

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MISMANAGEMENT ON ARAB TELEVISION JOURNALISTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Abstract— The number of Arab journalists in the UK will be estimated at 1,000 according to national expectations. This should mean a slight decline in 2015. Scattering the centrality of the press in London and the southeast, and in urban education plans, in which ethnic minorities live in large numbers, suggests that ethnic minorities speak a lot in the press. Ladies, progressively established people with medical problems or disabilities leading to childbirth work, and the self-employed should work with little support. The key data in this report will depend on the data which will be obtained from a publicly available online awareness audit. For British-Arab journalists. There is no actual positioning of the dynamic structure in the different action groups. The key data in this report is based on data collected through online audits and generally available to British-Arab journalists. The research will be completed before installation with press articles and corrections. As a result, there is no acceptable assessment framework for the 2015 outcome as there is no complete summary of the rapporteurs. These quick strategies have been enhanced by extraordinary activities to encourage Arab journalists to complete the project. Changes in the coding structure used in the definitions identified by the word imply that the meaning of persons who are coordinated as Arab journalists is described by a more notable and unbreakable character.

Keywords— Arab journalists, Press in London, British-Arab Journalists, Arab Television Journalists, Mismanagement.

INTRODUCTION

THE number of Arab Journalists in the United Kingdom is estimated at 1,000 according to national statistics (Knight, 2015). This should mean a slight decline in the 2015 figure. However, the sectoral audit of the information also recommends that Arab Journalists be spread so that about 75% of the "standard" media is used in the newspapers and in the distribution and dissemination magazine (as opposed to the vast majority in 2015) (Mughtar, et al., 2015). Many Arab Journalists are employed as freelance Arab Journalists or their journalistic personality is maintained in various areas, such as advertising or media representation (Bull, 2015). As in 2015, most Arab Journalists in Britain (perhaps more than 60 percent) are deployed in London and the Southeast, compared to 29 percent of all businesses (Hewett, 2016). It is clear that the question of ethics in journalism is not new. The newspaper and the journalistic industry have for some time established rules that have been surrounded and modified by the Publishers Association Code, consisting of independent publishers in national and local newspapers and magazines (Hammond, 2017). During the training season, the Press Commission accuses the law of using it and of communicating complaints. Master Leveson's suggestion cast doubt on these practices, but no end was achieved during the study period and this examination. The functional problems that Arab Journalists and their managers face in terms of training and respect for existing principles and institutions will not be dangerous in this eye-catching debate. However, there is concern that the weight of companies in the workplace, in general, implicitly sometimes implies respect for ethical boundaries.

Although the compensation of respondents cannot avoid the contradiction of this statement (for example, the majority believes that ethical measures are respected) (Harcup, 2015), a prominent minority believes otherwise. In this sense, 47 percent of respondents disagree that ethical norms are not followed from time to time. A quarter of Arab Journalists (25 percent) believe that there are events, if they are. Arab Journalists in the news industry are the best in terms of current management techniques for journalists, with a normal number of 4.7 (O'Donnell, et al., 2016). Around 41 percent of Arab Journalists in the sector believe that they believe in current management techniques (compared to 29 percent in general) and 20 percent disagree (as opposed to 27 percent in general).

RESEARCH QUESTION

- What is the work life balance of Arab journalists currently working in the UK?
- What are the Arab reporter's individual characteristics?

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REPORTER

Arab Journalists generally have more experience than the British workforce in general. The reason for this is that the number of young adults under the age of 25 generally represents less than four percent of the workforce in the United Kingdom. (13 percent) (Onyebadi and Alajmi, 2016). This is related to the qualification requirements in the section on abnormal cases. 94 percent of Arab Journalists are white, slightly higher than the total number of workers in the United Kingdom (91 percent). Regardless of whether this is the case, the lack of diversity in the press is more negative than might be expected (O'Donnell, et al., 2016). The centrality of the press in London and the southeast, and (if not in these areas) in urban curricula, in which ethnic minorities live in large numbers, suggests that ethnic minorities speak badly in the press. There is little evidence that there are problems with the gender segregation in the press. National information indicates

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that there are only a few male Arab Journalists (52% versus 48%) as female Arab Journalists and gives the impression of non-discrimination in the transfer of work on a sexual basis: women seem to have all the reports that are likely to include senior positions "More than just managing publications and district managers like men (Harris, et al., 2016), the press career is highly skilled National sources of information suggest that more than four-fifths (82 percent) have a degree or degree, compared to 38 percent in the UK still a profession in which the social class influences the possibility of advocacy (Hossain, 2015). In 2012, young people entering the press may need financial support from their families (Garcia de Torres and Hermida, 2017).

