

Factors Affecting the Political News Journalists in the Sudanese Newspaper Organizations When They Are Doing Their Duties

Haliema Mohammed Sulieman Al Talib

Assistant Prof., Department of Communication and Information Technology, Imam
Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
hmsulieman@iau.edu.sa

Fouad Sheikheldin Atta Hamza

Associate Prof., Department of Arabic Language, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Factors affecting the political news journalists in the Sudanese newspaper organizations when they are doing their duties. This study is a descriptive research study designed to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning the status of the phenomena, and, whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusions from the facts discovered. questionnaire was used as a tool for this study. samples were chosen from journalists working in the Sudanese newspaper institutions, representing, an intended sample from the field study community. The descriptive method is used to describe the situation and analysis of the results: The study proved that male journalists worked in the political news sections, more than female, are working in the same sections, and the paid wages to the various categories of the journalists in the Sudanese newspaper situations, are unsuitable for the effort exerted in their working. The study shows that political Sudanese journalist is subjected to pressure when they are doing their duties.

Keywords: Factors, Journalists, Sudanese Newspapers.

Introduction

There is much to be proud of in the history of journalism and not a little to be ashamed of. As an instrument of democracy, journalism has played a critical role over the centuries in the struggle of people to free their societies from autocratic Tudor kings and communist dictators alike. It has become the most powerful product in the world and one of the most profitable. Journalists are an unusually homogeneous occupational group with similar political attitudes; but they by no means represent the population at large with their features, interests, and opinions. Journalists do not limit themselves to the mere role of mediators of information, but predominantly practice (politically) biased journalism, thereby gaining political influence.

Despite this, the conditions of journalists in Sudan were different before the outbreak of war in Sudan on April 15, 2023, journalistic work institutions were suffering from terrible economic conditions because the cost-effecting capacity of these institutions did not keep pace with digital transformation, and this, in turn, affected the low wages of journalists, the deterioration of the journalistic environment, and the failure of these newspapers to keep pace with the changes taking place in the world. Journalism, in which editors drop out of journalistic work institutions and tend to work in another field, creates electronic newspapers with weak editorial capabilities and limited economics. Some journalists have abandoned the profession. All of this prompted researchers to conduct this study aimed to find out, factors affecting the political news journalists in the Sudanese newspaper organizations when they are doing their duties.

1. Literature Review

Journalists may be affected by some factors when they are doing their duties, these include:

1. Salaries:

The low and late salaries may from the reasons that urge the journalists to transfer to other rival papers. This occurs although the 2009 Press and Printed Press Materials Act, stipulates the obligations of the publisher toward the employees in the paper that is licensed by the relevant council (Any newspaper publisher must observe rewarding terms of service for the employed journalists according to just criteria governed by 1997 labor law or any other law). From the papers issuance terms stipulated by the National Press and Publications Council are the following: (The press foundation must contract with enough experienced and competent journalists on condition that their standard of rehabilitation is not below that required for fulfilling the minimum limits stated in the journalistic work promotion regulations)⁽¹⁾.

Researchers see that; how much journalists make will depend on what media market they are in, their specific job, and how much experience they have. The other complicating factor is the economic turmoil hitting the news business. Many newspapers are in financial trouble and have been forced to lay off journalists, so at least for the next several years, salaries are likely to remain stagnant or even fall. Researchers notice reporters working at big papers in major media markets earn more than those at smaller papers in smaller markets.

In addition, economic issues further complicate journalists' activities: obscure media ownership structures and hidden interests, problems with collective contracts or the lack of any contracts, as well as poor salaries. In Sudan paper institutions, below-average salaries are used to exert control over journalists.

2. Newsroom Management:

In addition to working with other journalists in the newsroom, some editors also take on administrative duties. Increasingly, this means keeping close tabs on the news department's budget. They know that quality does not come cheap, but at the same time, they also are aware of corporate pressures to maintain profit margins, so they

1. Al- Fatih Al-Said, previous Secretary of Journalists Union, Interview, At 11A.M,

must learn to balance the demands of quality journalism against the profit motive of the publication's owner. ⁽²⁾

Effective management of workers requires constant and constructive evaluation of their work. Most organizations require a formal evaluation once a year, but feedback to reporters, editors, photographers, artists, Web designers, and the like should never be relegated to just that, it should be a continuing process. ⁽³⁾

Improperly used, performance evaluations are dangerous. They create distrust between management and staff, encouraging a sort of "climate of fear" but when they are properly used well, when they do all that, they are wonderful communication devices. It is difficult and time-consuming to write good evaluations. Supervisors and managers naturally resist that obligation ⁴.

