእናቶች እና አባቶች እንዲሁም የልጅ አገረዶች ልዩ ዝግጅት ሲሆን በአሉ ከመድረሱ በፊት ቀደምታው የተለያዩ ዝግጅቶችን እንደሚደርጉ የወላይታ ዞን ነፃነት እና የበአሉ አካባቢ አስተባባሪ የሆነ ችውወጣት እየሩሳሌም መር እድል ለኤልቲቪ ገልጻለች፡፡</p> <p>ሾይስ ኢን፡ -ራሳታ የወላይታ ዘመን መላውጫ በአል ነው፡፡ ህዝቡ በጉጉት ከሚጠበቀው በአሉ ለንዱ ነው፡፡ ለወላይታ ትልቅ ታሪክ ካላንደሯን ጠብቃ ዘመን እምነት ቀይር በት በአል ነው ራሳታ እና ለዚህ በአል አባቶች የራሳቸውን እቅብ ጥለው በሬ ገዝተው የሚጠበቁበት ነው፡፡ የተለያዩ ገበያዎች አሉ፡፡ ከሶስት እና አራት ሳምንት ጀምሮ ገበያዎች ይገበያያሉ የሚጠበቁ ሻው ገበያ ኃሾ ይባላል፡፡ የቀረውን ገበያ ይገበያያሉ ማለት ነው፡፡ ለልጆቻቸው ልብ ማግኘት ማለት፡፡ በሚጠበቁ ቁጥር እቅብ ይጠባል፡፡ እናቶች ቁጥር እቅብ ጥለው የራሳቸውን ድርሻ የሚጠበቁበት በአል ነው፡፡</p> <p>የዘንድሮ የራሳታ በአል በተለያዩ ዝግጅቶች በድምቀት የሚከበር ሲሆን በተለይም ወጣት ወንዶች ልኬ በሚጠበቁ የጫራ አይነት በአሉን የሚደምቁት መሆኑን እና ሴቶች ደግሞ እንሶስላ በመቀባት እንደሚከብሩት የወላይታ ዞን የባህል እና ቱሪዝም ቢሮ ባለሙያ እና የወላይታ ባህል አልባሳት ዲዛይነር የሆነ ችውወጣት ትዝታ ፀጋዬ ትናገራለች፡፡</p> <p>ሾይስ ኢን፡ -ዘንድሮ በተለየ እና በደማቅ ፕሮግራም ይከበራል፡፡ እና የተለያዩ ፕሮግራሞች ይካሄዳሉ፡፡ አካባቢው ወንዶች ልኬ በሚጠበቁ ሴቶች ደግሞ እንሶስላ እየሞቁ እና የተለያዩ ነገሮችን በሚደረግ ይከበራል ማለት ነው፡፡ የወላይታ የዘመን መላውጫ ራሳታ በአል ይዘቱ ሳቀየር እና ሳበረዝቀ ጥቅም ትወልድ እንዲረከብ ወይንም እንዲጠበቀው የወላይታ ወጣቶች የሚጠቀሙ እና የራሳታ በአል</p>	<p>መስከረም 13</p>	<p>ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና</p>

	የማወቅ ስራ እየሰሩ እንደሚገኙ ወጣት እየሩሳሌም ገልጻልች  ቮይስ ኢንፎ: -አሁን ላይ ከበሬቱ በተሻለ ህዝቡ በጣም እያከበረ ነው ያለው እና እንዲያከብሩ እያምየሩ ራሳችንን አስተዋጽኦ እናደርጋለን። ለቀጣዮቹ ለታናናሾቻችን ጊፋታ ምን አይነት ባህል እንዳለው ለህዝቡ ምን አይነት ቫልዩ እንዳለው እያስተላለፍን እንገኛለን		
8	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ ከፈረንሳይ የባህል ሚኒስትር ፍራንክ ራይስተር ጋር ተወያዩ።	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና
9	ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን ርእሰ መስተዳድር አቶ ተመሳገን ጥሩነህ እንዲሁም ሌሎች የፌዴራል እና የክልል የሥራ ሃላፊዎች ከብቸና ከተማነዎቻችን ጋር ተወያዩ።	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና
10	ኢትዮጵያ እና የተባበሩት አረብ ኢምፔሪያችን ወታደራዊ ትብብራቸውን ማጠናከር በማቻልባቸው ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ተወያይተዋል።	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና
11	የጠፍ ጥበቃ ሚኒስትር ጠጅርባ ዘንግ ክፍተት በሽታን ለመከላከል እየሰራሁ ነው አለ።	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና
12	የመጀመሪያው የገዳ ፊስቲቫል ከፊታችን መስከረም 20፣ 2012 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ በአዲስ አበባ እንደሚከሄድ ተገለጸ።	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና
13	ከጃጋን መንግስት ከተገኘ 500 ሚሊዮን ብር ድጋፍ የሚገኝ ባውየ ባህር ዳር ከተማ የንፁህ ማጠጥ ወሃ ፕሮጀክት ግንባታ በዛሬው አለት ተጀምሯል።	መስከረም 8	ስትሬት ዜና
14	ወላይታ ሶዶ ቲችንግ ሪፈራንስ ሆስፒታል በተገቢው መንገድ ለህብረተሰቡ አገልግሎት ለመስጠት መቻላቱ ተገለጸ።	መስከረም 8	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
15	ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን የቀድሞ የባህር ሃይል አባላት ተወካዮችን በፅሁፊት ቤታቸው ተቀብለው አነጋግረዋል።	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት ዜና