THE WORK PROCESSES OF JOURNALISTS

The vast majority of Arab Journalists (94%) who responded worked, and in general, they had long and uninterrupted working hours (McNair, 2018). Among those who do not work, there is some (limited) evidence of persistent unemployment. National information indicates that more than 75 percent (78 percent) of Arab Journalists work all day (Sakr, 2017). Women, more established people who have medical problems or disabilities that limit work, and self-employed workers need to work with low maintenance. National sources also recommend that 28 percent of Arab Journalists are independent. This is higher than what is proposed by Arab Journalists in work, suggesting that 21 percent of them work independently or work in their company. This is a significant increase since 2015.

ENTER THE CALL

The majority of new entrants (83 per cent) (those who have been in the press for the past three years) (O'Donnell, et al., 2016) have been working or working in a fixed-term position before starting their first paid job.

- Most (92 percent) did not pay
- Understanding their work or temporary status has been maintained for an average of seven weeks, although lengths generally vary from short (one to two weeks) to 52 weeks.

Just as they are highly qualified, more Arab Journalists have important journalistic qualifications and must obtain NCTJ certification. 63 percent of Arab Journalists have a press qualification (expansion by 58 percent in 2015). In most cases (73 percent), the rehabilitation was approved by the NCTJ - again expanded in 2015 (64 percent). The qualifications of journalism are essential to helping people achieve first place and are relevant to working in this first profession (Garcia de Torres and Hermida, 2017). Seventy-two percent of New Media participants have acquired commitments during class at the beginning of their work (Onyebadi and Alajmi, 2016). However, this expansion was not particularly important in 2015, when it was 68 percent. However, the commitment period has essentially been extended from GBP 4,750 on average in 2015 (GBP 6,500, if this was the last time to 2012) to GBP 15,000.

TRAINING, LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Most Arab Journalists (71 percent) have seen some education in the past year, compared with 76 percent in 2015. There is a tangible movement of the formal message that aims to discover how informal learning and self-training are increasingly being implemented (Franks and O'niell, 2016). Although the company paid in most cases (40%) for training, it

was less than in 2015 (65%). The individual paid additional training (30 percent versus 15 percent in 2015) and additional free education (23 percent in 2012 vs. 14 percent in 2015). Arab Journalists were more negative than their 2015 educational interviews in 2012 (Schmidt, 2018). Seventy-seven percent said learning was valuable compared to 85 percent in 2015. Percent). It seems that the shift to informal learning and self-shaping can influence the obvious benefits of learning.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Arab Journalists strongly respond to statements that "journalism is a profession they value," "that they fulfil their aspirations" and "remain hopeful to continue working in journalism" (Onyebadi and Alajmi, 2016). Nevertheless, it is clear that Arab Journalists are watching the changes in the work very closely. The last ten years have had a profound impact on her career, forcing her to become a multi-talent, to progress through stages and adapt to expansion. The workforce is confident that this has resulted in less and less work (Mughtar, et al., 2015). Perhaps in this sense, the number of Arab Journalists (38 percent), who ensure the ultimate goal of the press as a profession, bypassed by those who are not sure (42 percent). Only half (51 percent) encourage the adolescent to become a columnist. While there is a large group in the seven typical "days" of journalists, most Arab Journalists (73%) work longer than normal working week in all occupations in the United Kingdom (Schmidt, 2018). Apart from that, the image of Arab Journalists with a particularly long period of time is not culturally conditioned: the average working week of the writer is 39.4 hours per week, in contrast to the normal UK picture of 33.1 from 41.6 hours to 39.4 hours, a "normal" change (Garcia de Torres and Hermida, 2017), mainly due to the expansion of the maintenance arm. Most of the time (82 percent) Arab Journalists believe that their working hours are reasonable: the minimum changes since 2015. As with working hours, there are a variety of pay rates, from less than £ 5,000 a year to over £ 100,000 (Garcia de Torres and Hermida, 2017). The normal salary is £ 27,500. This is a true decrease in dimension in 2015. 39% of Arab Journalists feel adequately paid for their work, 60% do not (O'Donnell, et al., 2016). This is a generous change in 2015, when half (50 percent) were confident that they had received adequate compensation. Twenty-two percent of Arab Journalists trust that they were victims at work, an increase of 17 percent in 2015. The main reason for this chapter is sexual orientation, age and marital status.

