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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION**  
**STUDIES**

**A Comparative study on the Practice of Investigative Journalism in Ethiopia: The case of Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation and Ethiopian Satellite Television**

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**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**

**SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION GRADUATE STUDIES**

**A Comparative study on the Practice of Investigative Journalism in Ethiopia: The case of Ethiopian Broad casting Corporation and Ethiopian Satellite Television**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION  
PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE  
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION**

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**ADDIS ABABA,**

**ETHIOPIA**

**2024**

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Mihiret Moges entitled: The Practice of investigative program: A comparative perspective from Ethiopian satellite television and Ethiopian broad casting corporation “Aynachin” and “Golgul” programs in Focus, and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Journalism and Communication complies with the regulations of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality. Signed by Examining Committee:

Examiner \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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Chair of Department or Graduate Coordinator

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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is lovingly dedicated to my father, Moges Balcha . Who gave his life for his children and was eager to see my achievements; and to my grandmother, Adanch H/Mariyam, who lost her life last year. Let their Souls Rest in Peace!

## **Abstract**

*This research was conducted to examine the practice of investigative journalism on the programs “Aynachin” on EBC and “Golgul” on ESAT TV programs on the time intervals of three recent years. To conduct this study, the researcher employed a mixed research approach. Sample programs from both media institutions were collected to examine the practice of investigative journalism. One hundred and twelve questionnaires were collected from respondents who were requested to express their evaluation of the issues and gaps they observe in the two media institutions. In addition, in-depth interview was also conducted to gather the required data from the respondents for the study. Content analysis of the sample programs were critically analyzed depending on the criteria and standards of investigative journalism. The findings of the study indicated that the status of investigative journalism in EBC and ESAT, during three recent years was at an early stage with lots of gaps and problems. The majority of respondents agreed that there is absence of proper investigative journalism in EBC and ESAT. When respondents evaluate issues that “Aynachin” programs focused on corruption and good governance, whereas “Golgul’s” focus were on corruption and abuse of power. Moreover, the respondents also reflected gaps by correlating “Aynachin” and “Golgul” programs. Both of the programs are not well researched; furthermore “Golguls” contents are not balanced. The main sources of the program were the public petition. On each TV channels producers were interviewed. They mentioned that they face various internal and/or external challenges. Mainly findings are unwillingness of government, evidence, finance, security and skill on the journalist, accountability, and man power, and other as main challenge in both programs. From content analysis even though these programs were broadcasted as investigative journalism in EBC and ESAT respectively, the programs did not follow the format of investigative journalism and did not fulfill the standards of investigative journalism. The major challenges to practice investigative journalism in the Medias were government officials’ intervention, lack of media managers and government commitment and lack of professionalism.*

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# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of journalism emerged as a model in the middle of the nineteenth century. Since then, the relationship between journalism and politics has been strong. In the process, journalism quickly developed a variety of professions; Journalism began to have special techniques and many categories, one of which is investigative journalism (*Hugo, de Burgh, 2008*).

By progression, investigative journalists are associated with moral compassion and analyzed by standing on the side of victims of exploitation and abuse. Public Service Broadcasting (PSB) Investigative journalism was given a new status in the 1960s-1980s, but later declined. In the initial twentieth century, Public service journalism as described here was at stake. Media grew up into big commercial institutions. Journalism became a commodity with an ethical program attached to advertising (*Hugo, de Burgh, 2008*).

Challenges faced by contemporary media professionals in different media systems, journalism at the national level has been challenged by many different values such as honesty and accuracy, independence, impartiality and accountability. But finally, the role of journalism in the provision of political information and the monitoring of government actions and decisions began to be accepted worldwide (Hanitsch et al., 2011).

As experts in the field agree Investigative journalism is a system in which journalists extremely examine only one issue of symptom, such as serious corruptions, political or corporate wrongdoing. The very important foundations of Investigative programs are tasked with uncovering covert activities.

Investigative program enables countries to control or balance the power on their political system and fair distribution of wealth on economics system. Therefore, an investigative program fixes a broken economic, political, social system and exposes abusers in the crime behind the investigation. In addition to this, it is of great importance to the public for satisfying the thirst for information.

Another important issue is the Medias operational budget. EBC's budget is allocated by the government, while ESAT obtains funding from investors. Therefore, the research will attempt to find out the possible correlation between the source of budget of the media, or the impact of the media being private or public on the effectiveness of the two investigative TV programs "Ayinachen" and "Golgul".

So based on these two programs this proposal presents; statement of the problem and objective of the study. Subsequently the major research questions, the scope, limitation and organizations of the study are also presented below.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Investigative journalism is not an easy task in developing countries. According to Kantumoya (2004), it is also relatively new and undeveloped in the third-world. It means, the practice of investigative journalism needs to be developed in third-world countries to encourage democracy and development. Investigative journalism is believed to hold corrupt leaders accountable, documenting human rights abuses, exposing systematic abuses, reporting international crimes and irresponsible businesses, and other serious issues. (Kaplan, 16 January 2013).

Good investigative journalism requires skills, critical thinking and ethical decision making (Aucoin, 2006 p.34). Nevertheless, there are claims that investigative journalism as practiced in Ethiopia is unsuccessful as it is constrained by various problems despite its bright prospect. Research conducted by Tesfaye Ademe "The Practice and Challenges of Investigative Journalism in Oromia Broadcasting Network: 'Millu Qoranno' " this research aimed to examine the practices and challenges of investigative journalism at the Oromia Broadcasting Network (OBN) "Millu Qoranno" program.

Other research in a title called "Challenges of Journalists To Conduct Investigative Reporting: The Case Of Oromia Broadcasting Networks" By Chala Bareke the scope of this study focuses on the challenges of practicing investigative journalism in the state-owned regional media outlet, Oromia Broadcasting Network. The research targets journalists from the main office in Adama and Addis Ababa, encompassing radio and TV departments in Amharic, Afaan Oromo, and

English. The study specifically examines the challenges faced by reporters in investigative reporting within this media organization.

“The Practice of Investigative Journalism: The Case Of Walta Mermera Program” Research conducted by Frew Bekuretsion the document discusses the assessment of investigative journalism practices in the 'Walta Mermera' program, focusing on the level of adherence to ethical principles and professional skills. The analysis revealed issues with skills, critical thinking, and ethical decision-making. The researcher tries to indicate that the investigative documentaries produced by Walta Mermera show a bias towards premeditated claims over evidence-based conclusions due to breaches of investigative journalism principles.

From the above three paper work almost all of them put similar challenges; as lack of qualified leadership, insufficient resources, fear to criticize government and higher officials, and lack of infrastructure. Personal challenges involve lack of interest in investigative reporting, lack of skills, and ethical issues. Social challenges like government interference, rejection to provide information due to fear and/or carelessness, absence of laws protecting whistleblowers, and bureaucracy in needed office.

It is possible to say that there are problems posed by media managers, investigative journalist, some stakeholders, government bodies and even more, by some members of the society. All concerned bodies should give attention to overcome the challenges on the program unnecessary interference of senior officials, suspending of the programs from being broadcasted, and deprivation of investigative program producers and editors from necessary trainings and incentives.

However, the researcher didn't clearly vindicate details about how the practice of investigative journalism missed in Ethiopian media. Consequently, the research identified the extent that investigative journalism got special attention in EBC and ESAT media institutions.

On the other hand media like EBC and ESAT assumed as practicing investigative journalism studies did not provide, how owner or financial sources are affect media investigative journalism in Ethiopia. But the two media obtain their funding or budgets from two big and different sources. As EBC is a state run media its budget is allocated by the federal Ethiopian government.

On the other hand, ESAT is a non-governmental media funded by Ethiopian communities around the world. This inspired the researcher to examine whether investigative journalism is practiced in EBC and ESAT in particular; find out the level of practicing principles of investigative journalism in the stations; determine the challenges facing investigative journalism in EBC and ESAT. In addition the findings of this research would also serve as a platform for further empirical study on the topic under investigation.

Based on these I assess how they serve as alternative sources of information through comparing and contrasting their media outputs. I also explore in what way they can serve as examples for the rest of the Ethiopian media. As a result, it needs to conduct a research which aims at finding how the media in Ethiopia improve investigative journalism. Moreover, this research fills the gap other researches failed to study.

### **1.3. General Objective**

The main objective of this study is to examine the practice of investigative journalism in two of the country's TV stations, the state run (Public Media) EBC and the non-governmental media, ESAT.

### **1.4. Specific objectives**

- To explore the status of investigative journalism in Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) and Ethiopian Satellite Television (ESAT).
- To analyze the contents of sample investigative programs those are produced by EBC and ESAT.
- To identify the major challenges to practice investigative journalism.
- To identify how owners or financial sources affect media investigative programs.

### **1.5. Research Questions**

This research is designed to answer the following basic research questions:

1. What are the basic principles of investigative journalism, as applied on EBC and ESAT?
2. What is the proportion of investigative reporting by EBC and ESAT compared with their total air time?
3. What are the major challenges to practice of investigative journalism?
4. How does an owner or financial source affect media investigative programs?

## **1.6. Scope of the Study**

This study focused on the state owned electronic media, Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) and the non-state owned media Ethiopian Satellite Television (ESAT). The two media are selected because they have a wider reach in the nation and also they work in local language that can be taken as one of the crucial element for media to affect its local audience. The first reason for selecting the duration of the last three years is in order to examine the influence of owner or financial sources on the media investigative programs. The other reason is to analyze the role of the media to fight corruption and other irregularities during the last three years (2021-2023), EBC and ESAT this time. Therefore, on this study, the researcher analyzed the status and effects of financial sources on investigative journalism.

The research is not including any other programs on the Medias mentioned above. The data was collected within 35 days in the time frame of (Feb. 15, 2024 to Mar. 20, 2024) through questionnaire and interviews.

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

One of the limitations of the study is the small number of sample investigative programs. So the study will not represent all journalists of the EBC and ESAT. The response and results only serve as a small sample of investigative program. They do not reflect on every issue involving Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) and public media Ethiopian Satellite Television (ESAT) on investigative programs for the last three years (2021-2023).

## **1.8. Significance of the study**

It identified factors affecting investigative journalism in Ethiopia, and can be used as an input to media regulators and concerned body. This study may also help media institutions and other organizations to fill the gap in relation to investigative journalism and to illustrate the ways of improving the practice of investigative journalism. Additionally, it may help to generate further discussions on investigative journalism in Ethiopian media and it may help to indicate the status of investigative journalism in the country. It may also be used as a springboard for further research on the area. Moreover, as the role of media in strengthening democracy and ensuring good governance, the output of the study can provide directions or pave the way for more sophisticated research.

The study has also significance in providing preliminary information for stakeholders, such as policy makers, media outlets, and other institutions which have interest in studies related to investigative journalism. It may also help the government and its officials to give emphasis for investigative journalism to enhance good governance and democracy.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.1. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This section of the document deals with reviewing of various issues that are related to investigative journalism. These issues are role of media in society, the practice, and challenges on investigative journalism starting from Africa to the horn and finally will go particular to Ethiopia. In addition, the underlying theoretical frameworks of this study are discussed. The purpose of this thesis is to assess the practice of investigative journalism in Ethiopia via comparing and contrasting the specific investigative TV programs of EBC and ESAT. The other purpose is to observe how investigative journalism can thrive in the country in the future.

#### **2.2. The role of media in society**

Nick Stevenson (2002) asserts that the media is vital to society because it disseminates knowledge, molds public opinion, and holds the powerful accountable. These are accurate, especially regarding the media's role as a watchdog for society and its ability to inform the public about significant issues and events, as well as provide a forum for a variety of perspectives to be heard.

It is true that the three main roles of the media are to wield power, shape public opinion, and provide information. Therefore investigative programs are fundamental when discussing the powerful or the political system's ability to regulate power.

Many scholars argue that Media has today become essential in our lives and is a key pillar of democracy. James Curran and Michael Gurevitch further stated that media reflects society and drives social change. It must closely observe society and Governments with a critical eye. James Curran and Michael Gurevitch (1991). But when the media is critical as to the case of like Ethiopian politicians hold the media accountable for bias and judgment. Especially investigative programs expose how Political actors influence the media through imposing repressive legislation over the media.