But when evaluations are done well, they give copy editors (and reporters and designers and photographers) accurate messages about how they are doing, in management's view. That is a powerful thing for both sides in this exchange. Management can make its message clear. Staff members can learn what it will take to progress in this place and whether this is a place where they want to stay and progress. If evaluations are always viewed as critical, they will never be effective for anyone, sender or recipient. But if they are fair and honest, and viewed that way, they will make any newspaper better and a better place to work. ⁽⁵⁾

Staff members should never have to wait a year to hear that they are doing a great job or worse, that their work is not meeting the publication's standards. Good work needs to be praised right away, and this praise can be as simple as a public, passing

-
2. Ludwig, D, Mark, and Gilmore, Gene, (2005), Modern News Editing, fifth Edition, UK, Blackwell Publishing, P62.
 3. 2. Ludwig, D, Mark, and Gilmore, Gene, Op.cit, P63.
 4. Saul, Alinsky, (1965), The Professional Radical, Harper's, P39.
 5. Ibid, P39.

comment to a reporter to a more formal awarding of a “headline of the week” or “staff member of the month.”⁽⁶⁾

3. Journalism Job Difficulties:

Some of the factors influencing news coverage lie outside the event or medium itself. These are external constraints. In addition, coverage is affected by competition from other media and other newsworthy events.⁽⁷⁾

Many news stories could not be written without the help of confidential sources. Such sources help uncover information, but others try to conceal information from the public, and some of the most important exposés have been developed this way. Although Beats and official sources are efficient ways for reporters to obtain and check information, this system limits some kinds of coverage. For example, because early events in the development of a social movement fall outside this system of beats and sources, they tend to be unnoticed by the news media.⁽⁸⁾

4. Relation with Reporter and Editorial Colleagues:

Each editor has ties to the reporters in his or her division of the news organization, and these reporters expect their editor to act as an advocate for their stories. This role and the expectations associated with it have been documented in the ethnographic literature as a qualitative method aimed at learning and understanding cultural phenomena that reflect the knowledge and system of meanings guiding the life of a cultural group. It was pioneered in the field of socio-cultural anthropology but has also become a popular method in various other fields of social sciences—particularly in sociology, communication studies, and history. —that studies people, ethnic groups, and other ethnic formations, their ethnos genesis, composition, resettlement, social welfare characteristics, as well as their material and spiritual culture. It is often

6. Ludwig D. Mark, and, Gene Gilmore, Op.cit, P 64.

7. Jamieson, Hall Kathleen, and, Campbell Kohrs Karlyn, (1983), *The Interplay of Influence*; California, Wadsworth, Inc, P 28.

8. Jamieson, Hall Kathleen, and, Campbell Kohrs Karlyn, Op.cit, P29.

employed for gathering empirical data on human societies and cultures. Data collection is often done through participant observation, interviews, questionnaires, etc. Ethnography aims to describe the nature of those who are studied through writing. In the biological sciences, this type of study might be called a "field study" or a "case report", both of which are used as common synonyms for "ethnography".⁽⁹⁾ The relevance of the advocacy role is perhaps most conspicuous when it is momentarily transgressed or suspended. Editors' advocacy role becomes manifest more routinely when editors refer to their own reporters during the review phase. Editors always have the option of mentioning the reporter who is responsible for given story, but this option is exercised selectively. Reporter citations are quite commonplace when stories are evaluated favorably.⁽¹⁰⁾

In short, attributions of responsibility are asymmetrical, reporters are credited for strong stories, but they are not blamed for weaker ones. This asymmetry is one way in which editor's act as advocates on behalf of their reporter.⁽¹¹⁾