THE ETHICAL PARTS OF THE PRESS

Most Arab Journalists feel adequately trained in ethical issues, but a critical minority (14 percent) oppose this idea. A small minority (three percent) of Arab Journalists say that their work does not reflect and respect ethical boundaries. In any case, a quarter (25 percent) thinks that moral limits are not met due to the workload at work (O'Donnell, et al., 2016). Arab Journalists seem to recognize that there are problems using moral boundaries in their wider work environment, whether they make mistakes themselves. Exactly one-third (29 percent) believe in providing up-to-date management methods for the press. 27 percent do not believe in these current methods. Proposed Methodology. The key information in this report is based on information obtained through an online self-awareness review widely available to British Arab Journalists

(Hewett, 2016). This has been improved as much as possible with existing information, mainly due to the investigation of the family unit in the National Statistics Office and the labour force survey (Bagdouri and Oard, 2015). The questionnaire was based essentially on the questionnaire used in the 2015 survey, which was updated as needed, and new requests were added where deemed appropriate (Knight, 2015). The questionnaire was carried out before payment with press articles and corrections. Similarly, there is no satisfactory inspection system with the achievement of 2015 as there is no comprehensive summary of the rapporteurs. To maintain a strategic distance from the test bias, the overview was made available to all Arab Journalists in the UK using a different methodology, including:

- Dealing directly with companies where staff must be made aware of the existence of the test;
- Sending a subgroup of persons from the National Union of Arab Journalists by e-mail (Hossain, 2015), broken down by country of employment and geographical area;
- Send emails to people who are currently logged in to NCTJ.

These immediate methods were improved through special exercises to urge Arab Journalists to complete the summary. The summary is included in HoldTheFrontPage.co.uk and the newspaper Al-Sahafa. The Association of Editors and the Association of Professional Editors have raised the profile of their members in public. People are formatted with a web connection where they can fill out the questionnaire (Hammond, 2017). The questionnaire was facilitated by BMG Research, which also cleaned up and treated the information. In total, around 1067 questionnaires were filled in and used (Hewett, 2016). The estimation of an example is suitable for providing strong and robust data, especially since there is no indication of the willingness to design the interaction. This number of completed questionnaires is similar to the 1238 questionnaires created in Search 2015.

Block Diagram

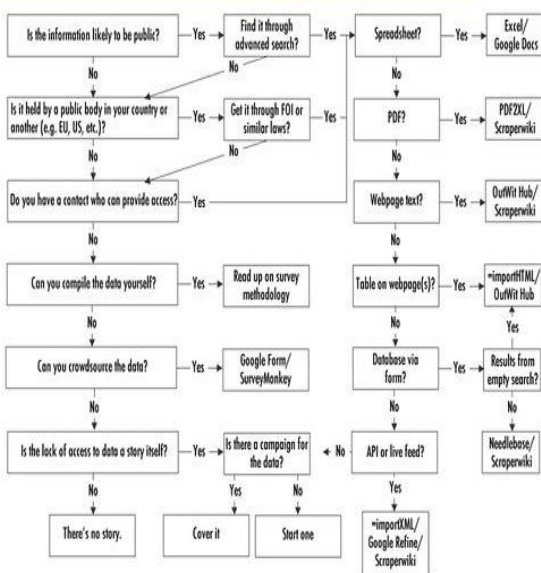


Figure 1:Block Diagram of Working Processes in Journalism

ALGORITHM

Useful and important news are selected and generated through the function of “state-of-the-art natural language” generation software. This software has been extensively utilised by the journalist for new generation. The steps of news generations from the software is based on following processes;

- 1. Data collection**
 - Journalist identifies the pre-defined the sources and extract or collect the data
 - Available historical and new data is considered
- 2. Identify Interesting Events**
 - Statistical analysis of the data is performed
 - Pre-defined rules are applied in accordance with the topic
- 3. Prioritise Insights**
 - Newsworthiness of the data is analysed
 - Pre-defined rules are applied
- 4. Generate Narrative**
 - Structure and storyline are specified
 - Style guide of the journalist is adapted

Publish Story

- Story is published through content management system of journalist
- The story can be published after editorial review or automatically