Curran and Gurevitch discuss the role of investigative journalism in society. They argue that investigative journalism plays a crucial role in holding power to account, uncovering corruption, and exposing wrongdoing. But when journalists doing investigative program they face different challenges. According to Curran and Gurevitch (1991) investigative reporting challenges include:-

### **1. Sources**

Curran and Gurevitch (1991), asserts that finding reliable sources for investigative journalism can be challenging. Investigative journalists sometimes depend on document, whistleblowers, and private informants to uncover important stories. As a result of these It can be difficult to verify the truth of sources, and the journalist may be in danger of facing personal or legal consequences. Because of these investigative journalism is still in its infancy.

### **2. Areas**

Investigative journalism frequently concentrates on disclosing power abuse, corruption, and other problems. Curran and Gurevitch (1991) stated that, going through these is not always simple to find information, to fully research and report it, therefore Investigative journalism may need substantial amount of time and resources.

### **3. Collecting and organizing**

Furthermore, Curran and Gurevitch (1991) stated investigative journalists often have to examine through large amounts of data, documents, and interviews to piece together a coherent story. Therefore, as Curran and Gurevitch said investigative programs can be a time-consuming and complex process that requires careful attention to detail and thorough fact-checking.

Furthermore, in his book *Understanding Media and Society*, Nick Stevenson addresses the difficulty of investigative journalism in terms of moral dilemmas, evidence, intervention, and analytical abilities. In line with Stevenson's (2002) –

### **4. Moral dilemmas**

Stevenson identified the moral dilemmas challenges faced by investigative journalists, including issues of :



- Fairness; equitable treatment of all perspectives and viewpoints in media coverage. Stevenson suggests with regards to investigative program the journalists must ensure Fair treatment of all points of view and opinions in media reports.
- Balance involves presenting a range of opinions and avoiding bias in reporting. According to Stevenson when collecting or presenting an investigative program variety of viewpoints and averting prejudice in reporting are two aspects of balance.
- Impartiality requires journalists to remain neutral and objective in their reporting. Stevenson addresses that Journalists must maintain objectivity and neutrality in their reporting in order to maintain impartiality.
- Credibility is crucial for building trust with the audience. Stevenson Points that Building credibility with the audience is essential for establishing faith.
- Transparency involves being open about sources, methods, and potential conflicts of interest.

Stevenson's (2002) indicated that Investigative journalists must navigate these ethical considerations while uncovering and reporting on sensitive and potentially damaging information.

These concepts by Stevenson are essential for maintaining ethical standards and ensuring that the media serves the public interest and these principles are fundamental to responsible journalism and are essential for upholding the integrity of the media.

5. **Intervention-** Stevenson also brought up one problem that investigative journalists face regarding regularly fronting intervention. When revealing misbehavior that could disrupt pending investigations or judicial actions.

According to Negeri (2010, p. 131), political influence is still present in the nation's (Ethiopia) media practices. Political challenges are significant impediments to the investigative journalism profession. He said that government tampers with media operations through a variety of means.

He mentioned the government's monopoly on important information sources, control over media ownership, selection of members of the ruling party for positions as media

managers and editors, enactment of legislation restricting the media, and endorsement of pro-government court practices as examples of its processes.

But Stevenson stressed investigative journalists must carefully consider the potential impact of their reporting on individuals, institutions, and society as a whole.

6. **Evidence and analyzing skills:** Stevenson likely emphasizes the importance of evidence and analyzing skills in investigative journalism. Stevenson further states that usually investigative journalists must be adept at collecting, evaluating, and interpreting evidence to support their findings. This requires strong critical thinking skills, attention to detail, and the ability to draw connections between disparate pieces of information.

Additionally, as Stevenson noted in his book "Understanding Media and Society," he addresses the difficulty of investigative journalism in regard to the art of persuasion, identifying responsible bodies and information access.

7. **The art of persuasion-** Stevenson discuss that investigative journalists need to master the art of persuasion to convince sources to provide valuable information, persuade editors to publish their findings, and influence public opinion. He notes that Investigative journalists often face resistance and pushback from those who seek to suppress the truth, making persuasion a crucial skill in their work.

8. **Identifying responsible bodies:** Stevenson also focuses on the challenge of identifying responsible bodies in investigative journalism. Stevenson points out those Investigative journalists often uncover wrongdoing that implicates powerful individuals or institutions. They must navigate complex networks of influence and power to hold these responsible bodies to account, all while facing potential legal threats or backlash.

This is especially true in the case of Ethiopia. In order to maintain these, they have to navigate complex networks of influence and power, possibly facing retaliation from the judicial system.

9. **Access to information:** Stevenson finally listed the challenge of gaining access to information in investigative journalism. He explains that journalists often encounter obstacles when trying to obtain crucial documents, data, or insider knowledge.

As he advises journalists must employ various strategies, such as filing Freedom of Information Act requests, cultivating confidential sources, or conducting undercover investigations, to overcome these barriers and uncover the truth.

Stevenson also focuses the challenges faced by investigative journalists, including legal threats, financial constraints, and potential backlash from those in power.

Although in 1994 Stevenson, Curran, and Gurevitch outlined these difficulties, they also emphasized the value of investigative journalism in advancing social justice, accountability, and transparency. They also mentioned the importance of investigative journalism in revealing the truth, which is necessary for a robust and functional society.

### **2.3. Trends of investigative journalism in Africa**

Some of the challenges associated with investigative journalism in Africa, as highlighted in the information provided, include: Violation of professional norms and journalistic ethics, sensationalizing stories, basing reporting on rumors or gossip, imbalanced reporting, dependence on a single source, superficial reporting, and inadequately explored reporting. These challenges indicate a need for journalists to uphold stringent professional standards and ethical practices when conducting investigative journalism, especially on topics related to corruption.

Schiffrin (in 2017) challenges the criticism of Rønning's argument by rejecting the notion that the challenges faced by African investigative journalism should lead to generalizations. She argues that while some African stories may not adhere to norms, this is not unique to Africa and is true of stories from around the world. Schiffrin criticizes the incorrect presumption that quality journalism is not indigenous to Africa, emphasizing that African journalists make significant contributions that are not well-known in the global north. She asserts that African journalism has a long legacy dating back over a century and is not only a reality but also growing, prominent, and focused on activism.

Other view of the challenges faced by investigative reporting in Africa, as outlined by Afework, include: Authoritarian regimes, unstable political environments, lack of material resources, Insufficient incentives for journalists, low ethical standards and skill levels among journalists, Improper organization of public documents, restricted access to public information, Inadequate

communication infrastructure. These challenges make investigative reporting in Africa difficult and can hinder the ability of journalists to conduct in-depth investigations and report on important issues effectively. Schiffrin (2017, p. 9).

Proximate of the factors that can hamper investigative journalism in Africa, particularly in East Africa, beyond the obstacles previously mentioned include: pertaining to media ownership, legislation, and corruption. These additional factors can further complicate the practice of investigative journalism in Africa, specifically in East Africa, and pose challenges to journalists in carrying out their work effectively. (Hester and To, 1987 and Forbes, 2005).

Conferring by Rønning (2009, p. 168), Low compensation and incentives impact journalists' ability to conduct investigative journalism by making them more vulnerable to corruption. This vulnerability can lead to unethical practices such as accepting bribes in the form of envelopes, known as "the brown-envelope syndrome." When journalists prioritize money over facts and journalism's goals, investigative reporting can be fatally undermined, sensationalized, and exaggerated, ultimately affecting the integrity and quality of journalism.

#### **2.4. Ethiopia's media legislation versions investigative journalism**

The legislation in Ethiopia emphasizes the freedom of opinion and expression, the ability to gather, receive, and disseminate knowledge and ideas through various mediums, the liberty to obtain information beneficial to the public interest, and the guarantee of press and media freedom as well as artistic creation. Specifically, the legislation outlaws censorship in any form and encourages public access to information. Press freedom should comprise the following factors in particular:

- A. Outlawing censorship in any form
- B. Encouraging public access to information.

However, there are still gaps in the application and interpretation of these laws, leading to potential misuse by different entities. Additionally, Ethiopian law places restrictions on investigative methods and instruments, including the use of undercover investigations.

Some of the challenges faced by investigative journalism in Ethiopia include the use of dubious techniques for information gathering, legal constraints that make investigative journalism difficult, government interference in media activity through mechanisms such as hegemony over media ownership, monopoly on key information sources, appointment of ruling party members as media managers and editors, imposition of restrictive laws on the media, and support of pro-government judicial practices. (Rasheta M & Finn R, 2018)

## **2.5. Characteristic of the investigative reporter**

These seem to be the most crucial qualities of an investigative reporter. Investigative reporters take chances to uncover news stories that the parties involved would prefer remain undiscovered because it is in the public interest. Since the investigative journalist is acting in the public interest from the beginning, this places the reporter in a position to bring about a reform or much-needed change in society. Nwabueze (2012; p. 25).

1. **Evolution and Objectivity:** Investigative journalism advanced the concept of objectivity and fairness by aligning with the rationalism of logical discourse and the scientific method of drawing conclusions from data. This fusion of rational observation with empathy helped shed light on the abuse and exploitation of public information, making it a more discussed topic for analysis.

2. **Time and Systematic Inquiry:** Investigative journalism involves detailed investigations that take time, as the dictionary defines investigation as "systematic inquiry." It often reveals public information that individuals in positions of authority have intentionally or unintentionally kept hidden. This process requires utilizing both public and private sources and materials.

3. **Scope of Investigations:** Investigative journalism researches deeply into issues such as embezzlement of public funds, abuse of power, environmental damage, health scandals, and more. It goes beyond regular news stories to analyze and report on crimes, corruption, and other critical matters.

4. **Watchdog Journalism:** Investigative journalism is commonly known as watchdog journalism, aiming to uncover violations of laws and norms and reveal information that others may want to keep concealed. The fundamental goal is to discover and present the truth, addressing dubious issues and making the findings accessible to the public.

5. **Challenges and Risks:** Investigative reporting poses challenges and risks, including endangering the reporter's life, exposing sources to danger, lack of motivation, threats to a journalist's family, risks to media outlets, and legal security concerns regarding access to information. These risks underscore the nature of investigative reporting and the dedication required to pursue such stories.

## 2.6. Forms of investigative journalism

Investigative journalists often publish detailed articles that extensively cover a specific issue or scandal. Investigative journalism can be created as:

**Documentaries:** Investigative journalists may create documentaries that provide a detailed exploration of a subject through interviews, footage, and narration.

**Books:** Some investigative journalists write books to offer a comprehensive account of their investigations and findings.

**Websites:** Many news organizations have dedicated sections on their websites for investigative journalism, where readers can access in-depth reports and analysis.

**Theses:** Certain journalists engage in academic research and write theses on investigative journalism topics, offering valuable insights and analysis.

Investigative journalism report, the document mentions various styles that have emerged in investigative journalism reporting:

**Deep Dives and Long-Form Reporting:** In-depth investigations covering a range of issues such as corporate malfeasance, government corruption, and media manipulation.

**Undercover Reporting:** Investigative journalism conducted through undercover reporting.

**Data Journalism:** Investigative journalism that utilizes data analysis to uncover insights about human behavior and society.

**Watchdog Reporting:** This style involves investigating the impact of wealthy donors on American politics and policy and others like, Collaborative Investigations and Document-Based Investigations

All of the above research works are categorized as thesis type of investigative journalism creator the first three of them utilizes data analysis to uncover the state of investigative journalism from the characteristics and expected investigative journalism throughput.

## **2.8 Theoretical framework: Social Responsibility Theory**

Social responsibility became a buzz word in journalism and after the 1970's is persisting the fourth states watch dog role become central to the mission of many news organizations. This ideal was enthusiastically adopted by journalists who saw in it the possibility of more challenging work, greater professional self-esteem and enhanced status in public life. Julianne Schultz (1998 p.21).

In addition to this Social responsibility theory about media responsibility, freedom of expression, and media functions emphasize the importance of the media in promoting the public interest and serving the needs of society. These theories argue that the media have a responsibility to provide accurate, balanced, and fair information to the public, and to act as a watchdog on behalf of the citizens.

At the same time, these theories recognize the importance of freedom of expression and the press, and advocate for a diverse and pluralistic media landscape that allows for a wide range of viewpoints and perspectives. They also emphasize the role of the media in facilitating public debate and discussion, and in holding those in power accountable.