Editors also have ties to their editorial colleagues, who have somewhat different expectations. For their colleagues, editors are expected to exercise a modicum of detachment and judge stories according to universal standards. This is in part a matter of journalistic professionalism, but it also promotes solidarity relations among the various editors who must meet daily and whose divergent story preferences must repeatedly be balanced. Editors often strive to display detachment when they first take the floor. At that juncture, they can comment prospectively on their entire collection of stories. In sharp contrast to assessments of individual stories, these global assessments tend to be negative. Editor thus exhibits hard-nosed skepticism about their own reporters' stories in general, even as they work to promote this or that story. Editors who push too hard for too many stories fail to remain appropriately

9. Encyclopedia, Op.cit.

10. Clayman E Steven, and, Ann Reiner, 1998, Gate keeping in Action, Washington, DC, 192-193

11. Ibid. P193.

detached, and they may be negatively sanctioned. This prompts the director editor, sounding slightly agitated, to ask, “How many stories do you want? This tension between advocacy and detachment, rooted in editors’ competing allegiances to their reporters and their editorial colleagues, may partly account for the privileged status accorded to mildly favorable story assessments.⁽¹²⁾

5. Journalist freedom:

Freedom is considered the highest component of the set of human values throughout history, and it is necessarily one of the highest religious values, if not the highest at all, and religion is meaningless without freedom. Therefore, God left man free to choose whatever religion he wanted but left him the freedom to choose between faith and disbelief, Therefore, God left man free to choose whatever religion he wanted but left him the freedom to choose between faith and disbelief, though Islamic religion clear that through the texts of the Holy Quran. The Islamic mind is liberated and opened to the cultural and scientific experiences of others without hesitation or fear.

When it accepted the inheritances of India, the Persians, Greece, the Romans, and others, and it produced - in the third and fourth centuries AH - organized and organized sciences, knowledge, and philosophies that were founded and expanded by scholars, theologians, fundamentalists, and philosophers, and the civilized world still benefits from some of them. In the modern era, the media has become the official spokesman and defender of freedom in all fields, especially after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a historic victory for the system of human values in general and the value of freedom in particular. Journalism plays a pioneering role in defending freedoms in general and political freedom in particular. However, journalists interested in political news need procedures, mechanisms, and laws that protect their rights and lives.

12. Ibid, P193.

Perhaps the situation of political press freedoms in Sudan during the period of this study was relatively better compared to its counterparts in the region. Journalists hope that the margin of freedom will expand in political journalism and that the National Press Council will work to secure journalists from all financial, psychological, and physical aspects.

Sudan has a large share of the inheritance of human values. The Sudanese civilization of Kush provided individual citizens with religious, political, and scientific freedoms - albeit relative - which one does not find in history.

Researchers believe that freedoms in Sudan have declined due to a combination of factors represented by social, political, and religious conflict and intolerant cultures. The thought of Sudanese society influenced by post-modern values will likely prevail over the inheritance of Sudanese values so that Sudan will witness a new era that triumphs for freedoms, establishes a flexible and positive mind, enacts laws and puts in place measures to preserve the rights of political and non-political journalists, and public rights.

The year 2022 began without a central government since the coup that overthrew the government of Abdullah Hamdok. The coup ended a partnership between the military component and the Forces of Freedom and Change. The coup practically abolished the constitutional document, and the country entered a constitutional, political, and security vacuum that paved the way for several protests and demonstrations. There were no problems related to press freedoms in this period.

6. Penalties:

Sudanese journalists and newspapers may face penalties if they contravene the provisions of the Press and Printed Press Materials Act, and the regulations, made hereunder, shall be deemed to have committed an offense, and the court may, upon conviction, punish him, with the following⁽¹³⁾:

- a. Such fine, as the court may specify.

13. The Press and Printed Press Materials Act, Op.cit, P19.

- b. Suspension of the newspaper, printed press material, services center, or press printing press, for such term, as it may deem fit, where the contravention is repeated.
- c. Striking the name of the journalist off the roll, where the contravention is repeated.
- d. Revocation of the license, where the contravention is repeated, more than twice.
- e. Confiscation of the printing presses and the printed press materials.
- f. The researchers use the descriptive methodology (which aims to study the current facts concerning the nature of a phenomenon, attitude, group of events, or conditions to obtain sufficient and accurate information about it without mentioning its reasons or controlling it).⁽¹⁴⁾ some of the descriptive research used by the researchers.

