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Haliema Mohammed Sulieman Altalib

Dep. of Communication and Information Technology, Imam Abdurrahman Bin Faisal University
(Previously University of Dammam)
Dammam City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract

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1. Introduction

All around the planet, authoritarian rulers and their officials hold forth about the "responsibility of the press." most of the time, their preaching and talk of the need for codes of conduct or ethical guidelines serve to clip the wings of independent journalists and tame the press. Their invocation of lofty notions of patriotism, honor, reputation, and respect for authority are meant to deter investigations and exposes of their abuses of power or ill-acquired wealth. Ethics are also brandished when the press covers sensitive subjects, such as religion, nationalism, or ethnicity. Under the pretext of protecting minorities against hate speech, or of preventing incitement to violence, government often strive to censor stories that are in the public interest and should be told. In authoritarian countries, call for journalists to exercise a sense of responsibility or decency is mostly code for censorship.

According to Goldstein (2000) (Metternich once defined censorship as the right to hinder the manifestation of ideas which disturbed the peace of the state, its interest and its good order)

2. Literature Review

2.1 Censorship

Government attempts to control and manipulate the media are universal because governments throughout the world believe media effects are important political forces. This belief is based on the assumption that institutions which control public information shape public knowledge and behavior and thereby determine the support of opposition of citizens and officials to the government and its policies (Graber, 2003: 16). Through control over mass information institutions, governments everywhere seek to preserve the political system as a whole as well as to regulate the media and other social institutions which depend on them for publicity. While control occurs in all societies, its nature and purposes vary. Authoritarian countries control more extensively and more rigidly than none authoritarian ones (Graber, 2003: 16).

2.1.1 Role of Media in Authoritarian Regimes

In authoritarian systems, philosophy of media operation assumed that the government is basically good and operates for the benefit of its people. Since the government is well-intentioned, and its policies are carefully determined, it follows that the mass media must not interfere with the operations of the government. It is not proper functions of the press to criticize the basic system or its rulers, beyond pointing out minor deficiencies in policy and suggesting adjustments in line with prevailing policies. Basically the press is a supporter of the government and its policies, rather than its adversary and critic. However, criticism about inefficiencies or corruption of minor officials may be allowed. In most authoritarian polities, the mass media must take positions which further the goals of the government. News must accord with the prevailing ideology and confirm its accuracy. But the media may be free to provide information or entertainment of their choice, as long as the offerings do not hurt the state or interfere with public policies (Leon, 1973: 119-130).

2.1.2 Control methods: Authoritarian System

The methods by which governments control the newspaper vary, depending on the type of political system. So do the major objectives for control. In authoritarian societies, the major objective is to place control into the hands of friends of the regime and to make sure that their output remains supportive of most government policies. There is little attempt to keep foes of the regime out of the newspaper business (Graber, 2003: 20-21).

- a. In many authoritarian societies, control over newspapers content is accomplished by limiting access to the newspapers business. For example, the government may grant newspaper franchises only to carefully selected people who support the government fully in all its endeavors. Often such franchises bestow monopoly control, and people who lack them cannot enter the newspaper business.
- b. Other methods used to control newspapers content are subsidies to favorite publishers or favoritism in the allocation of tightly controlled newspaper stocks. Newspaper publishers whose activities displease the government may find themselves out of business because they lack paper.
- c. Newspapers may also be controlled through manipulating access to news. For instance, the government may release information only to favored publications, putting less favored ones effectively out of business.

- d. In addition to controlling entry into the newspaper business through franchises and access to news, authoritarian governments often limit what may be published. Several methods are used. In some countries, nothing may be printed until it has first passed the government censor. The censor may delete any story which the government deems objectionable. Elsewhere, these deletions are made after the papers have already been printed. This leaves tantalizing white spots or missing pages. (in Sudan television and radio scripts are often prepared directly by government officials and must be broadcast without editorial changes)
- e. Authoritarian societies frequently use treason and sedition law to control newspapers output. Treason and sedition are usually broadly defined in these countries so that anything that is critical of government is deemed treasonable or seditious. People judged guilty of these crimes may be severely punished. The punishment may be removal from the newspaper business, prison sentences, or even death. These are extremely strong deterrents to keep people from publishing stories which attack the government.

Thus the researcher sees that; most publishers in totalitarian societies avoid difficulties with the official censor and with treason and sedition laws by refraining from using material which is likely to be objectionable. Government censorship then becomes replaced largely by self-censorship, making the job of the official censor much easier.

2.2 forms of censorship

2.2.1 Self-censorship: Most newspapers practice self-censorship. Often this is dictated by what the editor considers good taste as well as by contemporary community standards. Although it is true that standards tend to grow more liberal, most editors make a serious effort not to offend the sensibilities of their readers. The obscene language of the law court, the gruesome details of a brutal murder, the “inside” story behind a politician’s downfall, or the “real dope” about divorce of a prominent citizen may be censored from the story. The reader may not be given all the information about events reported or reports on all events. The newspaper to this extent fails to report the news fully. Often, it may not be the public’s taste as much as the editor’s that generates the censorship (Harriss, 1985: 232).

Also occurs as a result of the relationship between reporters and the sources that provide information on their beats. A symbiotic relationship develops between reporters and sources on beats, with the result that stories having political implications may be suppressed. Consequently, beat reporters must often practice self-censorship, keeping their most sensational stories to themselves in order to protect their beats.

Some self- censorship involves a predisposition to support the government line. The press is particularly vulnerable to government claims that revealing certain information would not be in the national interest. As the Sudan Press and Printed Press Materials Act explains; journalist shall abide by the following: “not to publish any secret information, relating to the security of the land, or the disciplined forces; not to publish any information, relating to the disciplined forces, as to plans, drilling and mobilization, and the information shall be taken from the official spokesman of the force concerned” (Harriss, 1985: 68).