16	ሁለተኛው የምስራቅ አፍሪካ የ ልማት በይነ መንግስታት አጋድ የሚኒስትሮች ስብሰባ በአዲስ አበባ ተካሄደ።	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት ዜና
17	የሃገሪቱ አጠቃላይ የጠፍ ወጪወደ 72.1 ቢሊዮን ብር ማደጉ ተገለጸ።	መስከረም 7	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
18	የአለም የምግብ ድርጅት ፋኦ አመታዊ የምስራቅ አፍሪካ ሃገራት ጉባኤ በቢሮፍቱ ከተማ ተካሄደ።	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት
19	የሰላም ሚኒስትር ከአርቲስቶች ጋር በመተባበር የሰላም የእግር ጉዞ ማዘጋጀቱን ገለጸ።	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት

20	የአሜሪካ ብሔራዊ ክልል ርዕሰ መስተዳደር የተለያዩ ሹመቶችን ሰጥተዋል፡፡	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት
21	የታላቁ የአፍሪካ አረንጓዴ ግንብ አኒ ሼቲቭ 15 በመቶ መጠናቀቅ ተገለፀ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ስትሬት
22	የተገነባላቸው የወጣቶች መዋዕል እና የገበያ ሚኒስቴር ችግራቸውን የሚታ በመሆኑ መደሰታቸውን በጅምዞን ጦር አፈታ ወረዳ ወጣቶች ገለፁ፡፡	መስከረም 7	ኢንዱስትሪ
23	አፌድሪ የወጪጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር ዲኤታ ወ/ሮ ሂሩት ዘመነ ከቱኒዚያ አቻቸው ጋር ተወያዩ፡፡ በወይይታቸው በሁለቱ ሃገራት መካከል ባለው ግንኙነት መካከል እና ተያያዥ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ መከራከረዋል፡፡ ወይዘሮ ሂሩት ቱኒዚያ ከነበረችበት የፀጥታ ችግር በመውጣት በቅርቡ ሰላማዊ የተሳካ ምርጫ ማካሄድን አድንቀዋል፡፡ ቱኒዚያ በቱሪዝም ዘርፍ ትልቅ ስም እና ዝና ያላት መሆኑን ያስታውሱት ወይዘሮ ሂሩት በዚህም ማለፍን የሚሆኑ ቱሪስቶችን የምታስተናግድ መሆኑን ጠቅመዋል፡፡ ይህም ኢትዮጵያ ካላት የቱሪስት ፍሰት ጋር ሲነፃፀር በ10 እጥፍ የሚል ቅጽ መሆኑን ሚኒስቴር ዲኤታዋ ተናግረዋል፡፡ ቱኒዚያ በቱሪዝም ዘርፍ ያላትን ከፍተኛ ተግባር ለኢትዮጵያ ለማስፈል ዝግጁ መሆኗን አክለዋል፡፡ ባሳለፍነው መጋቢት ወር 2011 ዓ.ም በቱኒዚያ በተካሄደው ስድስተኛው የጋራ ኮምሽን ወይይት ላይ ሃገራቱ በተለያዩ ዘርፎች ዙሪያ ለመስራት የሚያስችል ሚራራ ማቸው ይታወሳል፡፡ ስምምነት ቶቹም በአይሲቲ፣ በቱሪዝም በትምህርት፣ በግብርና እዲም በሴቶች እና ህፃናት ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ መሆናቸው ተገልጧል፡፡ እነዚህን ስምምነት ቶች ወደተግባር ለመቀየር በሚያስችሉ ጉዳዮች ላይ ለመሞከር ምዕራባዊ ኮሚሽን የቢዝነስ ተወካዮች ጋር መምጣታቸውን ወይዘሮ ሂሩት ተናግረዋል፡፡ በነገረው አለትም በሁለቱ ሃገራት መካከል ባለው የኢኮኖሚ ግንኙነት ዙሪያ የሚከናወኑ ትልቅ የቢዝነስ ፎረም በአዲስ አበባ የሚካሄድ ይሆናል፡፡ ሃታም ፈርጃኒ በበኩላቸው በቅርቡ በሃገራቱ መካከል በተለያዩ ዘርፎች ዙሪያ በጋራ ለመስራት የተካሄደው ስምምነት ወጠታማ መሆኑን ገልፀዋል፡፡ ሃገራቸው ከኢትዮጵያ ጋር ጥሩ የሆነ ፖለቲካዊ እና ዲፕሎማሲያዊ ግንኙነት ያላት መሆኑን ሚኒስቴር ዲኤታው በኢኮኖሚ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ግን ወደፊት ብዙ መስራት እንደሚገባ ጠቁመዋል	መስከረም 6	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
24	ከበጎ ፍቃደኞች የተሰበሰበ ደም በሆስፒታሎች ደም እጥረት እንዳያጋጥም አድርጓል ሲል ብሔራዊ ደም ባንክ ተናገረ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ስትሬት ዜና
25	የዘንድሮ የአፈቻ በአል በተለያዩ ዝግጅቶች እንደሚከበር የአሮሚያ ብሔራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት ኮሚቴ ኬሽን ቢሮ ገለፀ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ስትሬት ዜና