Research Questions

Mass media research has employed descriptive methods to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning the status of the phenomena, and, whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusions from the facts discovered. One previous study is: Factors influencing news personnel in Radio of Cairo, this previous study targeted the communicator in the Egyptian Radio, while the current study focuses on the political journalist. Thus, this study uses the descriptive method to answer the following research questions:

- What is the personal information about Sudanese journalists affecting them when they are doing their duties?
- What are factors affecting the political news journalists in the Sudanese newspapers organizations when they are doing their duties?

14. Hussein, Samir, Mohammed, (1976) Media Research: Foundations & Principles, Dar Alshaab, Cairo, p 123.

Method

Field Survey Methodology

Descriptive research studies are designed to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning the status of the phenomena, and, whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusions from the facts discovered.

The survey was conducted to study things that existed at the time of conducting the study, in a certain place and time. It tends to clarify the actual nature of things, problems, or social conditions, and to analyze these conditions to get acquainted with the surrounding circumstances or the reasons caused them to emerge.¹⁵

Surveying journalists is both similar and dissimilar to surveying the public. Many of the same caveats and rules for survey research apply equally to both groups. However, there are differences between surveying journalists and the general public. These include recognition that many journalists are in the habit of asking questions rather than answering them, that may be under severe deadline pressures that do not allow for lengthy (or even brief) interviews while at work, and that many are quite skeptical or critical of surveys in general, and that many are suspicious of survey researchers' guarantees of anonymity and underlying motivation for conducting surveys.⁽¹⁶⁾

In this study, researchers have written closed-ended questions. The researchers used archives of survey data that can be compared across time and space to get a better idea of larger trends and patterns in journalists' characteristics and attitudes, as in the regional studies of the Aljazeera Channel, and Censorship in Egyptian newspaper institutions.⁽¹⁷⁾ Have been asked from 2002, and 2004, (and researchers 2010).

15. Al Sayed, Mohammed Mustafa, Media Research, Op.cit, p 217.

16. Loffelholz Martin, and, Weaver David, Op.cit, p 106.

17. Ashraf Fuhmi, (2004), Censorship in Egyptian Newspaper Institutions, Egypt. Dar Almarifa.

Increasing regionalization - it represents a world that becomes interconnected, with a stronger focus on Arab and African regions- has resulted in more cross-national surveys being done now, especially by survey researchers using some of the same questions from different nationalities.

Field research forms (questionnaire and interview) are prepared according to a systematic step determined by the type and size of data to be collected through this tool. ⁽¹⁸⁾ These steps are as follows:

Identifying the number of information required and determining the quality of the information required: the main objective of this study is linked to identifying the factors affecting the political news journalists in Sudanese newspaper organizations when they are doing their duties. Identify the general structure of the newspaper: the questionnaire is divided into two main sections:

Section I: includes background information about the journalist (A journalist in this study means, all journalists working for the Sudanese political newspapers, differing on their functional quality, also means contractors and no contractors journalists with the newspapers they worked for), where the form is directed to him containing specific questions about the gender, specialization, duration of practicing the profession of journalism, functional capacity, and such questions would be given a general description of the characteristics of the sample, which is beneficial to the study in terms of the formation of the initial features that highlight the reality of the Sudanese journalist.

Section II: This section addressed questions about private professional factors (professional factors in this study means, wages, and the difficulties of the press), for the Sudanese journalists working at the Sudanese newspaper situations, where the researchers formulate different questions allow members of the sample to answer

18. Ibid, p 304.

some questions on the factors affecting the political news journalists in the Sudanese newspapers organizations when they are doing their duties, this section included the following set of questions on the salary suitable to the effort you exert in the newspaper, pressures affecting journalists work, types of pressures affect journalists while working, Which do journalists bear in mind while they are editing or selecting political news? The extent of freedom was given to Sudanese journalists working in the political news section, Limitations of freedom of news editing in Sudanese newspapers. The extent of freedom was given to Sudanese journalists working in the political news section.