2.2.2 State Censorship: State censorship represented on national security. Because information about foreign relations is more difficult to corroborate and because they are citizen as well as reporters, members of the press are susceptible to the administration's line on foreign policy. Appeals to support presidential policies are made in the name of "national security" and "protection of vital interests". Such appeals usually prove irresistible. Appeals to national security are complicated by competition among news outlets. In some cases, journalists keep a story out of the papers, only to see it broken by someone else (Harriss, 1985: 68). Perhaps the oldest and most controversial issue of all is that of the relationship of media to the security and authority of the state. The media are often thought to have a responsibility not to undermine the social order in any fundamental or violent way. While the issue might appear to be settled in favor of the media by constitutional guarantees of press freedom, some reserve power could usually be invoked by the state in extreme situations, and the modern period has offered numerous instances where the temporary breakdown of civil order, or the actions of terrorists, or the fear of crime, or the pursuit of some minor war or an issue of government confidentiality, has reawakened controversy about press freedom and its limitation. In general, authorities everywhere have shown a consistent inclination to want to manage the news, even if they stop short of censorship.

2.2.3 Public Censorship: The press was repeatedly described by the ruling elements as a disease or a mental poison that threatened society and therefore required strict controls. Although the fears and hatred directed toward the press were substantial and intense, the authorities were even more alarmed by media such as caricature, theater, and cinema that communicated with an audience broader and than that reached by the press, even encompassing the dreaded, often illiterate 'dark masses' who could not read but were not blind or deaf (Goldstein, Robert. 2000: 5).

Relations between media and society are often mediated through a wide range of more or less informal, but often organized, pressure groups which seek to influence directly what the media do – especially by trying to set limits to what they publish. There are many examples of established bodies, such as religious, occupational or political bodies, complaining or arrange of issues, often to do with matters of morality perceived political bias or minority representation In anywhere there is much pressure on the media to be positive towards minorities of all kinds, including ethnic groups, women, and more sensitive to the needs of vulnerable groups like children, poor, disabled and homeless people and the mentally ill (Mc Quail Denis, 1994: 203).

the social role of the press, concerned with the general quality of the news about events of the day and of the world as supplied to the average citizen, who depends on the media in order to reach informed choices and judgments (Mc Quail Denis, 1994: 137).

Ethics are also branched when the press covers sensitive subjects, such as religion, nationalism, or ethnicity. Governments often strive to censor stories that are in the public interest and should be told. I authoritarian countries, calls for journalists to exercise a sense of responsibility or decency are mostly code for censorship. (Committee, to Protect Journalists (CPJ). Attacks on the Press, 2014: 104).

It is usually impossible to distinguish unacceptable pressure from the general tendency of the media to try please as many of their audiences as possible and to avoid hurting minorities or encouraging antisocial

activities. The media are also wary of legal reprisal and inclined to avoid unnecessary controversy or departures from verifiable facts which are in the public domain.

Truth, under law, is not simply what news editors believes is the truth or what someone told a reporter is true. From a legal standpoint, truth is what can be proved in court to be true. Occasionally, therefore, a journalist will say, "I know the guy is a crook, but I can't prove it". So, a story about him is not published (Mc Quail Denis, 1994: 205).

At a minimum, the truth discipline requires that if a journalist publishes anything that might mislead, he must take steps to correct the misimpression. the journalist also should generally provide readers a context in which to understand these materials and, if he has reason to disbelieve what they say, the evidence supporting his disbelief..It only suggests that journalists have a responsibility to shed light on the ones that are dubious(Mc Quail Denis, 1994: 205).

The reason for permitting a journalist to violate the ordinary truth discipline and publish something he thinks is false is that the significance of the statement, accurate or inaccurate, far outweighs the risk that it will mislead people. It is impossible to avoid this kind of balancing test. Onto one side of balance goes the significance of the utterance and the level of the public's interest in knowing of it onto the other goes the likelihood that temporary belief by others in the statement will have irreversible consequences, the severity of those consequences, and the degree of doubt the journalist has concerning the truth of the statement(Mc Quail Denis, 1994: 24 - 5).

3. Methodological Procedures

3.1 *Type of Research*

This is a descriptive research, is identified, analyzed and evaluated the characteristics of a certain group, or attitude. It is mostly featured by identification or studying current facts concerning the nature of certain phenomenon, attitude or a group of people, events, or conditions with the purpose of obtaining information, regardless to the availability or lack of predetermined hypothesis, because descriptive studies do not necessarily include causative hypothesis which is subjected to test or study. It also aims to assess how frequently a certain phenomenon is occurring and to which extent is it related to another phenomenon or a group of phenomena (Hussein, 1983: 128). According to this definition, the research identified how Sudanese journalists selects news. As well as to study the extent to which the journalist is influenced by Sudanese Values, and what is he doing to preserve such values? This research depends on the statistical approach in counting, measuring, and extracting the indicators upon which the inference depend. The researcher, in the same time uses the qualitative analysis, in addition to the statistical analysis to complete the aspects of the study, and analyzed the results.

3.2 *Methodology of the Study*

The researcher uses the descriptive methodology (that aims to study the current facts concerning the nature of a phenomenon, attitude, a group of events, or conditions with the aim of obtaining sufficient and accurate information about it without mentioning its reasons or controlling it) (Hussein, 1976: 123). Some of the descriptive researches was used.

3.3 Research Questions

To what extent are Sudanese journalists in the daily political newspapers facing censorship?, Which kinds of censorship do Sudanese journalists think more important?, Do Sudanese journalist think that the censorship of the Editor-in-chief important to the journalistic work?, For which reason is the censorship of the papers essential?

3.4 Field Survey Methodology

The researcher used the survey method in this study, because the survey research has several functions, one of which is to predict responses. In addition, the survey results are used to characterize attitudes or behavior – in this study the survey used to characterize the forms of exercising censorship in the daily Sudanese political newspapers - depending on the topic, questions may be designed to yield attitudinal information that is peculiar to a time and circumstance, or they may target more enduring opinions that reflect a person's position over time (Nation, 1997: 284).

In this study researcher have written closed-ended, and open- because (the answers of open-ended questions take more time to analyze than those from closed- ended questions that can be quickly coded and tabulated.) (Nation, 1997: 109).

3.4.1: Questionnaire Procedures

1. Methodological steps to be followed by the researcher in studying the field survey:

The researcher designed a questionnaire for collecting data from the sample members. The questionnaire is an instrument, or a facility for data collection in a form composed of a list of questions directed to the interviewees. The interviewee answers these questions by himself to obtain information about a particular subject. It may be sent by mail, and is called the mail questionnaire or may be distributed manually (Aziz, 2000: 53).

Structuring the questionnaire is important in any kind of survey research, but especially in surveying journalists. The questionnaire should begin with questions that are not sensitive or difficult to answer, with the more sensitive or difficult questions near the end. Field research forms (questionnaire and interview) are prepared according to a systematic steps determined by the type and size of data to be collected through this tool (Aziz, 2000: 304). These steps are as follows:

1. Identifying the number of information required: the questionnaire included a set of questions, prepared, formulation by the researcher and will present to a group of professors specialized in Press studies and Science research methods^{*1}, to clarify their remarks and inclusion so the application form become valid for the purposes of study.
2. Determine the quality of the information required: the main objectives of this study is linked to identify the forms of exercising censorship in the daily Sudanese political newspapers. Questions of the form will focus in taking the views of samples in some of the issues relating to the profession.
3. Identify the general structure of the newspaper: the questionnaire divided into eight main sections:

1. *Hassan Alzain, Hashim Aljaz, Bedr Aldin Ahmed Ibrahim, Muatasim Babikir, Mohyy AldinTatawi, Abd Alahim Musa Yaagoub, Abd Alkarim Gorani.

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 a 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.

Section II: Questions of this section included questions aimed to knowledge the forms of exercising censorship in the daily Sudanese political newspapers, however researcher asked closed- ended questions first before an open-ended question to ensure journalists response.

3.4.2 The Prior Test of Questionnaire: The researcher tested the questionnaire to assure its logical and empirical validity, by displaying on a group of professors, experts and specialists to utilize from their observation.² The researcher conducted the necessary modification to the questionnaire, and then performed an initial test on a limited sample and similar to the original sample to assure its validity. To achieve this, the researcher tested the questionnaire on a sample amounted to 10% of the community field study.

3.5 Sampling:

The researcher used the style of the sample in the study where the researcher resorts to use the following sample:

Purposive (Intended) sample: To select the sample of journalists the researcher followed these steps:

Firstly: The researcher used the intended sample, to select the actual practitioner for censoring and editing of the political news in the political Sudanese paper organizations³, this definition of journalists excluding independent journalists who work for several different news organizations, the researcher distinguished between two main levels of the journalists in the paper institutions of Sudan. Researcher further defined journalists as those who had responsibility for preparation or transmission of political news stories- the first level, represent the editors-in-chief, executive editors, secretaries of editing, heads of the political department, the second level represent the editors working on political department, and according to this conception, the researcher will meet with the actual number of kinds of the sample set for the gatekeepers of political news at the Sudanese journalist institutions, which are 25 institutions issued daily politics newspapers during the period of distribution of questionnaires to the journalists*.

For the researcher to be more accurate in determining the number of members of the research sample, among the community of journalists, this has a number of four thousand journalists (4000) who are recipients of journalist registration for professional journalism. As for the actual practitioner of press for all Sudanese newspapers reach to two thousand five hundred press (2500), according to statistics from the

*Arbitrators. B. Hassan El Zein, Dr. Mutasim Babikir, Dr. Hashim Jazz, Dr. Bedr Eden Mohamed Ibrahim, Dr. Moh uddin Tytawi, Dr. Abdul Rahim Mousa Yagoub, Prof. Salah uddin Elcarib.

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

General Union of Sudanese Journalists, so the researcher used the following statistical equation using a specialized statistical, so the number was as follows:⁽⁴⁾

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

E^2

Z = level of confidence

σ = population SD

E = acceptable amount of sampling error

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

$$E^2 = 340$$

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

Secondly: data collection, the researcher used the personal interview for the distribution of search forms prepared before, and to supervise on the answers of the research sample and to collect data, the researcher has used face to face interview to collect data:

1. Through personal interview, an explanation and interpretation of the objectives of the study is conducted this help the samples to fill the questionnaire according to background knowledge.
2. Access to the sample in their press environment has been completed all aspects of this study where the researcher knowledge on the climate in the various political newspapers organizations in Sudan Republic.
3. Data collection difficulties; sample required 340 journalists, represented the journalists are working in the all daily political newspaper institution, after questionnaire distributed, through personal interview method, the researcher collected 312 form, and lost 28 form, because different reasons were said by sample obligators.

4. Results

Research Question 1: *To what extent are Sudanese journalists in the daily political newspapers facing censorship?*

In respect to what extent the Sudanese journalists are subjected to censorship, the study revealed as in table No. (1)The following: the rate of 45.7% said they are sometimes subjected to censorship, and 22.0% said they are rarely subjected to censorship, 18.3% of them said they are subjected to censorship frequently, and 14.0% of them said they are never subjected to censorship.

Table 1. Extent of censorship in the Daily Sudanese Political Newspaper

Extent of censorship	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Always	55	17.6	18.3	18.3

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

Sometimes	137	43.8	45.7	64.0
Rarely	66	21.1	22.0	86.0
Never	42	13.4	14.0	100.0
Total	300	95.8	100.0	
Missing System	13	4.2		
Total	313	100.0		

Table 1. To what extent are Sudanese Journalist facing censorship?

From this perspective most of the sample of people participating in the questionnaire agreed that they are subjected to censorship, however their subjection varies from frequently, to sometimes to rarely, while the majority are subjected frequently, sometimes or rarely to various types of the censorship.