Overall, social responsibility theories about media responsibility, freedom of expression, and media functions seek to balance the need for a free and independent media with the need for responsible and ethical journalism that serves the public interest. Therefore using in this context to ascertain, examine, and assess the ways in which investigative journalism's social responsibility is being utilized at EBC and ESAT. "Golgul" on ESAT and "Aynachen" on EBC are examples of house.



# CHAPTER THREE

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

The study's methodology is briefly covered here; its main elements are the samples, the procedures and techniques used for sampling, the unit of analysis, and the sample's justification. The study looked in to the practice of EBC and ESAT in facing challenges and threats as well as taking advantage of opportunities in broadcasting their investigative programs entitled "Aynachen" and "Golgule".

### 3.2. Research design

Descriptive research is directed at making careful clarifications and detailed records of an occurrence of interest. These explanations are more trustworthy than haphazard observations made by inexperienced individuals since they must be grounded in the scientific method (i.e., reproducible, exact, etc.) (Anol Bhattacharjee, 2012).

This research was designed using descriptive research method and this study under the EBC "Aynachen" and ESAT "Golgule". Programs is hoped to have offered a detailed and in-depth understanding of the programs. Collecting comprehensive program information was helpful. Additionally, it provided an accurate and clear view of ESAT and EBC.

Under this research descriptive research design is employed which makes the result be possible to evaluate both EBC "Aynachen" and ESAT "Golgule" programs based on the investigative journalism characteristics. Through descriptive design it is possible to evaluate programs with investigative journalisms standards like; treating both side source and information on the cases equally that is fairness, creating a condition in which both parties are in the correct proportion that is balancing, under the programs both parties has to be treating disputants equally that is impartiality, for both parties as long as they provide legal documents and information it has to be acceptable that is credibility and there must be a conditions where for every disputes evidence have to be availed that is transparency.

### **3.3. Research approaches**

To identify overall investigative tendencies, the study employed mixed research approach that included quantitative and qualitative research techniques.

In this research document quantitative research refers to the systematic empirical investigation of social cases like corruption, religion, abuse, and so on via statistical, mathematical or numerical data. The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ mathematical models that is shown in the sample and sampling techniques, theories and/or hypothesis pertaining to justification on the comparison.

In qualitative research, the research is conducted in the popular venue of social stakeholders and this helps to understand peoples 'motivations, attitudes and behavior' towards the cases and effects to the country. Qualitative research was implemented for the advantages for examining words and ideas rather than counting numbers. This method is also used to understand and explain social sensations in their natural setting. According to (George, 1959) qualitative analysis of media content is important for content analysis. Qualitative approaches are more concerned with developing data can be interpreted for theoretical significance.

In this way, the real qualitative content analysis of the selected investigation program was determined to be practically qualitative. It is assumed that the investigation programs "Ayinachen" on EBC and "Golgule" on ESAT face related challenges and threats; hence, the analysis was segmented based on the frequency of the challenges and threats. With the qualitative technique, intentionality and its effects were given more consideration (Budd et al., 1967).

As a result, in the face of the qualitative technique accepted primarily nested within the quantitative method, this study assigned it less weight to quantitative Concurrent embedding strategies of mixed techniques of data collection, as defined by Creswell (2009), involve using one phase of data collection where two approaches integrate information and compare one data source with the other; this was usually done in a discussion part. The tools used in this investigation were chosen. Both a questionnaire and a thorough interview were used.

### 3.4. Sample and Sampling techniques

Availability sampling is one of the techniques employed in this study since it is frequently used in qualitative research to identify and select cases with a wealth of information in order to make the best use of the limited resources available (Patton, 2002; Walliman, 2006). This entails locating and picking people or groups of people who have particular expertise or experience with a topic of interest (Cresswell, 2009; Plano & Clark, 2011).

Two television channels EBC and ESAT are selected for this comparative study of practice of investigative journalism. On these Media, "Ayinachen" on EBC and "Golgul" on ESAT programs address different issues. For this study the researcher has used Non-probability sampling technique to select participants.

The researcher used qualitative method. Therefore for qualitative method, the researcher used systematic sampling technique. Frequently, the samples data were taken from EBC and ESAT website archive and the media archive. The programs were broadcasted once in a week on ESAT while once in two weeks on EBC. It is assumed that each of the investigative cases take four weeks for EBC, since most of the time there are two side stories.

With the above frequency, the media beams  $365/26 = 14$  programs annually. Within the three years under the study period, EBC has broadcasted all the programs as per the regular schedule without any incidents of interruption. So for the total number of investigative programs broadcasted with in the three years will be  $3 * 14 = 42$  programs. On this study, therefore the researcher has taken 20% of total from 2021-2023, these three years broadcasted investigative programs. To minimize sampling error and get enough representative samples, a sample must be equal or more than 20% of the total (Riffe, et al. 2005).

Sample frame = 42 programs on EBC media house

Sample size = Sample frame \* 20%

=  $42 \text{ programs} * 20\%$

$\approx 9$  total sample programs

“Systematic sampling involves selecting every  $n$ th unit from a sampling frame. The particular number ( $n$ ) is determined by dividing the sampled frame size by the sample size”. Systematic random sampling is employed since the numbers of programs broadcasted on the TV channels on the specified period of time are not equals. Riffe, et al.(2005, p.108).

$$n = \text{Sample frame} / \text{sample size} (42\text{days} / 9\text{days}) \quad n \approx 5^{\text{th}}$$

The topics of the selected TV programs on EBC’s "Aynachen" program are "wili afirashochu" «The contract breakers», "yetafene ewineti" « Suppressed truth», "ye40/60 menoriya betochi k’ireta" «40/60 housing complaints», "mikiniyati diridariwochu" «Reason providers, " yetet’elefewe madaberiya"« the hijacked fertilizer», " yetet’emu" «the thirsty»," yalitemeremere hasabe" «the unexamined account», "yemenigedi yalehi" « how we find a way» and "mane yifitahewe?"«who solves».

In the case of ESAT each of the investigative cases of "Golgul" program takes two week since most of the time there are two side stories. Hence the total number of programs that could be scheduled to be aired on ESAT would be each year would become  $365/14 = 26$  programs, provide the media airs all its programs without sudden interruptions to its schedule. As per this calculation, the total number of programs broadcasted by ESAT for three years will become  $3*26=78$  programs. On this study I will take 20% of total these three years broadcasted ESAT "Golgul" programs.

Sample frame = 78 programs on each of media houses

$$\text{Sample size} = \text{Sample frame} * 20\%$$

$$= 78 \text{ programs} * 20\%$$

$$\approx 16 \text{ total ESAT "Golgul" sample programs.}$$

In the same ways of EBC the systematic sampling frame of ESAT  $n$ th is calculated as

$$n = \text{Sample frame} / \text{sample size} (78\text{days} / 16\text{days}) \quad n \approx 5^{\text{th}} + 5$$

However, the amount of programs should be equal in order to compare the two media outlets fairly. Therefore, the researcher has reduced the ESAT programs computed on the nth add five, which is the superior method developed for this purpose. In a similar manner, nine programs are chosen from each medium.

Therefore, the specific topics of the 9 investigative programs by ESAT's "Golgul" are "ayene yebezabeti ye'imahoyi genizebi" «the desired Emahoy money», "karitawe" «The title deed», "yefana pariki gudayi" «Fana Park issue», "t'ik'uri gebeya" «Black market», "balebeten ina lijeni at'ahu" «I lost my wife and my son», "yesiminio etereti" «scarcity of cement», "mirich'a boridi yeset'ew degoma yete geba" «Where did the election subsidy end up», "police t'enik'wayi ayideleme" «The police is not a jugglor» and "yemeskidu karita" «Title deed of the mosque»

These programs are chosen using systematic random sampling. And also I carefully considered my options and conducted in-depth interviews with all of the program producers. As a result, the researcher has made an interview using purposive sampling. Interview was conducted with all producers and editors of the EBC's "Aynachen" and "Golgul" shows on ESAT. Through the participants' interview, each participating expert had the opportunity to share their thoughts. In addition to this, the researcher has utilized purposive sampling for audience questionnaire because only those who view the programs need to be included.

In most of the research work Purposive sampling is a popular approach in qualitative research. The purposive sampling technique is a type of non-probability sampling that is very effective when one needs to study a certain practice of investigative journalism purview with knowledgeable experts within. Purposeful sampling is also a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection in the comparative study of information-rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources (Patton, 2002).

Under the interview part the research will address only seven persons. I conduct interviews with two from ESAT and five from ETV this is due to the number of existing staff that concerned on the investigative journalism program in "golgul" and "Aynachin" respectively.

Under this research 120 questioner were disseminated to the audience which claim that they are only viewer of “Golgul” and “Aynachin”. Respondents for the questionnaire were selected using systematic random sampling method which helps to stratify respondents sex, educational background, age range, and different work experience. The respondents selection was made based on the characteristics of individual respondents rather than the characteristics of the source.

### **3.5. Data collection instruments**

As the purpose of the research was to evaluate and examine the investigative journalism practices of EBC on the "Aynachen" and "Aolgul" shows in ESAT the researcher has physically visited the investigative journalist offices at ESAT and EBC. Three data collection tools were employed to get adequate information on that the topic. The main tools were interview, questionnaire and content analysis about the "Ayinachen" and "Golgul" programs on EBC and the ESAT. Other studies have also served as the study's secondary tools.

#### **3.5.1. Interview**

The primary benefit of conducting in-depth interviews is that they provide excess of detailed information and allow for more precise responses on delicate subjects. W. Gaines (2008, p. 122). In-depth individual interviews were used in this study to gather data on participants’, the practice of investigative journalism as well as their responses to circumstances that oblige them to violate those principles.

Subsequently, seven important informants mostly editors, content directors, and general directors of the organizations were interviewed in-depth for this study. Purposively, these essential informants were chosen. The interview was conducted in Amharic and the recorded interview was translated to English later on.

From ESAT only two individuals were interviewed (Mr. Agonafer and Mr. Sherife). Almost all of the investigative “Golgul” programs are done by these persons. They perform all tasks starting from cases selection, information gathering up to facing director, producing and managing the

programs. And from ETV three individuals were interviewed (Mr Merkeb, Mr. Tewodros and Mr. Bereket) . Mr. Merkeb is a chief editor and Mr. Tewodros and Mr. Bereket are editors.

### **3.5.2. Questionnaire**

The third essential data required for the study were gathered through the use of questionnaires. The data questionnaire gathered from the audience. The respondents or the audiences are only viewers of the EBC "Ayinachen" and ESAT "Golgul" broadcasts. The questionnaire focuses on issues and gaps to comparing EBC and ESAT programs. Out of 120 audience questionnaires 112 were returned. The questionnaires were created using the Likert scale, which has five scales for each issue, with one representing strongly disagree and five representing strongly agree was used to produce the questionnaires.

### **3.5.3. Content Analysis**

Berelson (1952) published content analysis in communication research, which heralded recognition for the technique as a multipurpose tool for social science and media researchers. As a result, the researcher selected two Medias programs for three year from each media institutions. Nine representative programs were chosen from the ESAT website and the media EBC archives. This indicates that the researcher had a total of eighteen program stories from two media outlets.

The eighteen programs were selected based on the systematic sampling techniques that are explained on the above sample and sampling techniques sub title. When the sampling size was calculated we have got nine programs on EAST and sixteen programs on EBC. In order to evaluate two investigative programs on the standard; we have to take equal amounts of sampling size. Therefore, we will take minimum sampling size from two TV channels. The content analysis will be on eighteen programs under investigative journalism programs.

### **3.6. Method of Analysis**

According to O'Sullivan et al. (2003, p. 280), interviews are a qualitative research method that aims to elicit participant explanations on an investigative program. Interviews are a research method that can be applied to explore a wide variety of research problems and projects. Additionally, "direct access to unique forms of experience and expression often denied by other

methods" is provided through in-depth interviews. The flexibility (both the interviewer and the interviewee are free to explore and negotiate the specific topic); the directness of contact, comments, and responses; and the in-depth detail are frequently the merits of interviews (O'Sullivan et al., 2003, p.280).

In-depth interviews were used in this study to gather data and get firsthand perspectives on the difficulties and practice of investigative journalism. Respondents included media managers, producers, senior editors, and editor-in-chief. Additionally, a qualitative analysis of sample broadcast programs was conducted, with particular attention paid to certain programs' contents.