Researchers designed a questionnaire to collect data from the sample members. The questionnaire was sent by mail to obtain information about this research. Style of questions in the questionnaire: these questions are directed to categories of quality of the gatekeeper press, represented in the editors-in-chief of daily political newspapers at Khartoum state, in addition to the executive editors if unable to reach the editor, secretaries of editing, heads of news sections, political sections and editors, so the researchers resorted to the use of closed questions to access to the answers allowed to express the best. so, the researchers can use the statistical program SPSS in analysis to give accurate results and to identify the relation between variables. The researchers did not face difficulty in need to find words in the forming to help with the interpretation of questions whereas the samples from professional journalists and where there are common semantic settings, between them and the researchers.

The Sample: There are several cases where it is impossible to perform a comprehensive survey and then must resort to studying the part of the community called the sample and the sample size is the number of elements. The sample is part of a larger community and when the sample is selected suitably, the researchers can use the description of the larger society with a great deal of precision, and the reasons

to resort to the samples are many some are to save time, effort and expenditure also, there are cases where the size of community is too large so, unable to deal with and then must rely on some of its samples.

The researchers according to these data used the style of the sample in the study where the researchers resort to using the following sample:

Purposive (Intended) sample: To select the sample of journalism gatekeeper the researchers followed these steps:

Firstly: The researchers will use the intended sample, to select the actual practitioner for gatekeeper and editing of the political news in the political Sudanese paper organizations¹⁹, this definition of journalists excludes independent journalists who work for several different news organizations, the researchers distinguish between two main levels of the journalists in the paper institutions of Sudan. Researchers further defined journalists as those who had responsibility for the preparation or transmission of political news stories- the first level, represents the editors-in-chief, executive editors, secretaries of editing, and heads of the political department, the second level represents the editors working on the political department, and according to this conception, the researchers will meet with the actual number of kinds of the sample set for the journalist of political news at the Sudanese journalist institutions, which are 20 institutions issued daily politics newspapers, during the period of distribution, In December 2022, when the conflict between Sudanese political forces intensified, and protests by citizens increased over the political and economic conditions existing at that time. of questionnaires to the journalists.

For the researchers to be more accurate in determining the number of members of the research sample, among the community of journalists, this has several four thousand journalists (4000) who are recipients of journalist registration for

* See the appendix (the list of political newspapers).

professional journalism. As for the actual practitioners of the press for all Sudanese newspapers reached to two thousand five hundred press (2500), according to statistics from the previous General Union of Sudanese Journalists, so the researchers used the following statistical equation using a specialized statistical, so the number was as follows: ⁽²⁰⁾

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \sigma^2}{E^2}$$

Z = level of confidence

σ = population SD

E = acceptable amount of sampling error

$$\frac{Z^2 \sigma^2}{E^2} = 340$$

$$\frac{(1.96)^2 (0.5)^2}{E^2} = \frac{3.8416 \times 0.25}{E^2}$$

2. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Firstly: Personal Information about Sudanese Journalists:

1. Gender of the Sudanese Journalists

Table (1): gender of the Sudanese journalists.

Gender	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	189	60.4	60.6	60.6
Female	123	39.3	39.4	100.0
Total	312	99.7	100.0	
missing System	1	.3		
Total	313	100.0		

²⁰ Bruce Bowerman, Richard T.O Connell (1997) Applied Statistics -Improving Business process- UK, Irwin Mc Graw, p 347.

- The male journalists working at the political news section percentage is 60.6%, of which the editor's percentage is 60.3%. The head of news section percentage is 14.1%. The percentage of the director editors is 10.9%. The editors' percentage is 8.2%, and the editorial secretaries percentage is 6.5%.

2. What is your official job in your newspaper?

Table (2): Shows; what is your official job in your newspaper?

Official job	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Editor-in-chief	15	4.8	4.9	4.9
Director editor	22	7.0	7.2	12.1
secretary	17	5.4	5.5	17.6
Head of news section	35	11.2	11.4	29.0
editor	218	69.6	71.0	100.0
Total	307	98.1	100.0	
System	6	1.9		
Total	313	100.0		

-Table (2) indicates the rate of editors at the political section at the newspaper, is 71.0% editors of the total number included in the questionnaire, the head of news section rate is 11.4%, the director editors are 7.2%, the editorial secretaries are 5.5%, and the editors-in-chief are 4.9%.