26	አረያዎቻችን በረከቶቻችን ናቸው በሚል መሪ ቃል ለወላይታ እና ለኢትዮጵያ ህዝብ ትልቅ አስተዋፅኦ የደረጉ ሰዎችን እወቅና እና ሽልማት የመስጠት ስነ ስርአት በወላይታ ሶዶ ከተማ ተካሄደ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
27	የአሜሪካ ክልል የፀጥታ መዋቅር የህብረተሰቡን ደህንነት ለማረጋገጥ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ እንዲሰራ ተጠየቀ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ኢንዱስትሪ

28	ከህብረተሰቡ የሚሉ ጥያቄዎችን በአፋጣኝ ለመመለስ ከፌዴራል መንግስት ጋር በቅርበት ለመስራት ስራዎች ተጀምረዋል ሲሉ አቶ ርስቱ ይርዳውገለፁ፡፡	መስከረም 6	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
29	አለምአቀፍ የአየር ትራንስፖርት አብራሪ ፌዴሬሽኖች ማህበር ቀጠናዊ ስብሰባ በአዲስ አበባ ስብሰባ እየተካሄደ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 6	ስትሬት ዜና
30	የመስቀል በአልን ስናከብር መንፈሳዊ ይዘቱን በጠበቀ መልኩ መሆን እንዳከበት የኢትዮጵያ ካቶሊካዊት ቤተክርስቲያን አስታወቀች፡፡	መስከረም 16	ስትሬት ዜና
31	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የመስቀል በአልን በማስመልከት መልእክት አስላለፉ፡፡	መስከረም 16	ስትሬት ዜና
32	የመስቀል በአል በኢትዮጵያ ከሚከበሩ ሃይማኖታዊ እና ባህላዊ ይዘት ካላቸውባለላት ተርታ በዋነኛነት የሚጫወቱ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 16	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
33	የተለያዩ ሃይማኖት ተከታዮች ከኢንጅነር ታከለ ኡማጋር በመሆን መስቀል አደባባይን አፀዱ፡፡	መስከረም 16	ስትሬት ዜና
34	የኢትዮጵያ ግብርና ምርምር ኢንስቲትዩት ስንዴን በመስኖ ማልማት የሚያስችለው ሃገራዊ ጉባኤ ያዘጋጀ ሲሆን በዚህ ጉባኤ ላይ የተለያዩ ባለድርሻ አካላት ተገኝተዋል፡፡	መስከረም 19	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
35	የአፌሪካ ትራንስፖርት ሚኒስቴር ወ/ሮ ዳግማዊት ሞነስ ከኳታር ትራንስፖርትና ኮሚኒኬሽን ሚኒስትር ጋር ተወያዩ	መስከረም 19	ስትሬት ዜና
36	የባህል ሙሉ ሂደት ጥናትና ምርምር ፍኖተ ካርታ ይፋ ሆነ	መስከረም 19	ስትሬት ዜና
37	የከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማት የአካዳሚያዊ ክረምት ረዳቶችን የመልካም አስተዳደር ጥያቄዎችን የሚቀርፍ መመሪያ እየተዘጋጀ ነው ተባለ፡፡	መስከረም 19	ስትሬት ዜና
38	በድሬደዋ ከተማ እየተከበረ ያለው ሰላሳ ሁለተኛው የአለም የቱሪዝም ቀን በተለያዩ መርሃ ግብሮች እንደቀጠለ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 19	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
39	የአሮሚያ አርብቶ አደሮችን ህይወት ለመቆየት ዘላቂነት ያለው ድጋፍ እንደሚሰጠው ተገለጸ	መስከረም 19	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
40	በምእራብ ሸዋ ዞን የተለያዩ ወረዳዎች ለመስቀል በአል መዋያ እና ለአዲሱ የትምህርት ዘመን የሚወልድ ንግድ እና የቁሳቁስ ልገሳ ለተረጋጁ አካላት በዜግነት አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች ተበረክተ	መስከረም 19	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

41	የአባ ገመጽን ወይንም አኔ ስሞክነ ነ ሲብ የህይወት ተሞክሮ ጊዜያዊ ችግሮችን በመቋቋም ለስኬት መበቃት እንደሚቻል የሚያስተምር መሆኑ ተገለጸ፡፡ በአሊባቡር ዞን በሀሩሞ ወረዳ የኦሮሞ ባህል ማህከል እና አኔ ስሞክነ ነ ሲብ መታሰቢያ ቤተመጻሕፍት ለመገንባት የመሰረተ ድንጋይ ተቀምጠዋል፡፡	መስከረም 19	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
42	ኢትዮጵያ ንቁ ተሳትፎ ያደረገችበት 74ተኛው መንግስታዊ ድርጅት ጉባኤ ተጠናቀቀ	መስከረም 20	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
43	የአረጋወያን ቀን የእድሜባለጸጎችን በመጽገፍ እንመረቅ በሚል መሪ ቃል ተከበረ	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