The researcher gathers and examines the content of sample programs to look at how ESAT "Golgul" and EBC "Ayinachen" programs adhere to the standards of investigative journalism. Using a systematic sample technique, the researcher examined eighteen investigative programs.

The media archive and the archives of the EBC and ESAT websites were used. The first stage of the research method involved obtaining information for a literature review, which is mostly examined in the examination of the contents of the corresponding programs. That should have made it simpler to understand what constitutes appropriate bounds for investigative journalism.

This study not dealt only qualitative but also used quantitative data. Quantitative data analysis was conducted on those data obtained through questionnaires of audience by using percentage and frequency. These data were also analyzed using SPSS version 22 tool. Those data gathered were analyzed qualitatively.



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4. DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

The first section of this chapter covered the producers' detailed interview responses and analyzing data from the media archive of EBC and ESAT websites sample programs for qualitative descriptive analyses. After this I also include the answer from the audience questioner in the data analyses.

Significant points raised in the literature review were also included in the data discussion. Therefore three stages involve the presentation, analysis and discussion of the data. The results of a thorough interview were presented and debated in relation to the method designed on first phase. The results of the sample programs chosen were presented and debated in the second phase data discussion. The researcher gives a comprehensive overview of the programs by analyzing data from the media archive of EBC and ESAT websites. Finally the audience's response to the questionnaire covered on the third phase.

#### **4.1. Discussion of Qualitative data**

The data and its analysis for the study's qualitative component were provided in the prior section. The in-depth interviews with seven informants namely producers, chief editor and the general director, the procedures and difficulties involved in investigative journalism at EBC and ESAT Medias were then used in this section.

##### **4.1.1 Details about interviewers**

Seven people were interviewed from two Ethiopian mainstream broadcast media outlets. The interviewees were specifically chosen on the basis of their administrative and professional backgrounds with regard to investigative reporting programs.

The total of professional and management roles in the investigative job category of the EBC and ESAT programs are held by men. Therefore all of the in-depth interview subjects are men. The analysis produced the following answers based on the information collected from the interview replies.

#### **4.1.1.1 ESAT Interviewees on the practice of investigative journalism**

To examine the practice of investigative journalism at ESAT, the researcher has conducted an interview with producer. The practitioners' responses on "Golgul", Amharic TV program are presented as follows.

#### **4.1.1.2 Sources of investigative journalism at ESAT**

The "Golgul" programs primary source, according to an ESAT producer Mr. Agonafre Gezahegn, concerned community or client suggestions are source of the "Golgule". It is possible to say major source is the claimants' documents. Based on the regulatory body reports of the institution where the petition was filed are the other sources. These together with the results of internal and external audits and the organizations' verification data are the sources of the programs.

The council committee's view of the organization to which the petition are presented. He affirmed that the sources are, in general, records, research, reports, and firsthand testimonies. Similarly, another producer for ESAT Mr. Sherife Yelma, said:-

*“ninety percent of the "Golgul" program's source comes from society. A journalist's observation can serve as a starting point at times. As a stark reflection from the other side, they began with various newspapers and social media platforms. In general, from the interview with producers both agreed that most starting point and sources of the programs are people who informer to “Golgul” program. ”*

Investigative journalism standards state that in order to find significant stories, sources may occasionally rely on documents, informers, and private informants. Since it's not always easy to locate information, thoroughly investigate it, and publish it, investigative journalism may require a significant time and resource commitment.

Even though the program was aired as investigative reporting, its primary focus was on public comments on current and societal topics. The answers provided by the interviewees above help us to realize that while the "Golgul" program has been airing as investigative reporting, it is still public commentary with a social issue focus rather than investigative journalism.

Mr. Agonafre stressed that the "Golgul" programs are based on the reverberations raised by the people. He said the program themes are the problems of good governance, theft, lack of performance.

Similarly, Mr. Sherife stated that

*"Programs are created depending on the input from individuals or complaints. Consequently the primary focus of the programs is good governance issues, as this is the subject of the majority of claimant complaints. These are the problems that the ESAT Golgul program mainly deals with through good governance, accountability, and transparency issues. Examples of these problems include unfair decision-making."*

#### **4.1.1.3 The major challenge of investigative journalism at ESAT**

ESAT producer in this study Mr. Sherife stated that in the first phase of investigation, finding information almost all the time is difficult. This is because while the programs are scheduled to be aired weekly, they are hosted by one person. This is huge problem related to shortage of manpower: one journalist receives complaints, the same person collects information and goes to different institutions to confirm through evidence. If concerned bodies/ institutes refuse to respond, this journalist will write a letter. It is difficult to perform all this by one person in single week.

According to Curran and Gurevitch (1991), in order to put together a strong story, investigative journalists frequently have to go through a lot of data, documents, and interviews. Thus, as they noted, doing investigative programs may be a difficult and complicated process that necessitates close attention to detail and in-depth fact-checking.

As Mr. Sherife confirmed since the work load is on the single person, the programs may not be well investigated. Additionally, he noted the problem is not only manpower but also there is a professional and skill gap among producers of investigative programs in the areas of data gathering, verification, integration, and analysis. That may create inaccurate investigation and lead unbalance in the programs.

However, that the producer Mr. Sherife said, on good side, on ESAT 'Golgul' program producer has the right to take care of certain matters of necessity. What matters most is how vast the case is and how many people have concerns on it.

Producer Mr. Sherife supplementary:-

*"Most ESAT 'Golgule' programs are not provided complete. The key Couse is not getting full information from ceasefire stakeholders. Which is due to many of concerned institutions are not willing to give information."*

This idea strengthened by Curran and Gurevitch (1991), which finding reliable sources and information for investigative journalism can be the most challenging. As sherife expressed his ideas, this challenge many times faced ESAT "Golgul" programs.

Additionally Mr. Sherife mentioned the same danger situations; some will try to use money to trick journalists. Nick Stevenson discusses the challenges of investigative journalism with regard to moral difficulties, evidence, intervention, and analytical skills in his book Understanding Media and Society.

When I evaluate, Sherife idea's, according to Stevenson, it is critical to responsible journalism and is necessary for keeping the media's integrity. They also ensure that the media serves the public interest and upholds ethical norms. However, Sherife admitted that occasionally, some people are required to deceive journalists on multiple occasions.

Similarly, Agonafr explained that about the challenge he pointed out institutions were not willing to make an investigation.

*"Investigative programs in Ethiopia lack support from key institutions such as the Office of the Federal Auditor General. Without their assistance, other democratic institutions in the country are not willing to participate in media investigations, which hinder efforts to uncover corruption and misuse of power. ESAT, a media organization, faces challenges in obtaining detailed information and assistance from law enforcement and judicial bodies. ESAT frequently requests detailed information and assistance from police, courts, and prosecutor organizations, but they show no desire in doing so."*

From this respondent it can be said this time in country sides doing of investigative programs are very challenge full. Similarly, the general manager of ESAT put also in Ethiopia all things are

corrupted, most individuals to give service with paying unfair money or many individuals do the job through corruption. Due to this and other reasons selecting investigative areas are difficult. By other side there is no commitment from the journalists' side to accept a hard investigation effort. There are insufficient abilities.

However, according to Agonafre, the institutions' failure to deliver information is not only a challenge. In addition to this; government laws, government procedures, and the refusal of officials to give information are all external challenge to the programs. Thus, he agreed that getting information in Ethiopia is a difficult task overall.

When Mr. Agonafre explain the reason of the above mentioned problems,

*“Many leaders misunderstand that the purpose of investigations is to discover material that would benefit the people and the country; they regard them as political assaults.”*

Agonafre said therefore lawbreakers might also reject the profession and threaten or convince the journalist that they would kill the journalist in an effort to put pressure on investigator to contact the family.

Agonafre said

*“For instance, in practice, no one will respond if a journalist asks for a head of the job with identification in the council or anyplace else. Even if the journalist has the right to obtain any information and the head of the job has an obligation to give information. Authorities decline to inquire, even though we use Ombudsman to apply legal enforcement it is challenging. In general right to obtain information on the law is also very low. Even if the system is not in place”*

Agonafre recalled his personal experience, the criminals said to his family *“we would give him a year's wage and leave him alone.”* When Agonafre disagreed with their idea even if the program is done, they claim and asked for a court order to do so, because the legal process takes time, so the investigation wasn't broadcast for a while.

Nick Stevenson in *Understanding Media and Society* (2002) addresses that Investigative journalists often face resistance and pushback from those who seek to suppress the truth, making persuasion a crucial skill in their work.

Other external challenges explained by Agonafer are after the investigative report is broadcast and the criminals exposed, police and prosecutor did not appeal to the court, and not punished. So that the criminals continue on their action since there is no accountability.

The issue of adhering to legal regulations and appropriately carrying out editorial policies also exists. An individual working should be honest and persistent to the law and audience. Maintaining secrecy is essential in the cases of investigation. However, information may not be concealed if the camera man's personality is not kept as secret. On the other hand, there are other tricks done by for instance, if a manager makes deals with criminals, the program will not be successful whatever the producer stands up to the public.

In addition to these Agonafre said establishing a structure and having the funds available are essentials to any of the program. Indeed research on the cases demands a significant amount of human ability and commitment. However, there is no established structure and a fund raiser to the programs. Moreover, he also convince that, to make research there are lack of human ability and commitment challenges at ESAT staff level and/ or at the level of country media sides. Even through these challenges ESAT make "Golgul" programs for the advantage of people. Producer Agonafer reflect the recent investigated program that achieved by ESAT,

*“Such as uncovering exploitation at the Addis Ababa Land and Finance Office where 450 employees were affected. Some were fired and others demoted to elevator guards. Despite submitting a directive to the Ministry of Justice, to check whether the instruction we have worked on is registered or not, we have no response has been received. The ombudsman's intervention forced a response, but without support from key institutions, exposing serious crimes of corruption is challenging. However, efforts are being made to reveal abuses by private institutions especially hospital, such as we have revealed that if a dead person is left in the fridge, they receive up to three million birr saying that there is a person who is not alive.”*

According to Agonafre they exposed smuggling groups who sell Pills that are advertised as cures for heart failure but cause death of consumers. They have saved lives in the process. However, the lack of government action hinders them from doing investigative work. Without proper support from key institutions like prosecutors and police, it's challenging to bring offenders to justice.

Producer Agonafr also claims that there are internal issues on the other hand. Everyone should be dependent on the legislation, including the management, the board, the editor, the cameraman, and the editor-in-chief. Their freedom must be exercised in rather than making pressure, and mismanaged. But they have no freedom or they have not exercised their freedom.

Agonafre expresses his believe that the media plays a crucial role in exposing such crimes, but limitations on journalists and editors can block other journalist efforts. Efforts to make different issues public knowledge and hold wrongdoers accountable are crucial for creating meaningful change. And also it needs freedom. Although the leadership of ESAT is not nominated by the government, compare to other media ESAT is an NGO, has a better chance of success. They have freedom. Questions regarding their responsibility nevertheless surround the organization. Without any doubt when properly funded and staffed, ESAT can have a big impact.

According to Negeri (2010, p. 131), regarding Ethiopia, political influence is still present in the media practices. Political challenges as significant impediments to the investigative journalism profession. He said that government tampers with media operations through a variety of means. He mentioned the government's control over media ownership, selection of members of the ruling party for positions as media managers and editors, enactment of legislation restricting the media, and endorsement of pro-government court practices as examples of its processes.

Consequently, the interviewers' reaction suggests that the "Golgule" program has been airing as investigative reporting, but it is not pure investigative program. According to St Mark (1985), to discover and then uncover information which is important and hidden. One of the major characteristics of investigative journalism is the ability to find and then unearth significant and secret information.

But as to the interviewers' reaction, ESAT "Golgul" program is commentary with a social issue focus rather than investigative journalism. That is disguised by surface descriptions, while investigative journalists look for material that is hidden with malicious purpose (St Mark, 1985)

#### **4.1.2 Interviewees answers on the practice of investigative journalism at EBC**

To study the practice of investigative journalism at EBC, I have conducted an interview with producer. The general practitioner responses on "Ayinachen" EBC TV program are presented as follows.

##### **4.1.2.1 Sources of investigative journalism at EBC**

Most interview respondents agreed that the source of "Ayinachen" EBC programs that are public institutions. Tewdros Taye producer at EBC has served four years. He says most of the investigative programs are based on public institutions. As he said *"we use research conducted by institutions such as anti-corruption and Auditor General as additional resources"*.