3. The relationship between gender and official job.

Table (3): Cross Tabulation - the relationship between gender and official job

Gender	What is your official job in your newspaper?					Total
	Editor-in-chief	Director –editor	secretary	Head of news section	editor	
Male	15	20	12	26	111	184
	8.2%	10.9%	6.5%	14.1%	60.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	90.9%	75.0%	74.3%	50.9%	60.1%
Female	0	2	4	9	107	122
	.0%	1.6%	3.3%	7.4%	87.7%	100.0%
	.0%	9.1%	25.0%	25.7%	49.1%	39.9%
Total	15	22	16	35	218	306
	4.9%	7.2%	5.2%	11.4%	71.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

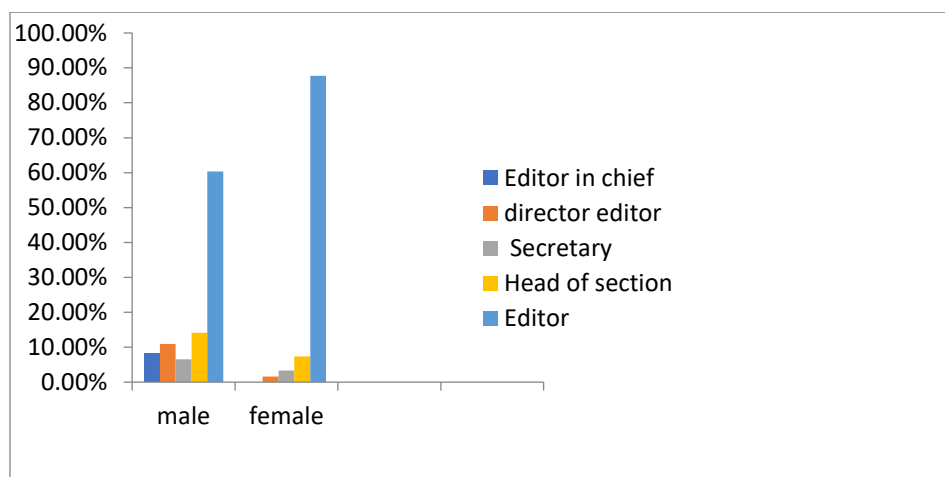


Chart (1): shows the relationship between gender and official job

-The rate of female journalists in Sudanese Newspapers reached 39.9% of whom the editor's rate is 87.7%. The head of the news section rate is 7.4%, the editorial secretary's rate is 3.3%, and the director editors' rate is 1.6%. Journalism has its particularity whereas it requires staying up to late night hours. This contradicts with women's work in the conservative Sudanese community within which women may not possess sufficient freedom to practice their daily life similar to men.

Secondly: for data collection, the researchers used the mail for the distribution of search forms prepared before.

Secondly: Vocational Factors for Sudanese Journalists

4. Is the salary suitable to the effort you exert in the newspaper?

Table (4): the suitability of pay to the effort exerted in newspapers

I the pay suitable	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	23	7.3	7.5	7.5
to some extent	70	22.4	22.8	30.3
No	214	68.4	69.7	100.0
Total	307	98.1	100.0	
missing System	6	1.9		
Total	313	100.0		

- 69.7% answered NO, (to some extent) at the rate of 22.8% while 7.5% answered (Yes).

5. Are there any pressures affecting your work?

Table (5): shows the pressures affecting the work.

	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	137	43.8	48.1	48.1
Sometimes	102	32.6	35.8	83.9
No	41	13.1	14.4	98.2
I do not know	5	1.6	1.8	100.0
Total	285	91.1	100.0	
Missing System	28	8.9		
Total	313	100.0		

Table (5) Stated the questionnaire which covered a sample of the journalists working in the Sudanese papers, is as follows: 48.1% of the journalists who participated in the questionnaire said (yes) they are subjected to pressure during their work. 35.8% of them said (sometimes) they are subjected to pressure during their journalistic work. 14.4% of them said they (are not) subjected to pressure during work. 1.8% of them said they don't know.

6. What types of pressures affect you while working?

Table (6): Shows types of pressures effects while working.