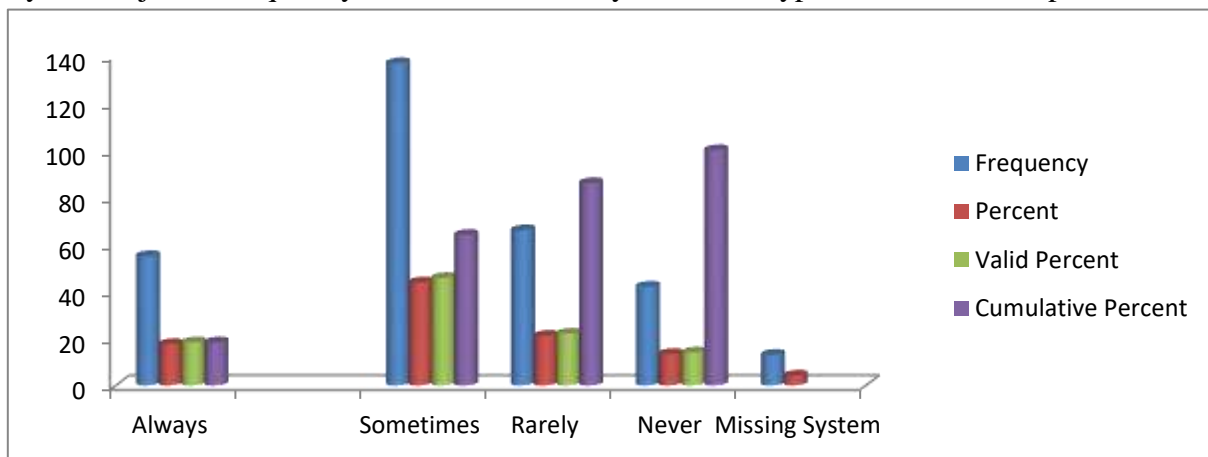


Figure 1. Extent of Censorship in the Daily Sudanese Political Newspaper

Research Question 2: Which kinds of censorship do Sudanese journalists think more important?

Through using the arithmetical average for the members of a sample in the Sudanese papers, self-censorship topped the forms of censorship for the sample with an average (1.66), in the 1st place 5.1% of editors-in-chief, second place 7.0% of director editors, third place 4.5% of editorial secretaries, fourth place 10.8% of head of news section, fifth place 72.6% of editors.

Table 2. Kind of Censorship Applied in the Sudanese Newspaper, Arranged according to their importance, given No (1) to most important till No (5).

Official job	Self-Censorship					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Editor in chief	8	0	2	0	0	10
	80.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%
Director- editor	11	1	2	0	0	14
	78.6%	7.1%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	7.0%	5.3%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	6.3%
Secretary	7	0	2	1	1	11

		63.6%	.0%	18.2%	9.1%	9.1%	100.0%
		4.5%	.0%	10.0%	8.3%	7.7%	5.0%
	Head of news section	17	4	0	3	1	25
		68.0%	16.0%	.0%	12.0%	4.0%	100.0%
		10.8%	21.1%	.0%	25.0%	7.7%	11.3%
	Editor	114	14	14	8	11	161
		70.8%	8.7%	8.7%	5.0%	6.8%	100.0%
		72.6%	73.7%	70.0%	66.7%	84.6%	72.9%
	Total	157	19	20	12	13	221
		71.0%	8.6%	9.0%	5.4%	5.9%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cross table 1. Shows; which kind of censorship do you think more important? Arrange according to importance giving No (1) to most important till No (5).

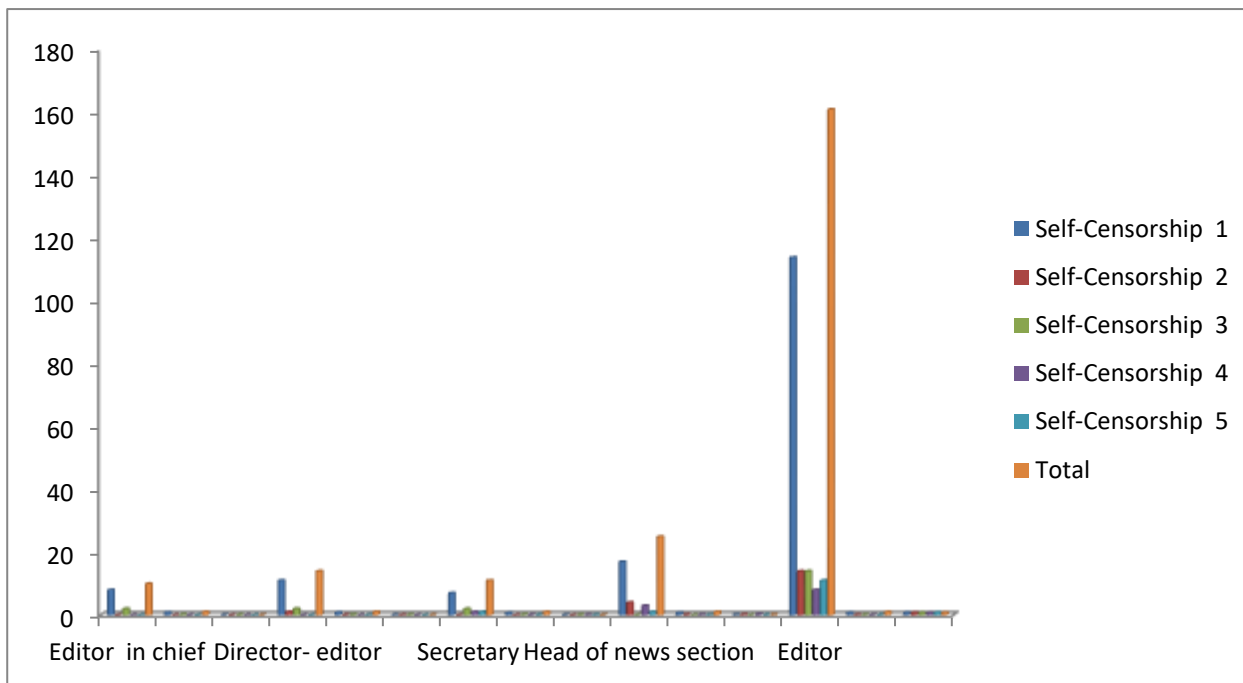


Figure 2. Relationship between, an official jobs, and self-censorship

By using chi-square test the researcher found out that the probability value is 0.59 which is larger than the moral level that is 0.05, this indicates the absence of a relation between the occupational situations of journalists and how much they are vulnerable to self-censorship.

Thus the research approves the Government censorship becomes replaced largely by self-censorship, making the job of the official censor much easier.

