

The Role Of Sudanese Newspapers In Addressing The Phenomenon Of Student Violence In Universities Is A Descriptive Analytical Study On A Sample Of Sudanese Newspapers

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Abstract:

This paper deals with the handling of students' violence in Sudanese journals. The researcher has tried to realize the role of writers and intellectuals in addressing the phenomenon, revealing its reasons and finding the appropriate solutions for it. The problem of the study can be specified in answering many questions the most important ones are; what are the types of students' violence in Sudanese universities? What are the methods followed by Sudanese journal to address this phenomenon?

This paper aims to achieve many objectives among them to reveal the size of press handling of the phenomenon of students' violence, as well as realizing the methods of press handling of the phenomenon.

The researcher has used in this study descriptive and content analyzing methodology. The most important results of this study are; there are many types of students' violence either by fighting among students, burning universities' properties or other else. In addition there are several reasons and motives of the students to follow this pattern, either political or economical reasons. The study at the end has presented many proposals and recommendations; the most important ones are laying down media strategy to prevent universities' students from all negative practices based on the proverb "prevention is better than cure"

and enabling mass media in general and press in particular to reach the sources of information from Universities' directorates.

Introduction:

Press community contains all types of intellectuals' thoughts, criticism and style of writings. The researcher in this study has monitored the handling of Sudanese press of students' violence phenomenon which has occupied the public opinions. The journalist has covered it with various types of writings ,sometimes in news ,other times by investigating and analyzing to find out the reasons of this problem its motives and consequences.

It is clear that there is disagreement on the term "students' violence ", is it phenomenon or students' tradition in certain circumstances. It can be investigated through conducting historical follow up, in different historical eras.

"Killing of student is killing of nation" this statement is one of the headlines of one of the Sudanese journal or it is strong applause said in case this accident happened. This short statement in its size has serious significance that efforts should be exerted to address this phenomenon. This paper has come to be more close to this phenomenon in Sudanese universities.

The theme of the study:

The main theme of this study is to know how press as one of the mass media tools addressing students' violence in Sudanese Universities, to realize the role of writers and intellectuals in revealing its reasons and finding solutions to it.

The objectives of the study:

- 1- Highlight the size of press handling of students' violence phenomenon.
- 2- Realizing the methods of press in dealing with students' violence events.
- 3- Enhance the role of media in addressing students' violence.

The questions of the study:

- 1- What are the reasons behind students' violence?
- 2- What are the types of students' violence and its aspects?
- 3- What are the types of students' violence in Sudanese Universities?
- 4- What are the methods used by Sudanese press to address students' violence phenomenon?

Limitation of the study:

The period of this study was from January to December 2005. This period has been chosen for many reasons;

- 1- This period has witnessed remarkable rise in the spreading rate of this phenomenon.
- 2- Availability of archive to monitor this phenomenon regularly. (1)

The concept of violence:

1- Violence in language:

Magam Alwasit's author clarifies that "*Alanf is from the verb Anaf bih or Alih*" violence is from the verb "commit violence". It means treating someone violently and with cruelty and blame, hence it is an action of violence. The word act of violence has the meaning of blame. The term pressing or strength is used illegally and it affects the will of individual.

2- Violence as a term :

It means using of strength to deprive someone of his rights through unfair use of power or strength. From psychological aspect, violence is behavioral response characterized by strong strain which may lead to decrease in thinking level, so it is not necessary that violence is linked with passive aggression and associate with evil and destruction. "Violence against" may be necessity in certain situation to express certain reality or to change reality that needs change through using violence in aggression. Violence may occur as a reaction or response to existed violence, it is counter violence. Laner defines violence as using physical power to hurt people, properties, treatment resulting in physical mischief or interfering in personal freedom. Some believe that violence is one of the characters of human behavior. It appears when the mind fails

to convince consequently ego resorts to assert oneself and his / her existence and ability to physical convincing by enslaving others.(3)

The concept of violence contains three sub meanings; toughness, Harming and physical power. Graver goes further in defining the concept of violence where as considering it as: hurting people in his body, his psych or taking his/her freedom. Others point out that the concept of violence means any action exerted by individual or group against person or another people through act of violence by words or action. It embodies moral or physical power which may be physical or symbolic. (4)

Operational definition of violence:

Violence is is symbolic, oral expression or by act committed by specified person or group so as to save their social existence, achieve their desires or defend them, because they are unable to bear stresses, misunderstanding the nature of a situation or inflexibility in the interaction. This violence appears as expression by which other chances of expression decreased, In light of the shrinking of the real participation chances and absence of legal competition.