44	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የደቡብ ሱዳን የደቡብ ሱዳን ፕሬዝዳንት ሳልቫኪር ልዩ መልእክተኛን በተለያዩ የሁለትዮሽ እና ቀጠናዊ ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ማወያየታቸውን ከጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ፅ/ቤት ያገኘው መረጃ ያመለክታል	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
45	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ በቱሪዝም ዘርፍ ላበረከቱት አስተዋጽኦ ያገኙትን የ2019 የወርልድ ቱሪዝም ፎረም ሸልማት ዛሬ በፅሁፊት ቤታቸው ተቀበሉ	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
46	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶ/ር አብይ አህመድ የአዲስ አበባ የወንዝ ዳርቻ አረንጓዴ ልማት ፕሮጀክትን በይፋ አስጀመሩ	መስከረም 20	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
47	የኤካ ተተቤ የአእምሮ ህክምና እና የአጠቃላይ ሆስፒታል በዛሬው አለት በይፋ ተመረቀ፡፡	መስከረም 20	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
48	የፌዴሬሽን ምክር ቤት የብሄር ብሄረሰቦች በአል አከባበር ኢትዮጵያዊ አንድነትን በማይጠናከር መልኩ እንዲሆን የተለያዩ ዝግጅቶች እየተደረጉ መሆኑን አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 20	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
49	የአዲስ አበባ መንገዶች ባለስልጣን የፕሽኪን አደባባይ ጎፋ ማከራያ ጎተራ ማለጫ የመንገድ ፕሮጀክት ግንባታን በይፋ አስጀመረ	መስከረም 20	ስትሬት ዜና
50	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ቀጣዩን ምርጫ በማይጠራ ሁኔታ ግልፅ ደምክራሲያዊ እና ፍትሃዊ እንደሚሆን ተናገሩ	መስከረም 21	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
51	ወባን ማስወገድ ከኔ ይጀምራል በሚል መሪ ቃል በሃገር አቀፍ ደረጃ የሚከሄድ ዘመቻ ማሰራጨያ መርሃግብር ተጀመረ	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
52	የዘንድሮው የበጋ ወቅት እርጥበታማ የአየር ጠባይ እንደሚያመዘንበት ኤጀንሲው አስታወቀ	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና

53	የተባሩት መንግስታት የፀጥታውምክር ቤት አባላት ጥቅምት ወር ላይ ኢትዮጵያን ሊጎበኙ እንደሆነ ተገለጸ	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
54	የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የገዛቸውን አንድ መቶ አውቶብሶች ለአንበሳ የከተማ አውቶብስ አገልግሎት ድርጅት አስረከበ፡፡ የርክክብ ስርአቱ በዛሬውአለት የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ምክትል ከንቲባ ኢንጅነር ታክለ ኡማበተገኙበት በመስቀል አደባባይ ተከናወኗል፡፡ የከተማ አውቶብሶቹ በአሁኑ ወቅት በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ያለውን የትራንስፖርት አጥረት ለማቃለል አስተዋፅኦ እንደሚያረጋግጡ ጠበቃል፡፡ ምክትል ከንቲባ ኢንጅነር ታክለ ኡማ እንዲሁም አስተዳደር አንበሳ የከተማ አውቶብስ አገልግሎት ድርጅት በከተማ አስተዳደሩ ባለቤትነት እንዲተዳደር ከተወሰነ ጊዜ ጀምሮ ድርጅቱን ለማጠናከር ጥረቶች እየተደረጉ ነው፡፡ የተጀመሩ ጥረቶችን ለማጠናከር ጥረቶች እየተደረጉ ነው፡፡ የተጀመሩ ጥረቶችን በማጠናከር በቀጣይ ከተማን የሚጠቅሙ ዘመናዊ አውቶብሶችን በማጠናከር የድርጅቱን አሰራር በቴክኖሎጂ በማስደገፍ ዘመናዊ ዲፖዎችን በመገንባት የሰው ሃይሉን በማስፈጠን ከሌሎች የትራንስፖርት አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች ጋር አጋርነት በመፍጠር በአገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ላይ መሰረታዊ ለውጥ ለማምጣት እንደሚሰሩ አስታወቀዋል፡፡ ዛሬ ወደ ስምሪት የገቡት 100 አውቶብሶች ሁሉም አሽከርካሪዎች እና እረዳቶቻቸውም ሴቶች መሆናቸው ተገልጿል፡፡ የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በ2009 ባሳለፈው ወላኔ ሊገዛ ካቀዳቸው 725 አውቶብሶች መካከል እስካሁን ድርጅቱ ተደራራቢዎቹን ጨምሮ 453 አውቶብሶች የተረከቡ ሲሆን ዛሬ የተበረከተላቸውን ሲጨምሩ የአዲሶቹ አውቶብሶች ቁጥር 553 ይደርሳል፡፡ ድርጅቱ እስካሁን ድረስ በቀን 600 አውቶብሶችን በማስሜራት 5መቶ ሺ የሚጠጋ የአዲስ አበባ እና የአካባቢውን ዋሪዎች በየአለቱ እያገጓጓዘ የሚጠው አገልግሎትም በአዲሶቹ አውቶብሶች መጨመር እየተጠናከረ እንደሚታዩም ይጠበቃል፡፡	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
55	በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የሚከበረውን የአሬቻ በአል ምክንያት በማድረግ የከተማን ወጣቶች የሚስተፋብት የፅዳት ዘመቻ ሊካሄድ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
56	በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ባሉ የመንግስት መስሪያ ቤቶች የሚገለግሉ እና በስራቸው ጥሩ አፈፃፀም ላላቸው 493 የሚገለጹ ታሪካዊ ሽልማት ተበረከተላቸው	መስከረም 21	ስትሬት ዜና
57	1.5 ቢሊዮን ብር የሚጀው እና ከፕሮጀክቱ አደባባይ ጎተራ ድረስ የሚገነባው ዘመናዊ የመንገድ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት፡፡	መስከረም 21	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
58	የኦሮሚያ ክልል ምክትል ርዕሰ መስተዳድር አቶ ሸመልስ አብደሳ ለ 2012 ዓ.ም የአሬቻ በአል የእንኳን በሰላም አደረሳችሁ የሚል መልእክት አስተላልፈዋል	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
59	የአሬቻ በአል ከ150 አመታት በኋላ በአዲስ አበባ በመካበሩ ከፍተኛ ደስታ እንደተሰማቸው ከተለያዩ አካባቢዎች ለበአሉ የሚጠቁ እንግዶች ገልፀዋል	መስከረም 23	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

60	የኢፌቻ በአል የሰላም በአል በመሆኑ ሁሉም ህብረተሰብ ሰላማ እና አንድነትን ጠበቆ እንዲያከብር ከተለያዩ የሃገሪቱ ክፍሎች የሚጠቀሙ በአሉ ተሳታፊዎች ገልፀዋል	መስከረም 23	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
61	የኢፌቻ በአልን አስመልክቶ ኢፌቻ ባዛር በቡራዮ ከተማ እየተካሄደ ነው	መስከረም 23	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
62	የኢፌቻ በአል በሰላም እንዲከበር ቅድመዝግጅቱ አጠናቆ ወደ ስራ መገባቱን የአዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን አስታወቀ	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
63	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ከደቡብ አፍሪካው ፕሬዝዳንት ሲጌል ራማሬሳ ልዩ መልእክተኛ ከሆኑት ጄኔራል እና ዶ/ር ከሁሉ ባታል ጋር ተወያዩ	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
64	የአዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ለበርካታ ጊዜ ሲጠቀሙት የነበረውን ነባር የደንብ ልብሱን በአዲስ የደንብ ልብስ ቀይሯል	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
65	ኢትዮጵያ በአቪየሽን ዘርፍ እያደረገች ያለው አስተዋጽኦ እደነቅ መሆኑን የአለም አቀፍ የሲቪል አቪየሽን ካውንስል ፕሬዝዳንት ዶክተር በርናንድ አሊዩ ገልፀዋል	መስከረም 23	ስትሬት ዜና
66	የኩታ ገጥም እርሻን በማዘመን ምርታማነት ለማሳደግ እንደሚረዱ የጅምዘን አርሶአደሮች ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 23	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