	Value	Df	Sump. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.453(a)	16	.565
Likelihood Ratio	19.689	16	.235
Linear-by-Linear Association	.619	1	.431
N of Valid Cases	221		

Chi-Square Tests1. Self-censorship

In 2nd place is the direct censorship by the Editor-in-chief with the average 2.79, it is selected in the second place by 6.9% of editors in chief, 6.9% of director editors , 2.3% of editorial secretaries, 9.2% of head of news section, and 74.7% of editors.

Table 3. Direct Censorship.

occupation status	Direct censorship by the Editor-in-chief					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Editor-in-chief	0	6	1	2	1	10
	.0%	60.0%	10.0%	20.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	.0%	6.9%	1.9%	3.4%	16.7%	4.5%
Director – editor	1	6	3	4	0	14
	7.1%	42.9%	21.4%	28.6%	.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	6.9%	5.6%	6.8%	.0%	6.3%
Secretary	1	2	4	4	0	11
	9.1%	18.2%	36.4%	36.4%	.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	2.3%	7.4%	6.8%	.0%	5.0%
Head of news section	4	8	8	4	1	25
	16.0%	32.0%	32.0%	16.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	26.7%	9.2%	14.8%	6.8%	16.7%	11.3%
Editor	9	65	38	45	4	161
	5.6%	40.4%	23.6%	28.0%	2.5%	100.0%
	60.0%	74.7%	70.4%	76.3%	66.7%	72.9%
Total	15	87	54	59	6	221
	6.8%	39.4%	24.4%	26.7%	2.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cross table 3. Shows the relationship between an official job, and the direct censorship by the Editor-in-chief

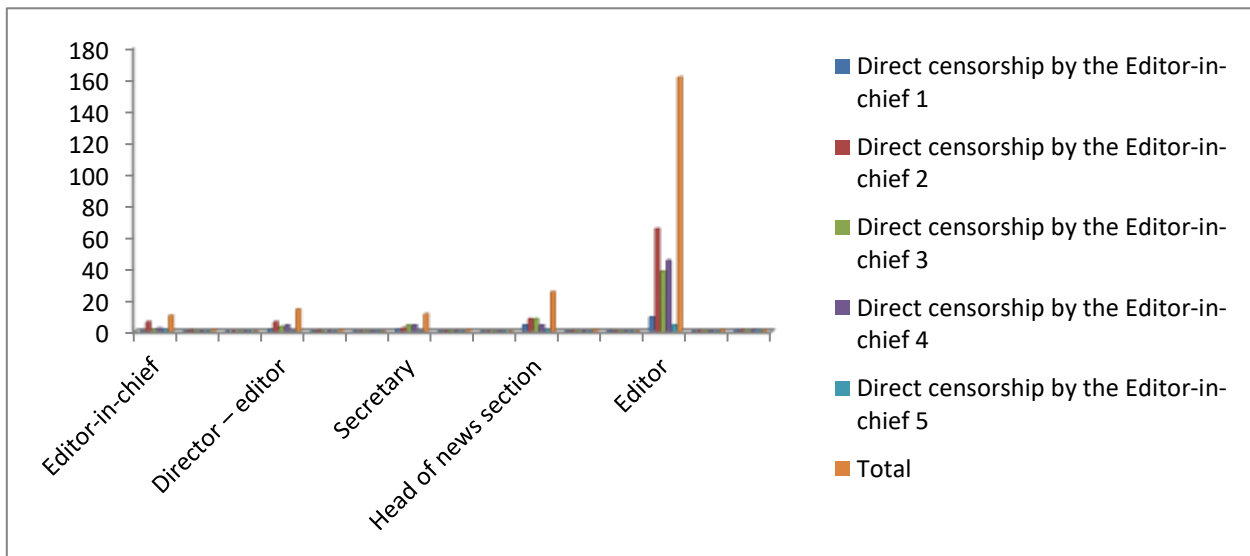


Figure 3. The relationship between an official job, and the direct censorship by the Editor-in-chief. By using chi-square test the researcher found out that the probability value is 0.59 which is larger than the moral level that is 0.05, this indicates the absence of a relation between the occupational situations of journalists and how much they are vulnerable to censorship by the Editor-in-chief.

	Value	df	Sump. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.730	16	.619
Likelihood Ratio	13.862	16	.609
Linear-by-Linear Association	.035	1	.851
N of Valid Cases	221		

Chi-Square Tests 2. Direct censorship by the Editor-in-chief

In 3rd place is organizational censorship to ensure that journalists are performing the editorial duties they are assigned for, that is by an arithmetical average 3.2, of Editor-in-chief at the rate of 1.5%, 6.0% of director editors, 3.0% of editorial secretaries, 16.4% of head of news section, 73.1% of editors.

Table 4. Organizational Censorship.

Official job	Organizational censorship to make sure that journalists carry out the duties assigned to them.					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Editor-in-chief	0	4	1	2	3	10
	.0%	40.0%	10.0%	20.0%	30.0%	100.0%
Director- editor	0	3	4	6	1	14
	.0%	21.4%	28.6%	42.9%	7.1%	100.0%
Secretary	2	5	2	1	1	11
	18.2%	45.5%	18.2%	9.1%	9.1%	100.0%
	18.2%	9.4%	3.0%	1.8%	2.9%	5.0%

Head of news section	2	3	11	6	3	25
	8.0%	12.0%	44.0%	24.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	18.2%	5.7%	16.4%	10.7%	8.8%	11.3%
Editor	7	38	49	41	26	161
	4.3%	23.6%	30.4%	25.5%	16.1%	100.0%
	63.6%	71.7%	73.1%	73.2%	76.5%	72.9%
Total	11	53	67	56	34	221
	5.0%	24.0%	30.3%	25.3%	15.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cross table 4. Shows, organizational censorship; to make sure that journalists carry out the duties assigned to them