Violence is an old as life itself. History realizes many types of violence. The contemporary violence is supported by many factors which help its increase and diversity of its methods (5). These factors are technology, using mind through technology, the means of production of violence, media technology and mind preparation for those who commit it. Also we can define violence operationally; it is behavior aims to hurt others or what symbolizes it, this violence may be individually or collectively.

Violence from social aspect:

Violence is the use of pressure or power illegally or inconsistent with law to affect the will of an individual (7)

The definition of the students' violence:

The researcher defines students' violence that a group of students pursue certain behavior leading to violate law and regulations of students' activity. The result of this violence is moral, financial losses, grave injuries, or damage in properties. This violence had many motives and factors.

Students' violence in Sudanese Universities:

The phenomenon of student's violence started in Khartoum University in 1968 by clash between two groups. The reason of the dispute is a show by folklore band

Which was accompanied by dance called *Alagko*. This dance hurt the feeling of some students one of them decided to stop the show leading to riot among attendees (8).

Analyzing study:

The researcher in this study depends on the methodology of analyzing the content.

Analyzing media content:

It is defined by international encyclopedia of social science as one of the methods used in studying printed, visual or audio mass media. By using sample of the material under study to evaluate and analyze it in quantity and quality based on systematic plan (9). The researcher has used it in this study to analyze sample from press monitoring of media handling the theme of students' violence in Sudanese universities from January to October 2005.

Indicators of the analyzing study:

Operational Clarifications.

The units of this study are 14 newspapers from the political journals release daily in Sudan capital and distributed all over the country, within the period of the study. The researcher has collected all released press coverings on the topic on the purpose to be documented and analyzed to consider the following aspects in the steps of the analyzing study

1- Primary data:

The researcher clarifies in this primary data the name of the journal, Number of the page, the date of the released material on the topic of the

study, the writer who formulates the press material whether he is professional journalist, editor or one of the writers who writes periodically.

2- The titles of the coverings.

The study has classified the topics on students' violence which has specified headlines in the journal; it is usually written in red or black font at the top of the first page.

3- The forms of press handling.

The study has highlighted the type of the press forms that addressing the topic of students' violence in Sudanese universities, represented in news, articles, columns and investigations.

4- The size of the published material.

The study also has focused on the size of the published material whether it is small, middle or long.

5- Employing press picture:

The researcher also has classified the press articles on students' violence by revealing the type of the press material if it is supported by pictures or not, appreciating the role of pictures in press covering.

6- The directions of press handling.

The study has tried to highlight on the directions of press covering of students' violence through the following.

a- Positive handling :

This study contains estimated description of the material handling students' violence professionally. The phenomenon is handled apart from personal tendency and impression of the writer. The researcher only has concentrated on investigating the phenomenon its reasons in order to support stability in the Universities. The study has tried to measure the types of the handling in the light of instructions directed to follow after consultation with many academia.

b- Negative handling :

The researcher through this study has exerted efforts to estimate topics in which students' violence has reviewed passively, in term of excitement, enlargement, not objective criticism for higher education policy, and disapproval of ways by which universities' directorates addressing the problem or lessen students' responsibilities of those participating in violence. The researcher has tried to measure the type of handling according to these limits.

c-The degree of excitement:

Press materials have been classified based on containing excitement by using unacceptable expressions. The degree of excitement has been classified to high, middle and weak.

D- Type of the university:

The study has specified the type of university in which the violence occurred, in term of its act, whether it is governmental or private, sometimes there are articles talking about the phenomenon generally without pointing to certain university.

Tables show the data in the light of analyzing results.

Table No (1): Monthly monitoring of all press editing arts on students' violence.

No	Sub	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total of frequency	%
1-	No of coverings	4	12	13	23	6	29	17	17	14	9	144	100
2-	News	2	6	10	10	2	13	7	10	6	7	73	51
3-	Columns	-	2	-	5	-	10	7	5	-	1	30	21
4-	Artides	1	4	3	7	3	4	3	1	7	1	34	23
5-	Investigations	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	7	5

Table No (2): The size of press interest in handling students' violence phenomenon.