Figure 2: Algorithm of News Generation

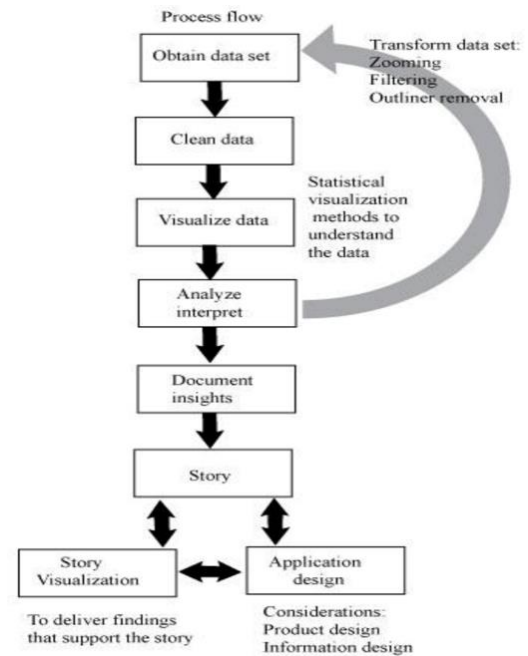


Figure 3: Flow Chart of Gathering Data through Tools and Techniques in Journalism.

RESULT ANALYSIS

Arab Journalists in the UK
Characterization of the Press

The key information in this report is based on the information generated by a well-conducted, self-managed online study and should be clear about what is implied when referring to a "writer" (Bagdouri and Oard, 2015). The basic reference, the definition of authority word produced by the National Statistical Office, shows that the activities of "journalists, newspapers and magazines" are as follows:

"Review and replay reports and outstanding performances for publications, periodicals, magazines and periodicals, evaluate and respond to their style and content, and organize the title of the article for this type of performance and distribution."

The referring to the activity of this activity are:

- Define the topic, take a look at each meeting, go to open events, search for records, review the works of the complex, visit exhibits, film sections, etc.
- Write articles and include draft compositions and send them to a newspaper, magazine, newspaper or program editor
- Select materials for contact or production (Hewett, 2016), check the style and structure of the language, the correctness and legality of the material and the organization of the basic corrections
- Contact the generators to find the latest duplicates before printing.

In general, these tasks have not changed since the 2015 report, in which the definition was combined with the occupational classification codes for the year 2000 (Hossain, 2015). In any case, there have been changes in the treatment of the press at the South Oil Company, which are defined as follows:

- The control over the "expansion-expansion expert" (Harcup, 2015), which refers to communication journalists, has been excluded from the description.
- Although the importance of Arab Journalists still exists, it is

strange that the space of Arab Journalists has changed. The South Oil Company is a gradual order and the workplace at home reflects the dimensions of the experience of this activity (Hossain, 2015). In 2000, SOC Presses was summarized in the third dimension and expanded into the 2010 Job Seekers Agreement, reflecting a relative increase in the skills and qualifications of the activity and the public it carries out.

There are problems related to the SOC Convention, similar to all such assemblies. The SOC meeting is broad, bringing together Arab Journalists and editors, and there is no real ranking of the progressive system in the various activity classifications. All Arab Journalists meet, paying little attention to whether they are generally new participants or have long experience. SOC certainly publishes 35 "workbooks", all grouped together to create a format for a "word" book, newspaper and magazine editor. Although SOC definitions have recently been revised, these descriptions are still relevant in fast-moving occupations such as the press. Recently in the internet world for example a blogger, news aggregator or information viewer.

EVALUATION OF THE NUMBER OF JOURNALISTS

With the approach of 2018, the problems in assessing the number of employed Arab Journalists decreased. Changes in the coding structure used in definitions relating to the word mean that the importance of those who are integrated as Arab Journalists is characterized by greater rigidity (Bull, 2015). In 2015, the profession included "writers, scientists or journalists", but refused to define the "authors" and "authors" of 2012 that could have been integrated into 2015. This means that estimates that can be obtained from sources are likely National information is more accurate. These sources of information measure 3 that 62,000 Arab Journalists are at work and there is no explanation as to whether the accuracy of this number is questioned. This can be shaken by the casual impression of the number of Arab Journalists in the UK, especially as recommended that the number of Arab Journalists since 2015 not fall as expected (Bull, 2015). Although we are confident that the number of Arab Journalists