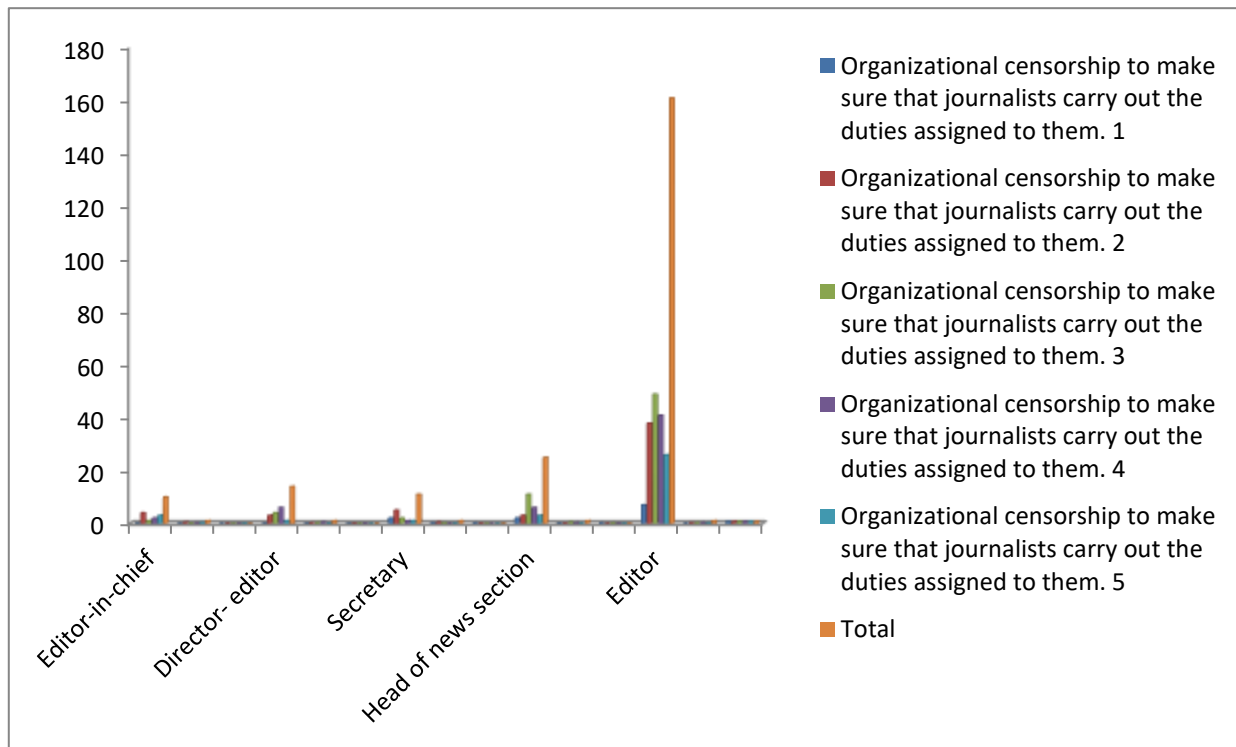


Figure 4. Organizational censorship; to make sure that journalists carry out the duties assigned to them. By using chi-square test the researcher found out that the probability value is 0.59 which is larger than the moral level that is 0.05, this indicates the absence of a relation between the occupational situation of journalists and how much they are vulnerable to organizational censorship to ensure that they are performing the journalistic duties for which they are assigned.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.329	16	.252
Likelihood Ratio	18.987	16	.269
Linear-by-Linear Association	.060	1	.807
N of Valid Cases	221		

Chi-square tests 3. Organizational censorship

In 4th place is the Public censorship at an average of 3.4, this is acquired by editors-in-chief at the rate of 5.3%, and director editors at the rate of 5.3%, editorial secretaries at the rate of 8.8%, head of news section at the rate of 14.0%, editors at the rate of 66.7%.

Table 5. Public Censorship.

	Public censorship.					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Official job	1	2	3	4	5	
Editor-in-chief	1	0	4	3	2	10
	10.0%	.0%	40.0%	30.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	5.0%	.0%	10.3%	5.3%	3.4%	4.5%
Director- editor	1	2	1	3	7	14
	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	21.4%	50.0%	100.0%
	5.0%	4.3%	2.6%	5.3%	11.9%	6.3%
Secretary	0	2	2	5	2	11
	.0%	18.2%	18.2%	45.5%	18.2%	100.0%
	.0%	4.3%	5.1%	8.8%	3.4%	5.0%
Head of news section	1	8	3	8	5	25
	4.0%	32.0%	12.0%	32.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	5.0%	17.0%	7.7%	14.0%	8.5%	11.3%
Editor	17	35	29	38	43	162
	10.5%	21.6%	17.9%	23.5%	26.5%	100.0%
	85.0%	74.5%	74.4%	66.7%	72.9%	73.0%
Total	20	47	39	57	59	222
	9.0%	21.2%	17.6%	25.7%	26.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5. Shows the relationship between an official job and public censorship

By using chi-square test the researcher found out that the probability value is 0.59 which is larger than the moral level that is 0.05, this indicates the absence of a relation between the occupational situations of journalists and how much they are vulnerable to popular censorship.

	Value	df	Sump. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.508	16	.418
Likelihood Ratio	18.335	16	.305
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.828	1	.176
N of Valid Cases	222		

Chi-Square Tests 4. Public censorship

The state’s censorship came in the 5th and last place in respect to importance to sample of people participating I the questionnaire with an average 3.8, that is by editors-in-chief at the rate of 3.8%, and director editors at the rate of 5.8%, and editorial secretaries at the rate of 70.2%.

Table 6. State Censorship.

Occupation status	State censorship						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Editor in chief	1	0	2	3	4	0	10
	10.0%	.0%	20.0%	30.0%	40.0%	.0%	100.0%
	4.5%	.0%	5.6%	8.1%	3.8%	.0%	4.5%
Director- editor	1	2	4	1	6	0	14
	7.1%	14.3%	28.6%	7.1%	42.9%	.0%	100.0%
	4.5%	9.5%	11.1%	2.7%	5.8%	.0%	6.3%
Secretary	1	2	1	0	7	0	11
	9.1%	18.2%	9.1%	.0%	63.6%	.0%	100.0%
	4.5%	9.5%	2.8%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	5.0%
Head of news section	1	3	3	4	14	0	25
	4.0%	12.0%	12.0%	16.0%	56.0%	.0%	100.0%
	4.5%	14.3%	8.3%	10.8%	13.5%	.0%	11.3%
Editor	18	14	26	29	73	1	161
	11.2%	8.7%	16.1%	18.0%	45.3%	.6%	100.0%
	81.8%	66.7%	72.2%	78.4%	70.2%	100.0%	72.9%
Total	22	21	36	37	104	1	221
	10.0%	9.5%	16.3%	16.7%	47.1%	.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cross tab 6. Shows the relationship between; an official job and, state censorship