Similarly, according to the chief editor of EBC's "Ayinachen" investigative program, Merkeb Reda the primary sources are from state and federal auditor institutions. Apart from that, there will be suggestions based on self-observation and through reading related documents. In particular, after a program has been developed, there are petition related to it. A good frame will be made because since there is an experience. So whenever ideas come, they will be evaluated. Then the ideas will be included in the frame and the work will be done.

According to Merkeb about twenty-six "Ayinachen" programs are vented every year. When the Petition comes to their office they have seen the scope and depth of the problem and the number of victims. If the petitioners Appeal; they are to be resolved in short, or/ and can be resolved immediately or if appeals are under dispute in court, the teams will not accept the suggestion.

Merkeb said that

*"Before the source ideas can come from any direction. When an idea comes, it is first placed on a very different level. There is an idea that remains to be worked on the cases. There is an idea to work together. There is an idea that works a little better. In addition to suggestions and observations, by other side there will be input from state and federal auditor institutions. The ombudsman and anti-corruption reports are not appropriate for the "Ayinachen" initiative. There isn't much data, though, from other organizations. I attempted to review the reports, but they are not very good."*



Merkeb said, when the issues are raised it will be evaluated with EBC standard to check whether the case meet the standard or not. After that the team member will classify the jobs to be done. The standard measures the benefits of a program breach, including how many victims there are, who the sources are, and who is responsible. It is based on these professional standards and editorial policy and rules, and works within that framework. And then, if it can be shown how to bring it into the frame, then the work will be done.

Merkeb said when people face problems; they immediately bring their issues to the institute to expose their abuser. The program may not be produced if there is no person who can be responsible to the problems. EBC also has a habit like ESAT "Golgul" program's the petitioner are the main source of the "Ayinachen" program. Therefore the two Medias sources are similar on the point of information. It is possible to say both use mainly people as a source of information.

#### **4.1.2.2 Challenges of investigative journalism at EBC**

Investigative reporting has a number of difficulties, as producer Bereket Damen of Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation's "Ayinachen" program points out. He stresses that in order to conduct comprehensive investigations, it is crucial to begin with data and evidence. Bereket stated that government agencies are frequently reserved to reply or reluctant to offer information, which makes it more difficult to produce the program.

According to Bereket Security-related reasons is another cause why private organizations conceal evidence. This lack of collaboration results in inaccurate reporting and occasionally the cancelation of programs. Stevenson's (2002) indicated that the first challenge for investigative journalists is gaining access to information. As he mentions journalists often encounter obstacles when trying to obtain fundamental documents or insider data.

The other thing explained by producer Bereket is about interference on "Ayinachen" program. Senior government officials or individuals with financial muscles try to block it as soon as the program promotion airs; there are attempts to stop it by getting in touch with the top management body of the institution. The institute's management has remained silent in the face of such demand. The administration doesn't hesitate in its commitment because the producers are

presenting finished work. So, EBC representatives guarantees, accountability and frequently results in cases being rejected for lack of quality.

Bereket said, during recording time the use of big cameras result in controversy and people will not be willing to cooperate for interviews. To minimize this serious fright, now they are using large pixel cameras from far position. When they have clear recording position instantly tiny voice recorders are used at interview point. But to avoid this deregulatory conditions uses of high tech hidden camera is best way. He said without such difficulties there is no any other challenge. However, sometimes programs could be postponed due to other sudden occasional issues. Generally, any of “Ayinachen” programs never completely canceled.

Other EBC producer Tewdros stated that, not only government institutions, but also private institutions are not willing to provide information. Individuals are also reluctant to provide information which is out of fear. In addition, sometimes there is a problem with leakage of information from internal staff. Producer Tewdros said that:

*"There are facing of dangers like; withholding information or physical harm and more injury can happen. Even through these, journalists are committed to airing the program. Some individuals call and try to threaten the corporation to stop the program. But on the other hand, with solid evidence and knowledge of the cases, the program will continue without any burden. "*

According to Tewdros besides this to prevent interference and pressure, experts in the department discuss matters in advance. They carefully filter evidence and ensure the program runs independently to avoid corruption, mismanagement and other social illness. Therefore, all program members are well-informed about the program to prevent any unauthorized changes. Tewdros illustrated that:-

*"When there is an obstacle from outside to collect information, it is reported and discussed on the issues. Every on hand related information, will be adjusted to reflect the problem. Sometimes Journalist collects evidence from some institution; not through pressure or uses of legal path but also by way of negotiation. This is to owing time, national interests, and other national and social protection. Under some conditions, if they refuse to give information, the final decision is*

*the program will be broadcast by informing to the audience that 'the institution is not willing to provide information'.*

And also according to the chief editor of EBC's on "Ayinachen" program merkeb Reda;

*"The programs developments have standards in the class. Every information research in investigative report has scale where data is gathered and converted into evidence. Then this evidence is presented for production group. The professionals working in this group are the so-called small-scale producers. None of "Ayinachen" reporters work in the group. Reporters and Senior Reporters come after doing other work in another department. We believe there is no professionalism problem on "Ayinachen" program producers. "*

Curran and Gurevitch (1991) stated investigative journalists often have to examine through large amounts of data, documents, and interviews to piece together a coherent story. Therefore as Curran and Gurevitch said investigative programs need ability of producers. On making the program always requires careful attention to detail and thorough fact-checking.

Even if there is pressure, there are lines drawn through which pressures can be taken over. Before the issues are selected as to be one of "Ayinachen" program, there are requirements to meet. The chief editor often details how a complaint is filed the day after a program is aired. The investigation will not end in one-day program there are chances to be continuous that is based on the appeals. After the complaint, a meeting is held. At that time they see how they follow the operational process from research to production and works with reference to policy and regulations.

People are unwilling to speak at the time reporters are in need of information. If everyone is willing to give information, it is good for nation building. Given the current situation, proactive diagnostic programs that extend to solutions are very delicately crafted, but it's not satisfying. Investigative programs require consistency even if it is done by not just one institution but many institutions. It should have width and be non-stop.

EBC Editor in Chief Merkeb said "Ayinachen" program investigate and protect the rights of workers in governmental and private owned institutions. Despite all this, they raise questions like

how big a change has come. How much is achieved in investigation programs? They believe that they couldn't change policy and expose big corruption to the people. It is undeniable that they have not exposed people who do destructive activities on the country. There are unexposed corruptions mismanagements at district, zone to region and universities.

According to Merkeb the department is headed by the editor-in-chief and is accountable to the chief executive. It still requires a lot of manpower to carry out large operations. Investigative stories should be widely reported on EBC and other media. There should be more professionals to do large, quality and influential investigative programs. But the main issue is the commitment of the government to do a consistent job.

Editor in chief Merkeb expressed about the government commitment.

*"The government is orally saying they want investigative programs, but they are not committed to their word. It is not enough to just speak in Parliament. Law maker must amend the law to; protect the journalist, put legal obligation and protection to information provider and punishes exposed criminals. In addition that police have to take responsibility for the prevention and maintenance of public order in the exposed. Law on paper must be put on the practice unless such conditions it is difficult doing best investigative reports."*

Merkeb said if the government has the commitment, if the necessary resources are provided with the help of technology, it will be suitable to work. Even if there is a gap, in knowledge and skills it can be elucidated with experience. Lastly he concluded by saying that the investigation report will help to expose thieves and bring Ethiopians to a better level, so the government should show its commitment.

From the interviewees we can conclude that on both EBC and ESAT TV channel's investigative reporters used one or more of these tools, among others, on a single story: Analysis of documents, such as court case and other legal documents, tax records, government reports, and regulatory reports. Additionally both channels used a person, publication, or knowledge of other record or document that gives timely information as a source of information. Even if the above tools, legal documents and knowledge of records are used in the investigation finding these are

too much tedious; and most of the individuals and private, public and government offices are not willing to give information.

As the study indicates on both Medias investigative journalists often have interest to examine through large amounts of data, documents, and interviews to piece together a coherent story. But there is no comfortable condition. Government has not commitment and necessary resources are not provided with the help of technology. And also there is shortage of manpower. Because of these, the journalist didn't use their capacity.

#### **4.1.3 Results of ESAT "Golgule" sample programs**

On investigative journalism balance, fairness, Impartiality, Credibility and Transparency are common investigative journalism Standards. When the researcher analyzed evaluated ESAT "Golgul" programs from side to side by selected programs the results are here.

The first program, "ayene yebezabeti ye'imahoyi genizebi" (the desired Emahoy money), focuses on a man attempting to defraud a nun's bank deposits by faking documents. The program has lacks transparency and credibility as it does not clarify how the fabricated proof was presented or who else was involved in producing the documents. There are fairness, impartiality, and balance issues.

The second program, "karitawe" (The title deed), depicts a house sale with a fake title deed certificate. This program has a lack of accountability from the seller or those responsible for the counterfeit certificate raises transparency, credibility, and balance concerns.

The third program, "yefana park gudayi" (Issues with Fana Park), discusses a park managed by a local cooperative facing land seizure. There is also lack of clarity on the association's alleged unauthorized use of the land and accountability raises transparency and credibility issues. Fairness, impartiality, and balance are also lacking in this program.

The program "tik'ur gebeya" (Black market) highlights the circulation of 40 million birr in the black market in the morning and the government's loss of 70 billion birr annually. The focus is on South Global Bank and Enat Bank, with a petitioner named Daniel Balete revealing the

secret. While ESAT attempted to balance the program, the lack of response from the banks raises transparency and credibility issues. There is also a lack of fairness, impartiality, and balance.

In "balebeten ina lijeni at'ahu" (I lost my wife and my son), the story revolves around a mother who died during childbirth due to alleged medical error. The widower initiates a court case, but the experts responsible for the error are reported to have left the country for further studies. The hospital did not respond adequately, citing a letter as the reason. The lack of information leads to credibility problems, as well as transparency and fairness issues. There is a lack of impartiality and balance in this program.

The program "yesiminito etereti" (Scarcity of cement) addresses the shortage of cement in Ethiopia and questions why cement factories fail to produce enough. When cement distributor associations and the Ethiopian Construction Industry Association submitted a petition, the program did not include responses from cement producers or government officials. This lack of balance affects credibility and raises transparency issues. Fairness, impartiality, and balance are also lacking in this program.

"mirich'a boridi yeset'ew degoma yetgeba? " (Where did the election board subsidy end up?), the focus is on an individual exploiting a political party. Members of the party discuss how the party's chairman allegedly took all the money received from the election board. The chairman presents his own perspective on the matter. The program strives to maintain balance by allowing both the accusers and the accused to respond, indicating a level of fairness and impartiality. This balanced approach enhances credibility and transparency within the program.

The program "police t'enik'wayi ayideleme" (The police is not a juggler) delves into the disappearance of a government vehicle near Hawassa City Central Hotel, driven by the Police Commission. The Commissioner of Disappearance alleges that the theft was intentional and coordinated with the police. The Southern People's Regional Police's response that "the police are not magicians" raises questions about the investigation's thoroughness. While the program attempts to present a balanced view, it fails to definitively identify the culprit, leading to credibility issues. Lack of information also hampers fairness and impartiality in this case.

In "yemeskidu karita" (Title deed of the mosque), the program explores a dispute over land ownership in Addis Ketema sub-city wereda 10 area. Local residents claim they were granted land to build a mosque, but the Ethiopian Holy Qur'an Association's manager initiated construction, allegedly seizing the land. Despite complaints from locals, government documents, including a letter, suggest the association manager has control over the land. The lack of response from relevant parties and individuals raises transparency and credibility concerns. The program lacks fairness, impartiality, and balance due to insufficient information and unresolved issues.

#### **4.1.4 Selected sample of EBC "Ayinachen" programs**

On investigative journalism balance, fairness, Impartiality, Credibility and Transparency are common investigative journalism Standards. When the researcher assessed EBC "Ayinachen" programs from side to side by selected programs the results are here.

"Yetafene Ewinet" (Suppressed Truth) focuses on 223 farmers whose land was taken from Giner town, East Bale zone, Oromia region. The farmers blamed the city administration for not carrying out a court order, and the city administration has been asked to respond. The program is credible, balanced, fair, and the journalist was fair and impartial.