has decreased slightly since 2015, there is further evidence that their work has generally moved beyond the standard distribution approach, which is discussed in more detail. Rather than tearing down the entire number of journalists, largely an adaptation of state is seen (Bagdouri and Oard, 2015). Look at advanced numbers that go beyond what some call "standardized journalism," which is increasing in various sectors. Some of these features are important in the online press and many in the way of journalism can be considered as half and half: Include the columnist in a series of letters, some closer to open topics. Or advertising, others who take part in the exercises, for example, journalistic skills in schools (O'Donnell, et al., 2016). The survey also describes a process of low-maintenance development and independent work among journalists. Please note that this research is not focused on the censorship of ad experts who are responsible for the exercises that promote the image and understanding of an association, its elements or departments (Kaye-Essien and Ismail, 2018). This includes commitments, including the creation, modification and transfer of official data, bulletins and other promotional materials in a sustainable manner. Many people who prepare as Arab Journalists and Arab Journalists change as PR experts, but are not admitted to national statistics. These national statistics show that there are 38,000 of them, but it is not known to what extent they are "Arab Journalists (O'Donnell, et al., 2016)".

JOURNALISM SECTOR

Arab Journalists work in different areas. In general, these are clearly distribution and dissemination tools, but there is also more sectoral expansion and subdivision within each sector, as well as new sales territories via the Internet, such as the levels of codification. Look at the national sources of information (Labor Force Survey) to see what can be considered a normal business flow. The highest distribution (45 percent) is used either in newspaper distribution (24 percent) or in magazines (6 percent) (Franks and O'niell, 2016). In any case, a critical extension (16 percent of the considered, 14 percent full-time and 25 percent of low-maintenance journalists) will be used in a "qualified creativity" sector 7. These people usually act in this way. Minorities are also involved in broadcasting (six percent), either radio (4 percent) or television (4 percent), public relations (Harcup, 2015), correspondence or media training (five and two percent, respectively). It should be noted, however, that almost a fifth of all things discussed (17 percent) do not work in any of these "traditional" sectors and work elsewhere in the economy (Onyebadi and Alajmi, 2016). The impact of new journalists, including online press departments that have offered exchange and business meetings can be observed. There is an imbalance between the use of staff with and without maintenance, as all those who work all day, who need to distribute newspapers and newspapers, and who work with low maintenance, have to work in sections in different sectors of the economy.

GEOGRAPHICAL BUSINESS PATTERN

Media companies had too many locations in London and the Southeast, which was confirmed by all available data (Sakr, 2017). The LFS reports that 60 percent of Arab Journalists work in London and the South East and only 29 percent of all businesses (Allam, 2019). This is confirmed by the information in JaW2012 that half of the interacting Arab Journalists work in

London (37 percent) and the South East (13 percent) (Kaye-Essien and Ismail, 2018). In contrast to the results of JaW from the years 2015 to 2012, almost nothing has changed: The press is an excessive appeal in London and the South East, as in 2015, when 55 percent of the Arab Journalists were in two similar places. Business patterns are fundamentally changing by sector: Arab Journalists working outside London are more likely to work in local and nearby newspapers, and those in London have to work in national newspapers, journals, the Internet or news agencies. In the northwest, more Arab Journalists work on the radio (national / regional / nearby) and on national television. The Provincial and Neighborhood Papers served as a bulwark against this installation as they were present (normally) in the areas for which they provided details (Harcup, 2015). Does this mean that these local and regional newspapers give in, an additional approach in London and the South-eastern US? In general, national newspapers are placed in London and the southeast, as well as the distribution of national television and radio (despite the migration of some exercises from the BBC to Salford) (Hammond, 2017). The group's tendency to push after the review is reflected in 273 authors who write online as a major industry, 43 percent in London and 17 percent in the Southeast.

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REPORTER.

It is regularly said that the way Arab Journalists speak to the world can be influenced to some extent by their own experiences (Bagdouri and Oard, 2015), and this has become a topic of exchange.