Types of pressures	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
All mentioned	146	46.6	50.2	50.2
Professional	82	26.2	28.2	78.4
Administration	19	6.1	6.5	84.9
Social	19	6.1	6.5	91.4
Political	25	8.0	8.6	100.0
Total	291	93.0	100.0	
missing System	22	7.0		
Total	313	100.0		

Table (6) that has been distributed to a sample of political journalists at the Sudanese papers revealed the following: 50.2% of the journalists participated in the

questionnaire said they are subjected to all types of pressure during their work. 28.2% of them said they are subjected to vocational pressure during their work. 8.6% of journalists said they are subjected to political pressure during their work. 6.5% of them said they are subjected to administrative pressure during their work. 6.5% of them said they are subjected to social pressure during their work. 0.2% of them said they are subjected to all types of pressure; this gives an implicit reference that there is political pressure nobody wished to mention openly. The study proved that 28.2% of the journalists participated in the questionnaire face vocational pressure while performing their work, accordingly those journalists' keenness to evoke the standards and criteria of the journalistic profession in handling the news is a good indicator within the context of their work. While 6.5% of them openly mentioned that they are subjected to administrative pressure, and they tried to conceal this in this paragraph while they openly stated it in the first paragraph. this indicates that there are possible indirect interventions by the papers' administrations. In addition to the aforementioned, the administrative sides that are related to the daily work regulations are introduced within the framework of the administrative pressure to which journalists are vulnerable.

7. Which do journalists bear in mind while they are editing or selecting political news?

Table (7): Shows bearing in mind while editing or selecting political news

	Frequ	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
All mentioned	10	3.2	3.3	3.3
Heads of work	20	6.4	6.6	9.9
Colleagues in work	6	1.9	2.0	11.9
Personal conviction	95	30.4	31.4	43.2
Professional pressures	136	43.5	44.9	88.1
The public	36	11.5	11.9	100.0
Total	303	96.8	100.0	
Missing System	10	3.2		
Total	313	100.0		

From Table (7), the following is revealed: The journalists participated in the questionnaire at the rate of 44.9% said they evoke the vocational considerations. 31.4% of journalists said they evoke the personal conviction. 11.9% of them said they evoke the public. 6.6% of them said they evoke the supervisors. 3.3% of them said they evoke all the aforementioned factors.

8. The extent of freedom was given to Sudanese journalists working in the political news section.

Table (8): Show; the extent of freedom given to the Sudanese journalists working in the political news department

Extent of freedom	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
All mentioned	7	2.2	2.3	2.3
Freedom checked by regulations and standards	156	49.8	51.1	53.4
Responsible freedom	80	25.6	26.2	79.7
Partial freedom differing from one journalist to another	43	13.7	14.1	93.8
Absolute freedom	3	1.0	1.0	94.8
I do not know	16	5.1	5.2	100.0
Total	305	97.4	100.0	
Missing System	8	2.6		
Total	313	100.0		

-51.1% of the journalists participating in the research who are included in the questionnaire said they are granted restricted freedom for handling the news, 26.2% of them said it is an –Responsible freedom, 14.1% of them said it is a Partial freedom differing from one journalist to another, while 5.2% said they don't know, 2.3% of them mentioned all categories of freedom that is granted to journalists.

9. Limitations of freedom of news editing in Sudanese newspapers.

Table (9): Shows the limitations of freedom of news editing in Sudanese newspapers

limitation	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
All mentioned	18	5.8	6.0	6.0
Strict censorship from the editor- in chief	31	9.9	10.3	16.3
The journalistic system in Sudan republic	128	40.9	42.7	59.0
The editorial policy of the paper	109	34.8	36.3	95.3
Administrative restrictions	8	2.6	2.7	98.0
	6	1.9	2.0	100.0
Total	300	95.8	100.0	
Missing System	13	4.2		
Total	313	100.0		

- 42.7% Of the journalists participating in the questionnaire said that the current journalistic system in Sudan Republic determines the political news editing freedom in Sudanese papers, 36.3% of them said it is the editorial policy of the paper, 10.3% mentioned the Strict censorship from the editor- in chief, but 6.0% stated all the aforementioned factors, 2.7% of them mentioned the administrative restrictions, and 2.0% said it is due to other reasons.