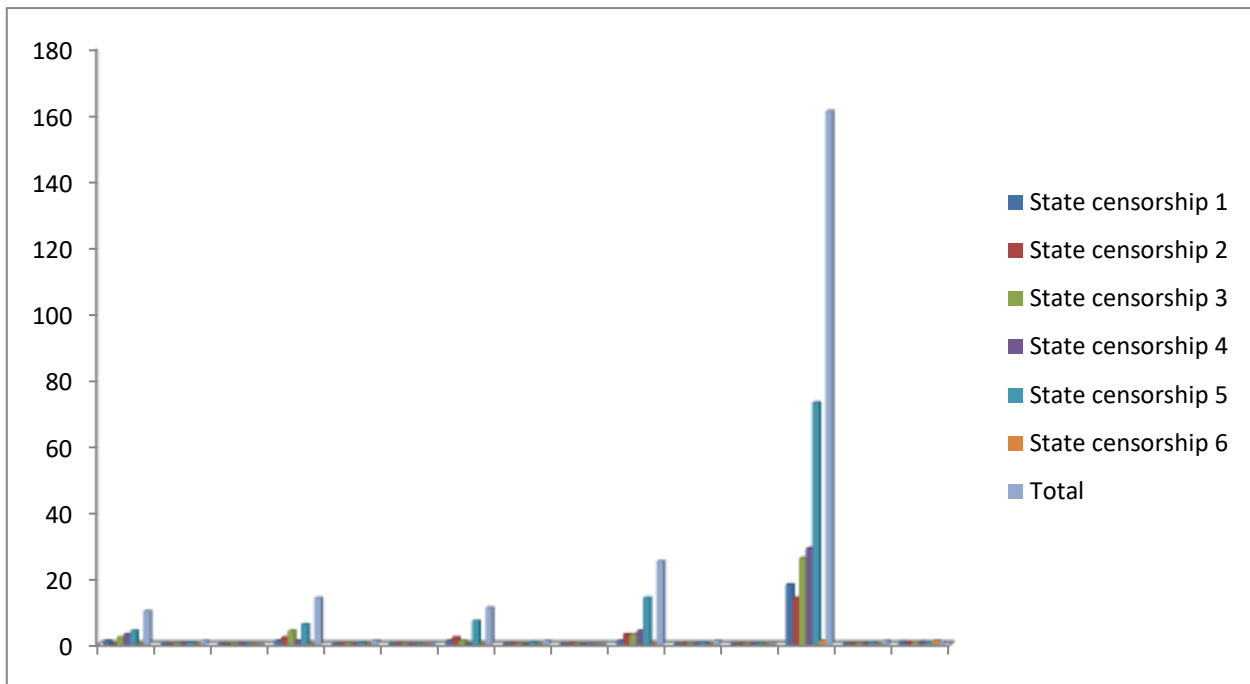


Figure 5. The relationship between; an official job and, state censorship

By using chi-square test, the researcher found out that the probability value is 0.59, which is larger than the moral level that is 0.05; this indicates the absence of a relation between the occupational situations of journalists and how much they are vulnerable to state censorship.

	Value	Df	Sump. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.226	20	.940
Likelihood Ratio	14.082	20	.826
Linear-by-Linear Association	.019	1	.890
N of Valid Cases	221		

Chi-Square Tests 5. State Censorship

Research Question 3: Which kinds of censorship do you think more important?

Selah- uddin Hafiz asserted that self-censorship, (that is defined as an inner feeling that makes the journalist aware of the paper’s vocational criteria for publishing) controls the journalists under the effect of two factors:

1st , The long period during which the press is subjected to censorship implanted in the conscience of journalists a feeling of permanent apprehension of the occurrence of the caveats of censorship and the prohibitions of publishing.

2nd , The resorting of the ruling authority to the formation of a dominating body inside the press from within the journalists, to undertake the self-censorship on what is be or not to be published.

The study revealed that the most vital type of censorship is the self-censorship, and direct censorship is by the Editor-in-chief and the organizational censorship. The results also showed the drop in the state’s censorship and the Public censorship in spite of their importance. The state’s censorship gains its importance from the legislations, the laws and prohibitions of publication that prevails in the papers, and

the state’s- censorship is also through the Intelligence Corps, the National Security and the State Security Investigation, besides the decrees of the attorney general for prohibiting the publishing in some cases in addition to the prevailing issues, this is what is confirmed by the director editors.

Table 7. Forms of more important censorship

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Self-censorship.	226	1.66	1.190
Direct censorship.	226	2.79	1.005
State censorship.	226	3.84	1.374
Organizational. Censorship.	226	3.22	1.120
Public censorship.	227	3.40	1.325
Valid N (list wise)	226		