67	የህዝብ ተወካዮች እና የፌዴሬሽን ምክር ቤቶች 5ኛ ዙር 5ኛ አመት የስራ ዘመን የመከፈቻ ስነ ስርአት ዛሬ ተካሄደ፡፡	መስከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
68	ኢጋድ በቀጠናው ወስጥ ፍልሰትን ማቆም በሚቻልበት ሁኔታ ላይ እየተወያየ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና
69	የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራል ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን የኢፌቻ በአል በሰላም እንዲከበር ህዝቡ ላደረገው ቀናት ተብብሮ እና ድጋፍ ምስጋና አስተላለፈ፡፡	መስከረም 26	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
70	በድሬደዋ ከተማ አስተዳደር ተከሰቶ የነበረው የቸኩን ጉኒያ ወረድሽ በቁጥጥር ስር መሞሉ ተገለጸ፡፡	መስከረም 26	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
71	የዜጎችን ጠፍ ለማሻሻል በዘርፉ የተሰማሩ ባለድርሻች በቅንጅት መሰረት ወሳኝ ነው ተባለ፡፡	መስከረም 26	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
72	በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ከ17 ሚሊዮን ብር በላይ ወጪ 22 ኪሎሜትር የጠጠር መንገድ ተገንብቶ ለአገልግሎት በቃ፡፡	መስከረም 26	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
73	ለሃረሪ ክልል፣ ለድሬደዋ ከተማ አስተዳደር፣ ለጋንቤላ ክልል እና ለአሜሪካ ክልል የምርጫ ክልል ሃፊነት በቂ አመለካኞች አለመቅረባቸውን የኢትዮጵያ ምርጫ ቦርድ አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 26	ስትሬት ዜና

74	የሰራተኛ እና ማህበራዊ ሚዲያ ስትር ዶክተር ኤርጌጎ ተስፋዬ ሲዊዘርላንዳውያን የሰላም የህጻናት በጎ አድራጎት ድርጅት ቦርድ አባላትን በፅ/ቤታቸው ተቀብለው አነጋገሩ፡፡	መስከረም 28	ስትሬት ዜና
75	ከመገንበት መንገድ በላይ ወደፊት አብረን የምንጓዘው ጉዞ እረጅም ነው ሲል የአሮሞ ዲሞክራቲክ ፓርቲ ተናገረ፡፡	መስከረም 28	ስትሬት ዜና
76	በመደናዎ የታክሲ አገልግሎት የሚጠቀሙ ካሪዎችን በአዲስ በመተካት ሂደት ላይ ድጋፍ እንዲደረግ ተጠየቀ፡፡	መስከረም 28	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
77	በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በከባድ ጭነት ተሸርካሪዎች እንቅስቃሴ ላይ ተጥሎ የነበረው የሰአት ገደብ በከፊል መሳሰቱ ተገለጸ፡፡	መስከረም 28	ስትሬት ዜና
78	ሳልቪኖን አርሚክስ ልዩ ድጋፍ ለሚገኙ ኢትዮጵያውያን የሚደረገው ድጋፍ አጠናክሮ እንዲቀጥል ተጠየቀ፡፡	መስከረም 28	ስትሬት ዜና
79	በአዲስ አበባ ህመም ላይ የሚደርሰው ማህበረሰብ እና ማዕከላዊ አገልግሎት ጠፍቶ ችግርን እያባባሰው ወተባለ፡፡ የአዲስ አበባ ጠፍቶ ችግር በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እያጠቃው የሚገኘውን አምራች የሆነውን የህብረተሰብ ክፍል ከችግሩ ለመጠበቅ መስራት እንደሚገባ ተገልጿል፡፡	መስከረም 28	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
80	የአንበጣ ወረርሽኝን ለመከላከል ሁሉም የህብረተሰብ ክፍል ርብርብ እንዲደረግ የግብርና ሚኒስቴር አሳሰበ፡፡	መስከረም 28	ስትሬት ዜና
81	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የ2019 የሰላም ኖቤል ሽልማትን አሸነፉ	መስከረም 30	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
82	ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘወዴ የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት ማሸነፍን ተከትሎ የደስታ መግለጫ መልእክት አስተላለፉ	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
83	የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ አሜሪካ ለአፍሪካ እና ለሌሎች ሃገራት ምሳሌ ነው ሲሉ የመንግስታቱ ድርጅት ዋና ፀሃፊ አንቶኒዮ ጉተሬዝ ተናገሩ	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