10. The penalties that a journalist may face when he fails to comply with regulations and standards.

Table (10): Shows the penalties which a journalist may face when he fails to comply with regulations and standards

Penalties	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
All mentioned	20	6.4	6.8	6.8
Suspended his journalist's activities	36	11.5	12.3	19.1
	30	9.6	10.2	29.4
Transferring him to another section	37	11.8	12.6	42.0
Bring him to trial according to law	114	36.4	38.9	80.9
Dismissing him.	26	8.3	8.9	89.8
Other	30	9.6	10.2	100.0
Total	293	93.6	100.0	
Missing System	20	6.4		
Total	313	100.0		

Table (10) points out that the number of the people who said that the journalist bring him to trial according to law in case he fails to comply with regulations and standards, are 38.9% of those who participated in the questionnaire , 12.6% of them said that the journalist has to be transferred to another section,12.3% said the journalist's activities have to be suspended, 10.2% of them said that the journalist has to be stopped from writing articles, 8.9% of them said that he must be dismissed, and 6.8% mentioned all the aforementioned punishments.

RESULTS

1. The study proved that the male journalists working at the political news sections, more than female, are working in the same sections, and the paid wages to the various categories of the journalists in the Sudanese newspaper situations, are unsuitable to the effort exert in their working.
2. The study show that political Sudanese journalist is subjected to pressure when they are doing their duties. journalists are subjected to all types of pressure during their work such as vocational pressure during their work, political pressure during their work., administrative pressure , social pressure during their work. , subjected to all types of pressure; this gives an implicit reference that there is political pressure nobody wished to mention openly., accordingly those journalists keenness to evoke the standards and criteria of the journalistic profession in handling the news is a good indicator within the context of their work. this indicates that there are possible indirect interventions by the papers' administrations. In addition to the, the administrative sides that are related to the daily work regulations are introduced within the framework of the administrative pressure to which journalists are vulnerable, the existence of the limitation of freedom of editing the political news in the Sudanese newspapers, represented in: Strict censorship from the editor- in chief, the journalistic system in Sudan republic, the editorial policy of the paper, administrative restrictions , and the

journalist is subjected to penalties, which a journalist may face when he fails to comply with the regulations and standards that limits his freedom in dealing with the political news, represented in the following: Journalists will submit for trial according to the law, transferring him to another section, freezing his journalistic work, Journalists mentioned to other penalties, represented on deduction from the salary, barring the journalist from writing, dismissing the journalist.

Discussion

This study investigated Factors affecting the political news journalists in the Sudanese newspapers organizations when they are doing their duties. questionnaire used to collect data from journalists, this study revealed The study show that political Sudanese journalist is subjected to pressure when they are doing their duties. study contribute to a growing body of studies of political journalists in this age.

References

1. Abu Alola, Okasha, (2001), News Values in the Holy Quran and its Relation to the Contemporary Media, an unpublished MA thesis, University of Khartoum, Faculty of Arts.
2. Al- Fatih Al-Said, previous Secretary of Journalists Union, Interview, At 11A.M,
3. Al-Mustafa, Al-Sayed Ahmed (1994) Albahth Alkalemia, Bengasi, Gar Yunis University.
4. Ashraf Fuhmi, (2004), Censorship in Egyptian Newspaper Institutions, Egypt. Dar Almarifa.
5. Clayman E Steven, and, Ann Reiner, 1998, Gate keeping in Action, Washington, DC, 192-193
6. Encyclopedia.
7. Hussein, Samir, Mohammed, (1976) Media Research: Foundations & Principles, Dar Alshaab, Cairo.
8. Jamieson, Hall Kathleen, and, Campbell Kohrs Karlyn, (1983), The Interplay of Influence; California, Wadsworth, Inc.
9. Loffelholz, Martin (2008) Global Journalism Research, USA, Blackwell Publishing.

-
10. Ludwig, D, Mark, and Gilmore, Gene, (2005), Modern News Editing, fifth Edition, UK, Blackwell Publishing.
 11. Mezaid Rahiem, (2002), Aljazeera Channel and Satellites Conflict, Egypt, Aldar Aldolia.
 12. Saul, Alinsky, (1965), The Professional Radical, Harper's.
 13. The Press and Printed Press Materials Act.