Table 7. The arithmetical mean of, kinds of important censorship

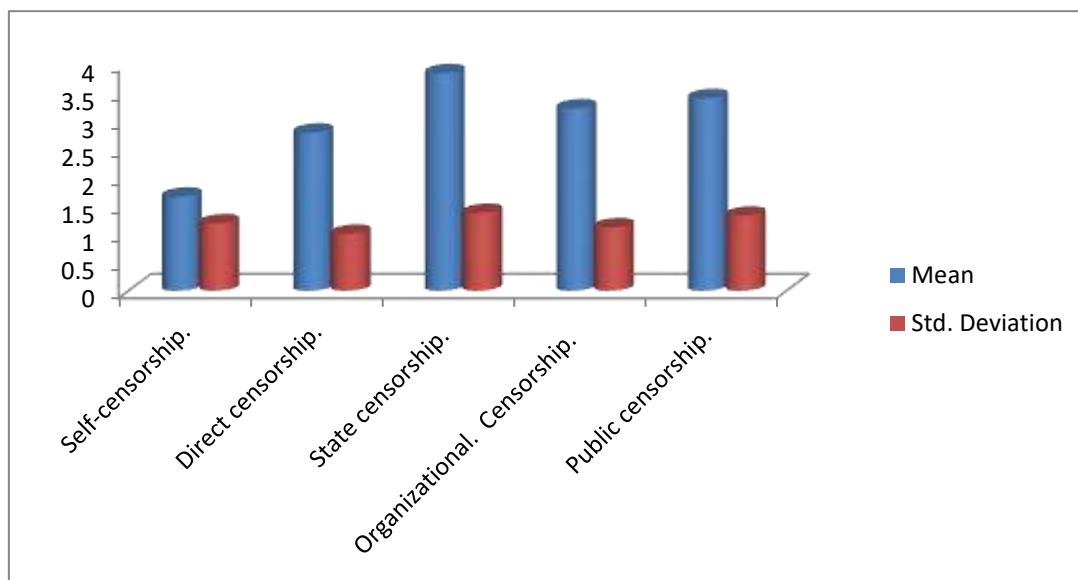


Figure 6. kinds of important censorship

Research Question 4: Do you think that the censorship of the Editor-in-chief important to the journalistic work?

Table 8. Points out that, 43.9% of the journalists participating in the questionnaire said censorship of the press work by the authority and Editor-in-chief are essential (sometimes), 39.2% of them said (yes), while 15.0% of them said (No).

Table 8. Importance of the Editor’s –in- chief censorship to the journalistic work

Do you think that the censorship of the Editor-in-chief important to the journalistic work?				
	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	118	37.7	39.2	39.2
Sometimes	132	42.2	43.9	83.1

No	45	14.4	15.0	98.0
I don't know	5	1.6	1.7	99.7
Missing	1	.3	.3	100.0
Total	301	96.2	100.0	
Missing System	12	3.8		
Total	313	100.0		

Table 8. Shows; Do you think that the censorship of the Editor-in-chief important to the journalistic work.

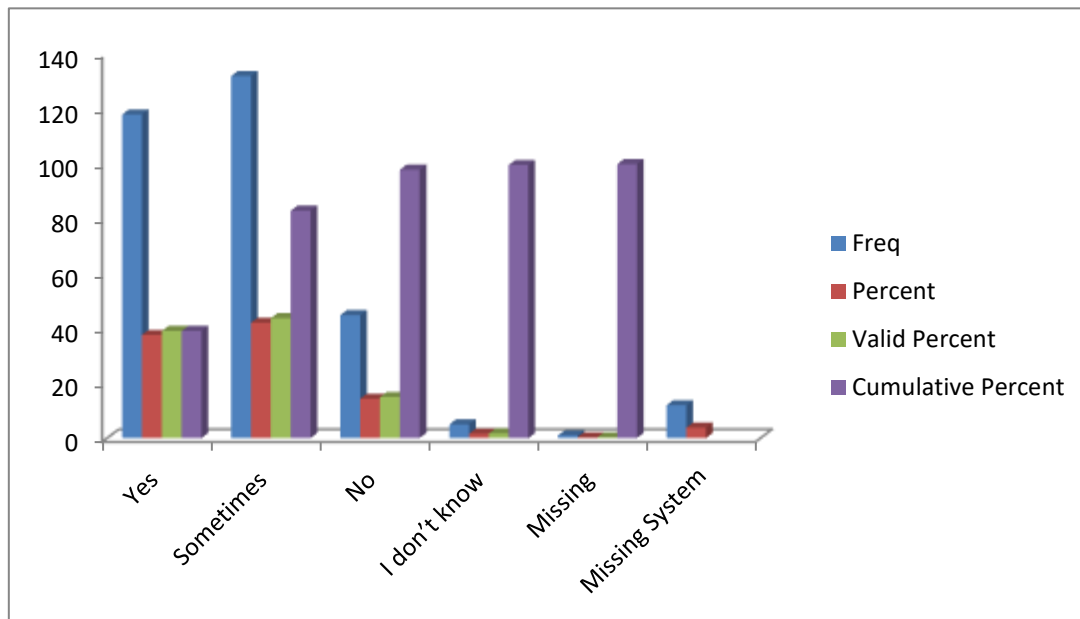


Figure 7. Importance of the Editor's –in- chief censorship to the journalistic work

Table 9. Pointed out that 58.3% of the journalists participating in the questionnaire state that the importance of censorship is for refrain from committing breaches, and the rate of 33.9% of them stated that the censorship protects the journalists, 7.8% of them mentioned all the aforementioned reasons.

From the above-mentioned it is clear that there is a sort of agreement between the majority of the people who participated in the questionnaire on the importance of the censorship of the authority and the editor-in- chief to avoid committing violations.

Table 9. Reasons that make the censorship of the papers essential

Reasons	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Refrain from committing breaches	14	4.5	7.8	7.8
	105	33.5	58.3	66.1
Censorship is protection of journalists	61	19.5	33.9	100.0
Total	180	57.5	100.0	
Missing System	133	42.5		
Total	313	100.0		

Table 9. Shows; for which reason is the censorship of the papers essential?

5. Conclusion

The study proved that Sudanese journalists are sometimes subjected to censorship, the more types of censorship exercised by journalists on the news, is self-censorship, where the journalists select the news that conform with the editorial policy of newspapers in which they work since the process of collecting information from news personalities, and this in turn reduces the effectiveness of the journalists in the making of compound and effective news. These journalists also stressed the importance of censorship exercised by the editor-in- chief, and the journalists participating in the questionnaire stated that the importance of censorship is for refrain them from committing breaches.

6. Acknowledgement

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Appendix**Newspapers Studied:**

No	Newspapers Name
1	Ajrass Al-Hurray
2	Akbar Al-youm
3	Akhir Lahtha
4	Al- Tareeq
5	Al- Taghyeer
6	Al- Intibaha
7	Akhbar Al- Sudan
8	Al- Sahafa
9	Sadaalahdas
10	Al-Ahram Al- youm
11	Al-Ayyam
12	Sada Al- Ahdath
13	Al-jareeda
14	Al-Rai Al-Aam
15	Al-Raid
16	Al-Sudani
17	Al- Shahid
18	Alwan
19	Al-Watan
20	Al-Wifaq
23	Sudan tribune

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