84	የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ለጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩ የደስታ መልእክት አስተላለፏል	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
85	የተባበሩት አረብ አምሬቶች ልኩል አልጋ ወራሽ ማህመድ ቢንዛይድ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ የኖቤል የሰላም ተሸላ መሆናቸውን ተከትሎ ጓደኛዬ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አብይ አህመድ የኖቤል የሰላም ሽልማት ማሸነፍን የተሰማኝን ደስታና ጥልቅ ስሜት ለመግለፅ ዳለኩ፡፡ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትሩ ለቀጠናው ለመጣው ሰላም እና ተስፋ ሽልማቱ ይገባዋል	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
86	ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘወዴ ለባዊ ትምህርት ቤትን የሰራ እንቅስቃሴ ጎበኙ	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና

87	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ከሱዳኑ አቻቸው-አብደላ ሀምዳክ ጋር ተወያዩ	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
88	የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የትራፊክ መቆጣጠሪያ ማክከል ህንፃ ግንባታ ለጀመር መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ ከተማትራንስፖርት ቢሮ አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
89	የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ሰራተኛ እና ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ቢሮ በ2011ዓ.ም በመዲናዋ ከፍተኛ ወጠቅ ላስመዘገቡ የ10ኛ እና 12ኛ ክፍል የአካ ጉዳተኛ ተማሪዎች የገንዘብ ስጦታ አበረከተ	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
90	በመጨረሻ ሁድ በአዲስ አበባ ይደረጋል ለተባለው ሰልፍ ዝግጅቱን መጨረሱን የአዲስ አበባ ባለአደራ ምክር ቤት ተናገረ፡፡	መስከረም 30	ስትሬት ዜና
91	በአየር ንብረት ተነጂ ለሆኑ ታዳጊ ሃገራት ቃል የተገባው የገንዘብ ድጋፍ በአፋጣኝ ሊደርስ ይገባል ሲሉ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘወዴ አሳሰቡ	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
92	ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘወዴ ከዴንማርክ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ሜቲፍ ሪድሪክስን ጋር ተወያዩ	መስከረም 12	ስትሬት ዜና
93	የሃድያ ህዝቦች የመጽመር እሳቤን በተግባር በማለየታቸው ምስጋና እንደሚሰጡ ለታወቀው ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ዶክተር አብይ አህመድ ተናገሩ	መስከረም 12	ስትሬት ዜና
94	ለቅድመ ግጭት ማስጠንቀቂያ እና ፈጣን ምላሽ መስጠት የሚያስችል በቴክኖሎጂ የታገዘ የግጭት አፈታት ስርአት ፕሮጀክት ይፋ ሆነ	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
95	የአዲስ አበባ ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን የኢፌቻ በአልን ምክንያት በማድረግ ተካሄደው ፍጫቤ ሰላም መጠናቀቅን አስታወቀ	መስከረም 12	ስትሬት ዜና
96	ስድስተኛው የባህል፣ ቋንቋ እና ታሪክ ሲምጋዜ የምስክርና ጠንባቢ ሆኖ ተጀመረ	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
97	ቀዳማዊ ሃይለስላሴ በእንግሊዝ የክብር ማስታወሻ ተቀመጠለቸው	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