"Ye40/60 Menoriya Betochi K'ireta" (Complaints of Owners of 40/60 Housing Scheme) focuses on 40/60 shared housing units. It highlights how people are forced to walk up to the fifteenth floor due to the lack of elevator access and how this affects the sick and weak. The relevant government body says that the lift was not installed due to a lack of budget. However, the program does not definitively identify who is responsible for the problem, leading to credibility issues. There is a lack of transparency, fairness, impartiality, and balance.

"Mikiniyati Diridariwochu" (Flooding of Lame Excuses) is made after the Ethiopian Construction Authority said that the constructions of Dredawa University are delayed. It shows that five years have passed and the constructions are still not completed. The university has replied to the quest, and the program has tried to be transparent and balanced. There is credibility, fairness, impartiality because all stakeholders have put forth their answers, and the producer has given equal chance to all.

"Yetet'elefewe Madaberiya" (The Hijacked Fertilizer) discusses a budget crisis in Soro district, Hadia Zone of Central Ethiopia region, due to a reduction in fertilizer debt from the budget. This led to failure in paying salaries to government employees. While the district blames Omo Stock Association for using soil fertilizer debt, Omo Stock Association also gives limited answers in a phone conversation. Although an attempt has been made to balance the program by contacting the responsible party, it has transparency and credibility problems. There is no fairness, impartiality, and balance.

"Yetet'emu" (The Thirsty) addresses the water scarcity issue in the South Region, Silte Zone, Sankura District, and Halaba Zone, Waradiju District. The program highlights that over 100,000 residents have to travel long distances to fetch water for themselves and their livestock. When questioned about the lack of proper government intervention, officials responded. The program is transparent, balanced, credible, fair, impartial, and maintains a sense of balance.

"Yalitemeremere Hisabe" (The Unaudited Financial Account) sheds light on the embezzlement of funds in Tarcha district of Dawuro Zone in the South West People's Region. It is reported that the misappropriation was carried out by previous authorities, leading to a budget deficit for government employees in the district. However, the absence of the suspected perpetrators raises concerns about balance. The program lacks transparency and credibility, as well as fairness, impartiality, and balance.

"Yemenigedi Yalehi" (The Search for a Pathway) focuses on a petition against the construction of a house at the exit entrance of Addis Ababa Jamo area. The identity of the house builder remains unknown, and there has been no communication from them. Government bodies have acknowledged their fault in response to the petition. The program is transparent, credible, fair, impartial, and balanced.

"Man Yifitawe?" (Who Should Solve It?) Highlights the situation in Lafto sub-city district one, where 41 associations have been operating for 15 years but were asked to vacate their workplace unconditionally. The Land Development Office responded by holding the organization of unions responsible, and the organization also holds the office accountable. The program strives for



balance by engaging with relevant bodies. It is transparent, credible, fair, impartial, and balanced.

"Wool Afirashochu" (The Contract Breakers) delves into Jigjiga University's construction projects worth 1.8 billion birr that remain unfinished for several years. The university attributes the termination of contracts to poor contractor performance, while contractors cite rising prices and resource shortages. The reporter's fair questioning of both the university and contractors ensures all stakeholders have an equal chance to present their perspectives. As a result, the program is impartial and credible.

#### **4.1.3.1 Overview of Sample Programs**

The primary source for both the "Golgule" and "Ayinachen" programs is the petitioner. For example, out of the nine programs in the ESAT sample that I took, seven programs are primary sources. Six programs out of nine, are based on the petitioner on EBC "Ayinachen" program. Several people expressed their concerns and particularly pointed the finger at criminals in all of the programs.

According to the researcher's findings, neither of the media journalists asked any serious questions of any of the complainants. The programs gave little assurance to journalist that they would weed out false complaints. Especially on the ESAT, the program sounds hurried and superficial. ESAT journalists often respond to questions about balance with ESAT "Golgule" programs by saying that *«the leaders of institutions and individuals indicate they are not willing»*. But a journalist cannot say someone is not willing to give information simply depending on telephone conversations or only sending the letter.

Based on Ethiopia's current broadcast legislation, any media organization seeking information must submit a written letter to the relevant authority in accordance with Article 14 of the Proclamation on the Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information 590/2000. It may take the concerned body up to 30 working days to respond to a request for information from the media. It is necessary to confirm the date and also mention on the program how many days expect a response.

Many of the programs' objectivity, fairness, and balance are questioned for the reasons listed above. Obviously, credibility may be lost as a result of appearance and demeanor of the programs and information, and the manner in which the defender respond. Establishing credibility is essential to gaining the audience's trust. Stevenson makes the point that developing trust with the audience requires credibility building. And Krüger, 2004 .

« *Professional journalists need to have credibility is work. If the press has no credibility, it makes no contribution to democracy. Credibility is the lifeblood of profession as journalists. Without it, journalists are nothing. Without it, not one person will believe a single word we write*».

## 4.2 Quantitative Data Presentation

Interpretation and Conversation of the audience demographic profile of the sample is provided in this part, together with the distribution of age, gender, work experience, and educational attainment. The respondent are only people who claim that they watch the ESAT "Golgul" and EBC "Aynachen" broadcasts.

### 4.2.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

**Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

N-112

No	Item	Frequency	Percent %		
	Gender	Male	74	66.1	112
		Female	38	33.9	
	Age	20-30	12	10.7	112
		31-40	38	33.9	
		41-50	32	28.6	

		51-60	30	26.8	
	Work experience	1-3	8	7.1	112
		4-6	12	10.7	
		7-10	25	22.3	
		More than 10 yr	67	59.8	
	Educational level	Diploma	32	28.6	112
		BA/BSc Degree	50	44.6	
		Master's Degree	30	26.8	
		PhD	--	--	

The majority of respondents (33.9%) were between the ages of 31 and 40. Those who were between the ages of 41 and 50 were 28.6%. Lastly those (26.8%) respondents aged between 51 years to 60 and 10.7% respondents were between the ages 20 and 30. Then the younger individuals did not witness these "Ayinachen" and "Golgul" programs when I distributed the questioners, I did not give it to them. Most of the people who have responded are older than 31. Additionally, it demonstrates how mature the audiences are watching these two programs.

Out of the total responders, 74 (66.1%) were male and 38 (33.9 %) were female. Further information about the respondents revealed that 8 (7.1%) of them had between one and three years of job experience. Twelve (10.7%) responders had four to six years of experience. Twenty-five (22.3%) of the respondents have also worked for seven to ten years. Conversely, 67 (59.8%) of the respondents had worked for ten years or more. In addition to these, when it comes to the respondents' educational background, 32 (28.6%) had a diploma, while the majority of 50 (44.6%) had completed a bachelor's degree. Thirty people, or 26.8% of the sample, had master's

degrees. Thus, All the data suggest that the EBC and ESAT "Ayinachen" and "Golgul" programs are viewed by men and educated individuals, respectively.

#### 4.2.2. Statistical Description of audience

This section focuses on responses to information regarding the issues and gaps in the ESAT "Golgul" and EBC "Ayinachen" programs. Respondents indicated their level of agreement using the following scales "strongly agreed," "agree," "neutral" or "disagreed" and "strongly disagreed". The statistical program for social sciences, version 22, was used to categorize, arrange, and evaluate the information gathered from the respondents using questionnaires (SPSS v. 22). Consequently, the analysis's particulars are provided below.

**Table 2: About the Issues of EBC "Ayinachen" programs.**

N-112

No	Item	Respondents						Mean
			S.A	A	N	D	SD	
1	I feel that Most the EBC "Ayinachen" programs emphasis on Corruption. (public resources for personal gain.)	F	37	50	8	15	2	3.9375
		%	33	44.6	7.1	13.4	1.7	3.510714
2	Majority of EBC "Ayinachen" programs are focused on Religious Issues.	F	6	1	14	63	28	2.053571
		%	5	0.8	12.5	56.3	25	1.815179

3	Maximum EBC "Ayinachen " programs focused on Good Governance.(decisions made and implemented in a fair and transparent manner.)	F	29	68	1	7	7	3.9375
		%	25.9	60.7	0.9	6.2	6.2	3.514286
4	Furthermost the EBC "Ayinachen" stress on Infrastructure.	F	2	60	28	17	5	3.330357
		%	1.8	53.6	25	15.2	4.5	2.975893
5	Most the EBC "Ayinachen" program emphasis on Abuse of power.(misuse the authority such as violating human rights)	F	1	72	13	7	19	3.258929
		%	0.9	64.3	11.6	6.25	17	2.910714
6	EBC's "Ayinachen" program include the majority of population issues.	F	1	64	27	18	2	3.392857
		%	0.9	53.1	24.1	16.1	1.8	2.885714

According to 87 (77.7%) of the respondents, as shown in Item 1 of Table 2, EBC "Ayinachen" programs were focused on corruption. Only 17 (15.2%) of the participants agreed that investigative programs had not prior to real life on corruption. Item 1 of Table 2 demonstrates (Mean= 3.93). The respondent response scores a mean of 4, which was considered to be in agreement. This suggests that "Ayinachen" programs emphasis on Corruption.

7 (6.25%) of the respondents indicated, in item 2 of table 2, that "Ayinachen" programs were focused on religious matters. Ninety-one (81.25%) people disagree with "Ayinachen" programs that address religious concerns in relation to this table's item 2. Implementing religious problems in the EBC investigative program (mean = 2.03). This means responses of respondents inclined towards disagree. Which were religious topics is not the main focus of EBC "Ayinachen" programs.

According to responses to item 3 in table 2, 97 respondents, or 86.6%, stated that the Maximum EBC "Ayinachen" programs were centered on good governance. On the other hand, 14 respondents, or 12.5%, said that there were Maximum EBC "Ayinachen" stories that weren't centered on good governance. The EBC "Ayinachen" investigation programs, item -3, have a mean score of (3.93) . The average response scores of the participants were in the vicinity of 4, signifying agreement. According to the data, the theme of Maximum EBC "Ayinachen" Stories was good governance.

Item-4 of table-4 illustrates that 62 (55.4%) of the respondents agreed that most the EBC "Ayinachen" stress on infrastructure. Only 23(20.5%) of the respondents disagreed that the EBC "Ayinachen" investigative programs stress on Infrastructure. As shows in this table item -4 the (Mean= 3.35). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on 3, which were interpreted as neutral. As the data illustrates, there were proportional agreement and disagreement EBC "Ayinachen" stress on infrastructure.

The data presented in Table 2's Item-5 indicates that 73 (65.2%) of the participants expressed agreement with the EBC "Ayinachen" program's focus on power abuse. Nonetheless, 26 respondents (23.2%) disagreed with the idea that the EBC "Ayinachen" program, which emphasizes power abuse through investigative programming, is primarily about. According to the EBC "Ayinachen" program through the use of investigative programs, as indicated in Item 5 of Table -2 (Mean=3.25). The average response score of the participants was close to three,

signifying agreement. This data shows that EBC "Ayinachen" emphasizes power abuse with proportionate agreement and dissent.

Table 2 of item 6 shows that 65 (58%) of the participants agreed that the bulk of population issues are covered by the EBC's "Ayinachen" initiatives. Twenty (17.9%) respondents said that the majority of population issues are not covered by the EBC "Ayinachen" investigative programs. But the mean score of 3.40 is displayed in Item 6 of Table -2, with the mean scores of the respondents being close to neutral. Therefore, we are unable to comprehend or incorporate the majority of population difficulties in that investigation program.

Based on questioners' responses, the key areas of attention for the EBC's "Ayinachen" program are good governance and corruption. On the other side, the majority of coverage does not include matters of power abuse, religious difficulties, or other social issues. Investigative journalism usually focuses on exposing the truth about issues like corruption, misuse of power, and other issues that receive significant media attention. (Gurevitch and Curran ,1991).

Additionally, the vast majority of coverage The "Ayinachen" program on EBC does not address concerns related to abuse of power, problems with religion, or other social issues. According to this Negeri's (2010) description, political influence is still present in Ethiopian media practices. The government employs a variety of strategies to meddle in media affairs, such as controlling media ownership, retaining a monopoly on key information sources, circumventing media management through the appointment of ruling party members as media managers and editors, and enforcing restrictive laws and pro-government judicial practices.