No	Sub	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total of frequency	%
1-	Aladwa	1	6	7	1	-	-	6	3	2	1	27	18
2-	Alwan	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	8	5
3-	Alshar Alsiasi	1	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	10	7
4-	Alaiam	-	2	1	-	-	4	5	2	-	2	16	11
5-	Alhia	-	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	10	7
6-	Akbar Aluom	-	1	-	5	-	3	1	2	1	1	14	10
7-	Alkheartoum	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	7	5
8-	Alrai Alam	-	-	-	4	5	5	-	1	-	2	17	12
9-	Alshafa	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	3	-	-	13	9
10	Alwfag	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	5	1	11	8
11	Alwatn	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	8	6
12	Alanba	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2

Table NO (3) demonstrates the trends on handling the students' violence phenomenon in the press.

NO	Sub	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total of frequency	%
1	Positive handling	3	6	8	9	1	20	8	8	12	2	77	53
2	Negative handling	1	6	5	14	5	9	9	9	2	7	67	47

Table No (4) clarifies the degree of excitement on handling the students' violence phenomenon in the press.

NO	Sub	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total of frequency	%
1	Excitement	1	4	4	8	-	9	9	9	2	2	48	33
2	Non Excitement	3	8	9	15	6	20	8	8	12	7	96	67

Table No (5) demonstrates employing picture on handling the students' violence phenomenon in the press.

NO	Sub	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total of frequency	%
1	Supported by pictures	1	3	1	6	2	7	7	6	-	2	35	24
2	Without pictures	3	9	12	17	4	22	10	11	14	7	109	76

Table No (6) demonstrates the type of the university in which there is student's violence phenomenon.

NO	Sub	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total of frequency	%
1	Governmental	4	11	11	18	6	11	11	8	1	7	102	73
2	Private	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	9	14	2	38	27

Reviewing and discussion of data:**Table No (1) :**

When the researcher has monitored and followed up the size of press handling of students' violence in 2005, he has found that the total of press coverings regarding students' violence has reached 144 coverings during January to October 2005. It has been noticed that the number of coverings in January 4 coverings, then the number has increased during the three months after January, until the number reached 23 coverings in April. Then the number has decreased gradually until it reached 6 coverings in May. After that the number has increased to maximum in June to reach 29 coverings, and then retreated to reach 9 coverings in October. In my point of view the level of press interest in allocating considerable areas for students' violence closely linked with violence events in the universities. From the table also it is clear that the news address to convey violent events occupied the largest rate, it reached 73 news bulletins at 51% rate, and this is natural thing because all the public opinions are interested to know the violence events in its time of occurrence. Next are the articles on the topic which has reached 34 articles, then the columns which the number of its frequency for this phenomenon 30 columns at 21% rate. This indicates high awareness from columnists and their interests to give their opinions and

their advice to the students. Whereas the less type of addressing the issue is investigations which are 7 investigations at 5% rate. In my estimation this is considered clear shortcomings because investigations usually are scientific and they are taken all various points of views.

Table No (2):

This table has shown differences in Sudanese journals on the size of coverings the issue of students' violence. We have found that Aladwa journal listed the highest degree of monitoring. The number of its handling this issue is 27 times at 18 % rate. It is followed by Arai Alam by 17 subjects at 24% rate. The other journals are close in size of handling students' violence, whereas Alanba journal recorded the less cases of monitoring, the total of its monitoring 3 cases at 2% rate. In the researcher points of views these differences in the size of journal's interests on this topic due to its editing policy and the vision of those who run them.

Table No (3):

From this table we have noticed the surplus of positive handling to the negative handling. The number of positive covering of the issue is 77 coverings at 53% rate. Whereas the total of negative handling frequency 67 at 47% rate. The researcher believes that, this is consistent with the role of press in promotion the concept of students' criticism awareness and addressing the issues of students' violence. Raising awareness is the most important role of media. In spite that the measuring the degree of positive and negative handling and excitement are relative, discretionary, and it differs from one vision to other. In my estimation there are many factors that the addressing contains rate of excitement and enlargement enter alias drawing the attention, sometimes the writer doesn't influence by its political tendency and personal character and looks for achieving fame and beat.