INDIVIDUAL FEATURES

If look at the individual features, two sources of information (LFS and JaW) are observed that have been selected to establish relationships between each data source in the LFS between Arab Journalists and other workers in the kingdom (Hewett, 2016). After some time united and in JaW. Then look for differences in the examples between JaW and LFS. The LFS information shows that the dispersion of characteristics between Arab Journalists and those working in the economy is similar in many ways and is generally measured by a medical problem or disability (six per cent for workers and five per cent for workers) Reporter.) (Knight, 2015), and comparable extensions (70 percent and 67 percent, respectively) and comparator extensions (52 percent versus 54 percent for all companies). The following inconsistencies are observed in the LFS information:

- Arab Journalists are generally more experienced than the UK workforce: four percent are under the age of 25, versus 13 percent of the total UK workforce. This is determined by the way in which the press has become a largely graduated department, and usually in the postgraduate department. In this respect, it is very likely that people will not start work until 21 years of age and have more experience (Berry, 2016). This increases the age structure in contrast to other companies that can start work after the age of 16 years after that
- Arab Journalists are less ethnically different from the general working population: 95 percent of Whites, 91 percent in general (Hammond, 2017). This is particularly surprising since Arab Journalists may expect more non-whites because they are mostly in London or other urban curricula where the

number of ethnic minority people is much higher. For example, information in Census 9 of 2011 shows that 59.8 percent of London's population is white, with 18.5 percent Asians / British Asians and 13.3 percent Blacks / Africans.

Information from the Work Journalism Survey 2012 shows a fundamental shift in the same way as for LFS journalists, a tribute to this testing approach. Three percent with terms of less than 25 (versus 4 percent in LFS) (Riegert, 2015), 33 percent have terms of 50 years or more. Apart from this, there is obviously a discrepancy between the age structures of the respondents in the review of the 2015 and 2012 studies, with the 2015 study having a larger number of young people. This can have two reasons:

- The 2015 summary had a much higher response rate than younger people.
- The age structure of a press conference will change somewhere between 2015 and 2012 (Riegert, 2015). This may be due to the fact that the changing working conditions will allow fewer young people to join the labor force, gradually maturing the sector (Bagdouri and Oard, 2015).

Regarding the available data, the main reason and the correlation between the summaries in 2015 and 2012 cannot be determined.

VALUATION LEVEL

Previous research has shown that the press is the place where certification and gradual postgraduate qualification is a prerequisite for the departmental level (Mughtar, et al., 2015). It is clear that the relationship between the changing definitions supporting the professional standard classification of Arab Journalists is clearly reflected in a change in the provision of 1990, which allows the section to be considered with a high school diploma / general secondary education, although those with academic qualifications are also superior. For some qualifications, postgraduate qualifications are required by 2010 (Hossain, 2015), indicating that participants usually have similar qualifications or qualifications. A variety of diplomas is available.

The professional qualification for a diploma before the admission is an important natural thing for the press and becomes more and more frequent. In general, the courses are supported by the National Council for Training Arab Journalists (NCTJ), the Press Transport Training Board (BJTC) and the Press Training Council (PTC) (Allam, 2019). This abnormal state of continuous assessments can be found in national information in which: Information from the Labour Force Survey indicates that 82 percent of respondents are Arab Journalists with a certificate (Kaye-Essien and Ismail, 2018) (Level 4) or higher (Level 5), as opposed to 38 percent of all companies in the United Kingdom;

- JaW 2012 shows slightly less information with these exceptional qualifications of the state, but at the same time shows highly qualified Arab Journalists (Kaye-Essien and Ismail, 2018): 73 percent meet all requirements of level 4 or more, 22 percent of level 3

WORK-LIFE BALANCE

The idea of a work-life balance has been around for some time and involves the use of various strategies by managers to adapt to family and work life. A dominant proportion of Arab Journalists (58 percent) believed that this was a must for their president (with 20 percent of the underlying reasons) (Kaye-Essien and Ismail, 2018). However, 41 percent did not believe

that this mattered to their superiors. The information encourages Arab Journalists to trust that reconciling work and family life is less important to their superiors because they feel that supervisors are convinced that it is a key problem that has been reduced (by 62 percent in 2015 to 58 percent). Percent in 2012) (Onyebadi and Alajmi, 2016) and to the extent that expansion is not critical (from 34 to 41 percent).

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

The patterns of discrimination reflect individual characteristics and the ultimate goal is:

- Women are more likely to report discrimination in the workplace (30 percent vs. 15 percent).
- Older Arab Journalists are forced to report discrimination (Onyebadi and Alajmi, 2016): 27 percent of 40- to 49-year-olds, 3 percent under 24 year
- Arab Journalists who are discriminated against by Arab Journalists are more than twice as likely (47 percent versus 20 percent).
 - People with disabilities are more than twice as likely as people who are unable to report discrimination (43% say they are against 20%).