**Table 3: About the Issues of ESAT "Golgul" programs.**

No	Item	Respondents						
			S.A	A	N	D	SD	Mean
1	Most the ESAT "Golgul" programs emphasis on Corruption.(public resources for personal gain.)	F	29	34	27	15	7	3.5625
		%	25.9	30.4	24.1	13.4	6.3	3.183036

2	Greatest ESAT "Golgul" programs are focused on Religious Issues.	F	4	22	3	68	15	2.392857
		%	3.6	18	2.5	60.7	13.4	2.074107
3	Maximum ESAT "Golgul" programs accent on Good Governance. (Decisions made in a fair and transparent manner.)	F	6	71	3	24	8	3.383929
		%	5.4	63.4	2.7	21.4	6.6	3.01875
4	ESAT "Golgul" program stress on Infrastructure.	F	5	61	9	28	9	3.223214
		%	4.5	54.5	8	25	8	2.879464
5	Most ESAT "Golgul" programs emphasis on Abuse of power. (Misuse authority to violating human right.)	F	17	49	20	16	10	3.419643
		%	15.2	43.8	17.9	14.3	8.9	3.057143
6	ESAT "Golgul" program include the majority of population issues.	F	21	35	21	21	0	3.125
		%	18.8	31.3	18.7	18.7	0	2.791964

As can be seen in Item 1 of Table 3, 63 (56.25%) of the respondents said that the subject of ESAT "Golgul" programs was corruption. Merely 22 participants or 19.64 % agreed that investigative shows had not previously focused on corruption in real life. Table 1's item 1 illustrates that (Mean= 3.56). The average response score of the responders was close to 4, which was regarded as an agreement. This claim implies that the focus of ESAT "Golgul" programs is corruption.

26 (23.21%) of the respondents showed in item 2 of table 3 that ESAT "Golgul" programs were attentive on religious matters. Eighty-three (74.1%) people disagree with " ESAT "Golgul"



programs that address religious concerns in relation to this table's item 2. Implementing religious problems in the ESAT "Golgul" programs (mean = 2.39). This means responses of respondents were laid that near to disagree. Which were religious topics is not the main emphasis of ESAT "Golgul" programs.

According to responses to item 3 in table 3, 77 respondents, or 68.75%, stated that the Maximum ESAT "Golgul" programs were centered on good governance. On the other hand, 32 respondents, or 28.57%, said that there were Maximum ESAT "Golgul" programs stories that weren't centered on good governance. The ESAT "Golgul" programs, item -3, have a mean score of (3.38%) in this table. The average response scores of the participants were in the vicinity of 3, signifying agreement. According to the data, the theme ESAT "Golgul" programs stories proportional agreement and disagreement on the answer of respondent.

Item-4 of table-3 demonstrates that 66 (58.9%) of the respondents agreed that most the ESAT "Golgul" programs stress on infrastructure. Only 37(33%) of the respondents disagreed that the ESAT "Golgul" programs stress on Infrastructure. As shows in this table item -4 the (Mean= 3.2). The mean scores of responses of respondents were close to 3, which were interpreted as neutral. As the data illustrates, there were proportional agreement and disagreement ESAT "Golgul" programs stress on infrastructure.

The data presented in Table 3's Item-5 indicates that 66 (58.9%) of the participants expressed agreement with the ESAT "Golgul" program's focus on power abuse. Nonetheless, 26 respondents (23.2%) disagreed with the idea that the ESAT "Golgul" programs, which emphasizes power abuse through investigative programming, is primarily about. According to the ESAT "Golgul" programs through the use of investigative programs, as indicated in Item 5 of Table -5 (Mean=3.4). The average response score of the participants was close to three, signifying agreement. This data shows that ESAT "Golgul" programs emphasize power abuse with proportionate agreement and disagreement.

Table 3 of item 6 shows that 56 (50%) of the participants agreed that population issues are covered by the ESAT "Golgul" initiatives. Twenty one (18.8%) respondents said that the majority of population issues are not covered by the ESAT "Golgul" programs. But the mean score of 3.12 is displayed in Item 6 of Table -5, with the mean scores of the respondents being

close to neutral. Therefore, we are unable to comprehend or incorporate the majority of population difficulties in that investigation program.

The main topics of both ESAT's "Golgul" and EBC's "Ayinachen" programs, according to audience questioners' response, were corruption. The audience response did, however, highlight the differences in the coverage of good governance in the ESAT's "Golgul" program and the EBC's "Ayinachen" program. The "Golgul" initiatives of ESAT are not based on good governance. On the other hand, the EBC "Ayinachen" programs place a strong emphasis on good governance.

In general the majority of coverage of the ESAT "Golgul" and EBC "Ayinachen" programs do not address concerns of power abuse, religious challenges, or other social issues. But the goal of investigative journalism is typically to reveal the truth about topics that garner a lot of media interest, such as power abuse, corruption, and other difficulties. (Curran and Gurevitch, 1991).

**Table 4: The gap while looking at the EBC "Ayinachen" investigative programs**

No	Item	Respondents						
			S.A	A	N	D	SD	Mean
1	EBC "Ayinachen" programs are unbalanced.	F	3	39	21	44	5	2.919643
		%	2.7	34.8	18.8	39.3	4.5	2.608929
2	EBC "Ayinachen" programs have Credibility problem.	F	16	14	12	56	14	2.660714
		%	14.3	12.5	10.7	50	12.5	2.375893
3	EBC "Ayinachen" programs are not properly identifying the responsible bodies.	F	9	39	29	35	--	3.196429
		%	8	34.9	25.9	31.3	--	2.85625
4	EBC "Ayinachen"	F	8	45	31	28	--	3.294643

	programs are not adequately researched.	%	7.14	40.2	27.7	25		2.942857
5	EBC's "Ayinachen" programs are important.	F	65	42	7	--	--	4.589286
		%	58	37.5	6.25	--	--	4.095982

As table-4 of item-1 indicates 42 (37.5%) of the audience agree that EBC "Ayinachen" programs are unbalanced. 49 or 43.75% of the respondents disagreed that the programs are unbalanced. As shows in this table -6 Item -1 that unbalanced (Mean= 2.9). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on neutral. Therefore, we are unable to comprehend or incorporate the majority of investigation programs are balanced.

Item-2 of table-4 indicates that 30(26.9%) of the respondents demonstrated that EBC "Ayinachen" programs have credibility problem. Seventy or 62% of the audience did not agree that EBC "Ayinachen" programs have credibility problem. As indications in this table -6 Item -2 that EBC "Ayinachen" programs credibility problem (Mean= 2.6). This sign mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on three. Which were we can interpreted as neutral. Therefore, we are unable to understand or include that "Ayinachen" programs have or have not credibility.

As table-4 of item-3 shows 48 (42.9%) of the respondents stated EBC "Ayinachen" programs are not properly identify the responsible party. The audience 35 or 31.25% disagreed that EBC "Ayinachen" programs are not properly identified. As shows in this table Item -3 the Mean is (3.2). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on neutral. Therefore, we are unable to realize or include the majority of investigation programs are not properly identify the responsible part.

Item-4 of table-4 shows that 53(47.32%) of the audience demonstrated that agree EBC "Ayinachen" programs are not adequately researched. Twenty eight (25%) of the respondents disagreed EBC "Ayinachen" programs are not adequately researched. That as shows in table -6 Item -4 that EBC "Ayinachen" programs are adequately researched (Mean= 3.29). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on three. This means the result of the mean is

neutral. Then, we are unable to realize or contain the majority of investigation programs are not EBC "Aynachen" programs adequately researched.

From above table-4 of item-5 the result exposed about 107(95.5%) of the respondents agreed of EBC's "Aynachen" programs are important. And any audiences are not disagreed about the important programs. As indications in this table Item 4 that (Mean= 4.6). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on five. Which were interpreted as majority of audiences EBC's "Aynachen" programs are important.

Concerning this, (Coronel 2010, p. 201) Most of the time, investigative reporters uncover wrongdoing by individuals and institutions. The good that public officials or private companies do is often publicized; a whole army of public relations people makes sure this is so. It's the wrong that powerful groups and individuals do that is kept away from the public. This is why investigative reporting often involves digging up what is secret or hidden.

There for investigative programs need adequate research and properly identify the responsible bodies. At this point the program must be balanced and credible. But in general according to audience response EBC's "Aynachen" programs are not balanced, credible, not properly identified responsible bodies and also not adequately researched. But their response is majority of audiences EBC's "Aynachen" programs are important.

**Table 5: The gap while looking at the ESAT "Golgul" investigative programs**

No	Item	Respondents						
			S.A	A	N	D	SD	Mean
1	ESAT "Golgul" programs are unbalanced.	F	9	63	19	21	---	3.535714
		%	8	56.25	16.96	18.75	---	3.155179
2	ESAT "Golgul" programs have Credibility problem.	F	7	9	35	49	14	2.571429
		%	6.25	8	31.25	43.75	12.5	2.294643
3	ESAT "Golgul"	F	8	21	35	49	---	2.919643

	programs are not properly identifying the responsible bodies.	%	7.14	18.8	31.3	43.8	---	2.610714
4	ESAT "Golgul" programs are not adequately researched.	F	7	24	27	45	9	2.776786
		%	6.25	21.4	24.1	40.8	8	2.488839
5	ESAT "Golgul" programs are important.	F	56	35	14	7	---	4.25
		%	50	31.3	12.5	6.25		3.796429

As table-5 of item-1 indicates 72 (64.28%) of the audience agree that ESAT "Golgul" programs are unbalanced. 21 or 18.75% of the respondents disagreed that the programs are unbalanced. As shows in this table -7 Item -1 that unbalanced (Mean= 3.5). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on strongly agree. Then, majority of ESAT "Golgul" investigation programs are unbalanced.

Item-2 of table-5 shows that 16 (14.3%) of the respondents demonstrated that ESAT "Golgul" programs have credibility problem. Sixty-three or 56.25% of the audience did not agree that ESAT "Golgul" programs have credibility problem. As indications in this table -7 Item -2 that ESAT "Golgul" programs credibility problem (Mean= 2.6). This sign mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on three. Which were we can interpreted as neutral. Therefore, we are unable to understand or include that ESAT "Golgul" programs have credibility.

As table-5 of item-3 shows 29 (25.9%) of the respondents stated ESAT "Golgul" programs are not properly identify the responsible party. The audience 49 or 43.75% disagreed that ESAT "Golgul" programs are not properly identified. As shows in this table Item -3 the Mean is (2.9). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on neutral. Therefore, we are unable to understand or include the majority of investigation programs are not properly identifying the responsible bodies.

Item-4 of table-5 shows that 31 (27.7%) of the audience demonstrated that agree ESAT "Golgul" programs are not adequately researched. Fifty four (48%) of the respondents disagreed ESAT "Golgul" programs are not adequately researched. That as shows in table -7 Item -4 that ESAT "Golgul" programs are adequately researched (Mean= 2.8). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on three. This means the result of the mean is neutral. Then, we are unable to realize or contain the majority of investigation programs are not EBC "Ayinachen" programs adequately researched.

From above table-5 of item-5 the result exposed about 91(81.25%) of the respondents agreed of ESAT "Golgul" programs are important. And every audience is not disagreed about the important programs. As signs in this table Item -5 that (Mean= 4.25). The mean scores of responses of respondents were laid on four. Which were interpreted as agree that ESAT "Golgul" programs are important.

The respondent indicated that ESAT's "Golgul" programs are important but the majority of these programs are unbalanced, not credible, not identified responsible bodies and the foundation of the programs are not adequately researched.

On the other hand According to the responder, ESAT "Golgul" programs do not address concerns related to everyday life, such as transportation challenges, rising living expenses due to cause and effect, corruption in the government, and issues with private institution good governance. Furthermore, the corruption of high-ranking officials is not being exposed, and ESAT journalists have not gathered and disseminated evidence.

The respondent claimed that ESAT "Golgul" ignored money laundering, illicit commerce, and religious pressure. Politics should always take precedence above economic concerns. Notwithstanding the numerous issues, the ESAT "Golgul" initiative is essential. It should then function on its own. if the journalist and the station are both free. It is easier to create accountability and highlight gaps in infrastructure development. Making the government aware of social and economic issues is helpful. In order to garner public support and prevent the carelessness of public funds, it also helps to expose the dishonest and lawbreakers.

Despite the many problems, the respondent said that the EBC "Ayinachen" programs are significant. Its importance is undeniable if it operates independently. Accountability is made easier, unfinished infrastructure projects are recalled, neighborhood problems are brought to

light, and public monies are not wasted. It encourages cheers and cries from the public. It helps bring individuals who violate the law and are dishonest to justice.