98	የኢትዮጵያ መድሃኒት አቅራቢ ድርጅት ባለፉት ሁለት ወራት ከ550 በላይ መድሃኒቶች እና የህክምና መጠጫዎችን ከሞጆ ደረቅ ወደብ ማንሳቱን አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 12	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
99	በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ወደ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሚገቡ የ12ተኛ ክፍል ተማሪዎች የሽኝት ፕሮግራም ተካሄደ፡፡	መስከረም 12	ስትሬት ዜና

100	የአሮሚያ ክልል የትምህርት ጉባኤ ጥራት ያለውትምህርት ለሁሉን ተናዊ እድገት በሚል መሪ ቃል በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በመካሄድ ላይ ይገኛል	መስከረም 12	ስትሬት ዜና
101	በ1.4 ቢሊዮን ብር ወጪያ ማኅከላዊ የአባይ ወንዝ ድልድይ የመሰረተ ድንጋይ ዛሬ ተቀመጠ፡፡	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
102	በሃሳብ የበላይነት የማይሞን ትወልድ ለመገንባት የአሜሪካ ምሁራን ሃላፊነታቸውን ለወጡበት ባል አሉ የአፌድሪ ምክትል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ደመቀ መኮንን፡፡	መስከረም 9	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
103	በ2012 ዓ.ም የትምህርት ዘመን ወደ 11ኛ ክፍል የመገቢያ ነጥብ ይፋ ሆነ፡፡	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
104	የዩኒቨርሲቲዎች የ2012 ትምህርት ዘመን የመግቢያ መስተረጫ ስራ ሰላማዊ እና ወጠቶ ታማሚ ማድረግ ልዩ-ትኩረት ተሰጥቶት እየተሰራ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 9	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
105	በህዳሴው ግድብ ዙሪያ ከግብፅ ጋር የተፈጠረው አለመግባባት በግንባታ ሂደት ላይ ምንም አይነት ተጽእኖ እንደማይፈጥር ተገለጸ፡፡	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
106	ኢትዮጵያ የኒኩሌር ቴክኖሎጂን ለመጠቀም የሚችላትን ተጨማሪ ፕሮፎኮል ፈረመች፡፡	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
107	የህዝብ ጥያቄን ለመሟላት የዞን እና የወረዳ መዋቅር ለያስተካል መሆኑን የአፋር ክልል አሳወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 9	ስትሬት ዜና
108	የሰራተኛ እና ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር ዶ/ር ኤርጌን ተስፋዬ በኢትዮጵያ የሳወዲ አረቢያ አምሳሪ ሳሚጀሚ አብዮላሂ ጋር ተወያዩ፡፡ /ሰራተኛ እና ማህበራዊ ሚኒስቴር የተገኘ መረጃ/	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና
109	የአሜሪካ ክልል ርእሰ መስተዳድር አቶ ተመሳገን ጥሩ ነህ በክልሉ የመንግስት ተቋማት ላይ ድንገተኛ ጉብኝት አደረጉ፡፡	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና
110	በአዲስ አበባ ከፍሳሽ ቆሻሻ አወጋገድ ጋር ተያይዞ በመንገዶች ላይ እየደረሰ ያለውን ጉዳት በዘላቂነት ለመቀነስ በአለም ባንክ ድጋፍ ቆሻሻ አወጋገድ ወይንም ዲጌኔጅ ማስተር ፕላን እያዘጋጀ መሆኑን የአዲስ አበባ መንገዶች ባለስልጣን አስታወቀ፡፡ /ኮሚቴ ኬሽን/	መስከረም 5	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
111	እስከ 2012 ድረስ 278 አገልግሎቶች በአንላይን የዲጂታል አገልግሎት እንደሚሰጡ የኢኮኖሚ ቴክኖሎጂ ሚኒስቴር አስታወቀ፡፡	መስከረም 5	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና
112	የምስራቅ አፍሪካ የካንሰር ማከላከያ በኢትዮጵያ ሊገነባ ነው፡፡	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና

113	የጋህዴን ማእከላዊ ኮሚቴ በተለያዩ አጀንዳዎች ዙሪያ ወይይት በማካሄድ ላይ ይገኛል፡፡	መስከረም 5	ስትሬት ዜና
114	አቅመደካሞችን ከመርዳት ባሻገር የራሳቸውን ገቢ ፈጥረው ከመረዳት እንዲወጡ በትጋት እንደሚሰሩ የጅምዞን ነዋሪዎች ገለጹ፡፡	መስከረም 5	ኢንዱስትሪ ዜና