Table No (4):

This table highlights the concentration degree of some writers who follow type of excitement and enlargement of the news when conveying students' violence events in universities. The table points out the covering which contains type of excitement, the total their frequency has reached 48 at 33% rate, where the frequencies of subjects without excitement have increased to 96 at 67% rate.

Table No (5):

This table clarifies the extent of benefits from employing pictures when press has handled the phenomenon of students' violence. The table indicates the decrease in the rate of subjects supported by pictures, the total of their frequency is 35 at 24% rate against total of frequency for press coverings 109 at 76% rate, without employing pictures. In my estimation picture is

important to enhance the strength of the news and it indicates that the journalist stands and conveys the news from the site of the event.

Table No (6):

This table demonstrates comparison indicators of press handling the phenomenon of the students' violence among governmental and private higher education institutions within the period from January to October 2005. The researcher has found that the private universities had only two violent cases during the first three months from January to March comparing to governmental universities which had 26 cases during the same period. In April the governmental universities reached 18 violent cases, the highest rate in the table, whereas no violent cases in private universities. The rate of students' violence in governmental universities exceeded the rate of students' violence in private universities until September where the reverse happened; the private universities had 14 cases against one case in governmental universities. In general the table indicated percentage rise of the phenomenon in governmental universities whereas the total of its frequency 102 at 73% rate against total of frequency 38 in private university at 27% rate. In my estimation the decrease in violent rate in universities may due to the nature of private universities which forbid students from practicing students' activities.

The Interpretations of the Universities' Teachers on the students' violence phenomenon.

Prophet Hassan Ali Alsaori , ex president of Alneelain University has attributed the phenomenon to decrease in the level of handling political issues, abandon dealing with logic in acceptance of others and coexistence among various parties to the stage of one opinion and silence of others.

Dr. Abdualftah Abdullah taha, lecturer in Alzaim Alazhri University believes that

Students' violence reflects what is going on in streets and it is linked with young age of students and limit of their experience.

Dr. Hassan Abass , lecturer in agricultural faculty has attributed the reasons of violence to the empty mind of students, absence of arguing by evidence and logic .Also the political parties lack clear vision for its agenda which produces contradiction in presenting party's thoughts, this is clear in the sessions of discussion inside universities. (10)

The most important results of the study:

First: Types of students' violence

1- Burning of buildings and universities' properties:

Example: A Sudanese journal has released under the title of: The burning of Al ahlia Universities, the danger of the phenomenon and the painful of the disaster. (11) Press investigation supported by pictures in which complete description of some buildings Omdurman Al ahlia University.

Other Example: A Sudanese journal has released under the title of: Follow up "who are the beneficiaries of damaging governmental institutions and who are moving damage fingers inside Sudanese universities." Press investigation in full page which is supported by 7 pictures. The writer has criticized the burning of the president of Al fasher University's office, the building of the computer laboratory and the students' house of the medicine college. (12)

Third Example: Sudanese journal has released under the title of "What is the guilt of burning Al ahlia University. It is an article supported by pictures; the writer of the article has described the burning as the event of Tatars and Almaghool . (13)

2- Destruction and losses of Universities' some properties:

Example: A Sudanese journal has released news under the title of "suspension of the study in some college of Nile valley University. " The writer has attributed the reason of the university closure is riot event resulted in damage in university. (14)

Other Example: A Sudanese journal has released news under the title of "Closure of Aljazeera University after students' demonstration. The writer addressed the reason behind the closure is the damage in educational colleges in Alhasahisa and Alhlalia. (15)

3- Fighting among students by spits and traditional weapons:

Example: A Sudanese journal has released news under the title of “Nationalist students have put the blame on coalition to destabilize the university”. The writer has said that the reason is one of the students stabbing national congress’s student with knife. (16)

Other Example: A Sudanese journal has released article under the title of “Resolution to suspend study in some faculties in Nile valley University as the result of fighting among students in which 5 students has been injured.” (17)

4- Forbidding students from examination and implementing strike by force:

Example: Sudanese journal has released article under the title of “Lights on students’ strike in Aljazeera University”. This article has revealed some students carrying out strikes and forbidding other students by force to pursue their study asking for the return of the association.

Second: The reasons of students’ violence.

1- Political reasons including :

a- Conduct election to form students’ associations.