The audiences responded to both the ESAT "Golgul" and the EBC "Aynachen" programs. The programs don't address political matters and don't hold powerful people responsible. They don't cover significant crimes involving corruption and abuses of authority enough. They don't disclose the root reasons of issues that the general public faces. They present no objectionable views about religion or the ruling administration. The government only funds a limited amount of effort. Insufficient study is presented regarding the causes and activities of the illicit business that occurs everywhere, both in public and in private. In general the majority of people agree that investigative shows like ESAT's "Golgul" and EBC's "Aynachen" are essential. Tong stressed this public interests, the public's participation in shaping public discourse suggests a different kind of connection between the public and investigative journalism. Under the new arrangement, the public actively participates in both providing investigative journalists with information and spreading investigative reports (Tong, 2011).

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The study's goal was to examine how investigative journalism is practiced at two of the nation's TV stations: the non-governmental TV station ESAT and the public-run EBC (Public Media), on the investigation programs "Ayinachen" on EBC and "Golgul" on ESAT. The investigation done on the time frame of three years (2021–2023). The following summary, conclusions, and recommendations are based on the research findings on the programs.

#### **5.1. Summary**

Based on this study the outcomes were drawn. Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation (EBC) and Ethiopian Satellite Television (ESAT) similarly faced difficulties in broadcasting investigative journalism from different areas that is starting from information gathering. Therefore both media stations have inadequate documentation for their investigative programs.

The ownership of EBC state-run (public media) and ESAT non-governmental TV stations differs, yet for both, government entities refuse to collaborate with investigative program producers at EBC and ESAT in providing information. There is no distinction between the two media. Also, the effect does not stem from Medias' ownership. The majority of interference comes from government authorities.

The government has stated verbally that it needs investigative programs. However, there is no action beyond the words. Following their investigations, the government did nothing to combat corruption and abuse of power. The government completely neglects investigative programs, which decreases journalist motivation.

When this research compares EBC with ESAT in terms of organized forms ranging from office structure to manpower, EBC was found to be more structured. Furthermore, EBC is better than ESAT since the investigative department is led by the editor-in-chief and reports to the CEO. However, major operations still require a significant amount of labor.

In ESAT, reporters are not given enough time to undertake detailed reports for investigative programs. There is a significant staffing deficit. Frequently, each weekly program is done by one journalist.



According to the study, the ESAT "Golgul" and EBC "Ayinachen" programs had mean ratings of 3.53 for focusing on gaps through an imbalanced "Golgul" mean, 2.57 for credibility, and 2.9 for accurately identifying accountable bodies. In comparison, the mean scores for the "Ayinachen" programs are imbalanced (2.9), credible (2.57), and accurately identifying accountable bodies (2.9). These show that EBC programs are more balanced than that of ESAT's. Many of ESAT's "Golgul" programs lack balance. The findings suggest that ESAT "Golgul" programs do not have the same level of credibility or appropriately identify responsible bodies.

The mean ratings of the "Golgul" and "Ayinachen" programs for effectively explored gaps are 2.77 and 3.29, respectively, indicating that both programs were not adequately researched. Furthermore, according to the research findings, the relevance of the programs is indicated by the ESAT "Golgul" and EBC "Ayinachen" ratings of 3.79 and 4.09, respectively, indicating that both programs are very significant.

In general, practicing investigative journalism presents unique obstacles for both Medias. The challenges that EBC and ESAT faced were a lack of access to information, government officials' refusal to disclose information, a lack of competent manpower, and logistics.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

The study's findings indicate that "Ayinachen" and "Golgul" programs are incapable of carrying out investigative programs. The majority of the investigative programs in the study's sample, particularly ESAT, lacked several key qualities of investigative journalism, such as impartiality, balance, fairness, credibility, and transparency.

The sample programs of "Ayinachen" on EBC and ESAT "Golgul" programs reviewed based on standards are not fully satisfactory, however "Golgul" mostly provides public commentary rather than investigative journalism. As a result, it is impossible to characterize the shows as investigative.

In reaction to the interview, the two media institutions' producers confirmed that when the media attempted to make programs such as "Ayinachen" and "Golgul," they faced pressure from government authorities. As a result, they know that their programs are not satisfactory to the audience.

According to the study's questionnaires, the mean corruption scores of ESAT "Golgul" programs are 3.56. Similarly, EBC "Ayinachen" has a mean corruption score of 3.93. These examples demonstrate that both programs place a greater emphasis on corruption. However, during the interview, the producers believe they are not dealing with major corruption issues. This suggests that they have done minor corruption issues.

The religious topics coverage on the bases of this research, the mean score of ESAT "Golgul" programs is 2.39. Similarly EBC "Ayinachen" mean scores of on religious issue is 2.0, there for both programs are not the main emphasis of spiritual issues. On these two programs the religious not have coverage.

The theme ESAT "Golgul" programs stories on good governance proportionally the audience agreement and disagreement on the answer of respondent. The mean score is 3.38. But EBC mean scores is 3.9, because of this EBC programs is better than ESAT "Golgul" by give attention to good governance.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

On the bases of the research work, the researcher recommends the following points:

- When this research effort compared EBC to ESAT in terms of organized forms ranging from office structure to manpower, EBC was found to be more structured. So, in order for ESAT to produce new successful programs, it must be structured and meet the necessary manpower requirements.
- The government's commitment to exposing thieves and bringing Ethiopians to a higher level is crucial. Establishing accountability after the program and expanding investigative programs on EBC and ESAT are important ways to demonstrate commitment.
- A significant difference can be made if the government and the media collaborate on an investigative effort. The government should not only enact laws, but also implement them in practice. Media outlets should collaborate with security agencies and anti-corruption organizations.

- Research serves as fuel for investigative journalism. It is impossible to make solid investigative programs without thorough best investigation. As a result, the media should have a strong research staff to conduct in-depth investigations and reporting.
- Providing critical resources, like technology and government readiness, can make job easier. Even if there is a gap, knowledge and abilities can improve. It would be beneficial if the public could be held accountable. As a result, this sector requires government support, Therefore, this field needs supports from government like providing grants, and networking opportunities for reporters and practitioners.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDICES A: INTERVIEW GUIDE QUESTIONS

#### INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PRODUCERS, EDITORS, AND DIRECTORS OF EBC

1. What are the major issues covered by EBC “Ayinachen” investigative program so far?
2. What are the major sources of EBC “Ayinachen” investigative program?
3. What are the major challenges to practice investigative journalism at EBC "Ayinachen" program?
4. How would you observe an editor's, senior reporters, and reporter's capacity for obtaining and analyzing evidence?
5. Do you think investigative program producers are free to choose whatever topic they want to report on? If not why?
6. How would you estimate abilities of a reporter, senior reporter, and editor identification of responsible bodies?
7. Do you believe that there is professional and skill gap in the collection, verification, integration and analysis of data among investigative program producers?
8. How difficult or easy is finding information for investigative reporting from the different sources?
9. In the process of preparing the programs and when they are distributed, how much interference is usually encountered from the government or authorized bodies?
10. Have you ever had a financial problem doing the programs? Do you think finance could become a reason for ignoring some investigative issues?
11. What ethical challenges have you and other professionals faced while doing investigative programs?



12. Please tell me if there is anything you suggest that will be a solution to the problems faced by the program in the future?

## APPENDICES B: INTERVIEW GUIDE QUESTIONS

### INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PRODUCERS, EDITORS, AND DIRECTORS OF ESAT

1. What are the major issues covered by ESAT "Golgul" investigative program so far?
2. What are the major sources of ESAT "Golgul" investigative program?
3. What are the major challenges to practice investigative journalism at ESAT "Golgul" program?
4. How would you observe an editor's, senior reporters, and reporter's capacity for obtaining and analyzing evidence?
5. Do you think investigative program producers are free to choose whatever topic they want to report on? If not why?
6. How would you estimate abilities of a reporter, senior reporter, and editor identification of responsible bodies?
7. Do you believe that there is professional and skill gap in the collection, verification, integration and analysis of data among investigative program producers?
8. How difficult or easy is finding information for investigative reporting from the different sources?
9. In the process of preparing the programs and when they are distributed, how much interference is usually encountered from the government or authorized bodies?
10. Have you ever had a financial problem doing the programs? Do you think finance could become a reason for ignoring some investigative issues?
- 11 What ethical challenges have you and other professionals faced while doing investigative programs?

12 Please tell me if there is anything you suggest that will be a solution to the problems faced by the program in the future?

**APPENDICES C:**

**Questionnaire Guide Questions for EBC "Ayinachen" and ESAT "Golgul" audience**

**Addis Ababa University**

**School of Journalism and Communication**

Greetings, respondent I am Mihret Moges. This is a survey primarily created to gather information for comparison between EBC "Ayinachen" and ESAT "Golgul" investigative programs practice. It is intended to identify the gaps and offer solutions that should be implemented in order to further grow the profession by conducting a research-based study.

It focuses on obtaining data on the performance comparison between the two media houses. As a result, I genuinely appreciate your assistance and ask for your cooperation. The information you share is confidential and will only be used for this study. Your explanation will be a valuable resource for the accomplishment of my research project. Once again, I appreciate your participation.

Here list of questionnaire developed to assess the practice of EBC "Ayinachen" and ESAT "Golgul" investigative programs.

**Personal information**

Please mark the box and fill the blank space on provided below carefully

Sex: Male       Femal

Age group

20-30       30-40        50       50-60       >60

Educational background (field of training/study): \_\_\_\_\_

Educational qualification:

Below diploma           Diploma           BA/BSc  degree  
 Master's Degree           PhD and above

Current job kind/occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Job experience in year:      (1-3)           (4  yr.           (7-10)            
 than 10yr.

**Please put (x) symbol to show your level of agreement the extent to which each of the following factors affect you're investigative reporting.**

**I.          About the Issues of EBC "Ayinachen" programs.**

No	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Most the EBC "Ayinachen" programs emphasis on Corruption.					
2	Greatest EBC "Ayinachen" programs are focused on Religious Issues.					
3	Maximum EBC "Ayinachen" programs accent on Good Governance.					
4	Furthermost the EBC					

	"Ayinachen" stress on Infrastructure.					
5	Most the EBC "Ayinachen" program emphasis on Abuse of power.					
6	EBC's "Ayinachen" program include the majority of population issues.					

**II. About the Issues of ESAT "Golgul" programs.**

<b>No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>undecided</b>	<b>disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>
1	Most the ESAT "Golgul" programs emphasis on Corruption.					
2	Greatest ESAT "Golgul" programs are focused on Religious Issues.					
3	Maximum ESAT "Golgul" programs accent on Good Governance.					
4	ESAT "Golgul" program stress on Infrastructure.					
5	Most ESAT "Golgul" programs					

	emphasis on Abuse of power.					
6	ESAT "Golgul" program include the majority of population issues.					

**III. The gap you saw while looking at the EBC "Ayinachen" investigative programs**

No	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	EBC "Ayinachen" programs are unbalanced.					
2	EBC "Ayinachen" programs have not Credibility.					
3	EBC "Ayinachen" programs are not properly identify the responsible party.					
4	EBC "Ayinachen" programs are not adequately researched.					
5	EBC's "Ayinachen" programs are important.					

**IV. The gap you saw while looking at the ESAT "Golgul" investigative programs**

No	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
----	------	----------------	-------	-----------	----------	-------------------

		agree				disagree
1	ESAT "Golgul" programs are balanced.					
2	ESAT "Golgul" programs have Credibility problem					
3	ESAT "Golgul" programs are properly identify the responsible party.					
4	ESAT "Golgul" programs are adequately researched					
5	ESAT "Golgul" programs are important.					

**V. Please write your answers to the question.**

1. What kind of issues are not covered the ESAT "Golgul" programs? -----  
 -----  
 -----

2. What kind of issues are not covered the EBC "Aynachen" programs-----  
 -----  
 -----

3. How do you describe the importance of ESAT "Golgul" programs? Why? -----  
 -----  
 -----

4. How do you describe the importance of EBC "Ayinachen" programs? Why? ----

-----  
-----

5. How do you think the next program of EBC " Ayinachen " should be improved? -----

-----  
-----

6. How do you think the ESAT's "Golgul" should be improved? -----

-----  
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