Example: A Sudanese journal has released article entitled “Are riot, burning, hitting and killing feature of university life? The writer has mentioned that there was riot during the association election leading to the burning of some university buildings. (19)

Other Example: A Sudanese journal has published in press column: “The University’s directorate has committed mistake when depriving students who have not completed their university fees from participating in election process. This has led to riot and burning of Al ahlia university” (20)

b- Political speech of some students' political parties in universities.

Example: A Sudanese journal has published news that "Islamic trend has threatened to destabilize Khartoum University "The call of Islamic trend to freeze the association until finishing of legal committee from decision on the appeal against election result. (21)

C – The influence of bigger party on students' parties.

Example: A Sudanese journal has published under the title "Union party has accused students of national congress of aggression against its headquarter. The writer has mentioned that union party has accused students of national congress of burning its premise.

2- External factors:

There are external factors of the reasons behind students' violence such as ;

- a- The influence of bigger party in universities.
- b- Moving of the violence from one university to other.

3- Academic reasons:

A- Political party exploits some academic problems to spread their hidden agenda.

Example: A Sudanese journal has published under the title of "strong protests in Sudan University. The writer has mentioned in this news that the reason behind riot in the faculty of science and water technology is engineering number (23) .

- B- Other Example: Some students have resorted to violence before examination period because they are unready for examination due to their work in policy. Example a Sudanese journal has published "two students have threaten the vice president of Al ahlia University by weapon, asking him to issue academic certificates in spite of their failure (24).

4- Economic reasons.

Some students work in policy for financial reasons, example a Sudanese journal has published article in which the writer says "The University's directorate has committed mistake when depriving students who have not completed their university fees from participating in election process. This has led to riot and burning of Al ahlia university"(25)

Analyzing the form of press handling:

Selected random examples show the type of press criticism of student's violence phenomenon:

- 1- Example , a Sudanese journal has published under the title " Student's violence has become dominant in universities" the writer has talked about the spite stained by the innocent blood , describing violent events in Sudan University.(26)
- 2- Sudanese journal has published column saying universities have generated criminals. (27).
- 3- A Sudanese journal has released under the title "Al ahlia University will not die and the attack against it is terrorist action. He has criticized the role of the Ministry in the closure of the university and talked about kidnapping of university teacher.
- 4- A Sudanese journal has released under the title of "Al ahlia University between terrorism and dominance". The writer in a column has criticized the role of the trustee board of the university, calling to change the act of the Ministry of higher education due to give more power to the trustee board of the university. These ministry's powers interrupt the powers of university directorate.
- 5- A Sudanese journal has published press column in which the writer has talked about the burning of Al ahlia University's building, criticizing the government caring of students more than others. He has called this the policy of "broken boons" .

Selected Examples chosen randomly clarifying positive handling:

- 1- A Sudanese journal has released under the title "who are the beneficiaries of damaging governmental institutions and who are moving damage fingers inside Sudanese universities." Press investigation in full page which is supported by 7 pictures on the achievements of the university. The writer also has criticized the burning of the president of Al fasher University's office, the building of the computer laboratory during students' riot. (31)

- 2- A Sudanese journal under the title of “students’ violence” a series of articles in which the writer talked about the reasons of this phenomenon and the history of students’ organizations. (32)
- 3- A Sudanese journal has released under the title “Students’ violence in university to where: an article in which the writer has called for denying violence.(33)
- 4- A Sudanese journal has released under the title “students’ violence in universities again” a press column in which its writer has mentioned that it is conducive environment to deny students’ violence due to government openness.(34)
- 5- A Sudanese journal has released an article in which he has called for denying violence after the burning of Al Ahlia University. (35)

Recommendations:

- 1- Lay down media strategy aiming to prevention of the students from all negative aspects. As proverb says “prevention is better than cure”
- 2- Enable media generally and press particularly to reach information sources from universities directorates.
- 3- Strengthen relation between media directorate in Sudanese universities and press.
- 4- Lay down united charter for political work with the participation of teachers, Students and parties’ leaders.
- 5- Make use of the experience of some private universities in rationing political activities.
- 6- Promote political speech in universities , hold academic symposium instead of currently discussion sessions
- 7- Prevail tolerance culture, accept of other and employ youth energy through sport and cultural activity.
- 8- Implement workshops’ recommendation and conferences to promote students’ criticism awareness. Enhance media propagation for initiative to address this phenomenon.

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