SOCIAL CLASS

One of the most striking findings of the 2015 report was the impact of social class on the probability of completion as a writer (Onyebadi and Alajmi, 2016). Although it was systematically considered narrative that the new call participants grew up in a small and generally small area of society, the 2015 survey was the first to measure and present evidence. It was found that new participants are significantly more likely to have a father from a parent group than is normal given the economic distribution of the work (Sakr, 2017). This discovery was much more highlighted by the publication of the Melbourne Report 10, which used the "Press at Work 2015" report as a cornerstone (Franks and O'niell, 2016). Found this: "The press has reached a higher level of social restrictions than any other appeal"

The new information does not change this picture. Parental control is more widespread than in 2015, with higher (naturally occurring) occupations in larger occupations, notably managers and presidents (17 percent versus 10 percent of all users in the UK) and experts (48 percent versus 19 percent in the UK). United Nations) (Sakr, 2017). Only two of the new participants have faculty associated with lower words: only 3 percent have teachers in the lowest and least skilled occupations (process factors, facilities, machinery, and basic occupations, compared to 17 percent in the economy as a whole).

PERSPECTIVES ON JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION.

Most newcomers to the press see their attractiveness from a positive perspective. Following observations can be seen;

- The lion's share (81 percent) agrees with the statement that "the press is a joyous task" and only 3 percent oppose this idea. These positive ratings are higher than in 2015 (Garcia de Torres and Hermida, 2017), with 78 percent agreeing and 6 percent against. Similarly, the average scores dropped from 2.7 to 2.4;
- Most of the new participants continue to agree: "The press

has fulfilled my ambitions as a career", with 61 percent and 9 percent against this idea. This is again more positive than in 2015, when 55 percent were approved and 8 percent rejected (Harris, et al., 2016). Most new Arab Journalists agree that they "expect to continue working in the press" (68 percent), and not just 10 (7 percent) do not intend to do so (Schmidt, 2018). These numbers are more negative than in 2015: 74 percent of the new participants suggest staying in the press. It is clear, after all, that Arab Journalists are confident that the changes over the last decade have influenced their careers. 83 percent think they need to become more talented and hope to be able to perform a variety of tasks. 66% (67%) are currently achieving higher performance to reach outlets on a larger scale and need to be compared in several steps. 66% (65%) also found that the workforce has grown and more stories are needed (Franks and O'neill, 2016). This clearly had an impact on job cessation and quality of employment for a large number of Arab Journalists (O'Donnell, et al., 2016): 43 percent said they were out of work, 41 percent said their activities were more talented, and 38 percent did less work.

CONCLUSION

Most Arab Journalists believe that they are adequately trained in ethical issues, but a critical minority (14%) disagree. Only a modest minority (three percent) of Arab Journalists think that their work does not reflect and respect ethical boundaries. However, a quarter (25 percent) believe that moral limits are part of a time of disrespect, given the weight of companies in the workplace. No one-third (29 percent) believe in providing up-to-date management strategies in journalism. 27 percent do not believe in these regimes. Over the past decade, courageous Arab Journalists have completed procedures to explain bad behavior in the most expensive routine. Although residents and activists have discovered opportunities in web-based blogs and social networks, these Arab Journalists have chosen to be among the most attractive sections of news organizations run by experts working directly in open circles. They were able to disseminate stories of responsibility in a cautious and impartial language, present documents and make the restrictions increasingly stringent and link their loopholes with "safe" issues such as training or social well-being. There were expert Arab Journalists in the government or against government activists who acted as journalists. There is currently no other type of writer, not one or the other. With analytical tools, these Arab Journalists have made an excellent career in identifying the facts. They were never rejected as liars. Arab Journalists are encouraged to use files, information and various strategies to find clues about misconduct. The highest paid salaries are offered to researchers for research under the guidance of ARIJ trainers. The ARIJ group studied in Panama Papers was selected from the former beneficiaries. Until the ARIJ expanded the horizons of about a dozen newscasts, the Arab schools did not show any analytical evidence. In fact, many journalism professors still use Soviet-era reading material, many not being taught in the free press, but in Russia, Iraq or Egypt. In an area where there are undoubted doubts about the West and its objectives, leverage is often viewed as suspicious. According to Sabbagh, ARIJ has sought to alleviate these concerns by being open to his partners, noting that countries such as Egypt and Jordan also need external advice. "Traditional government officials have accused us of wearing this world with chaotic clothes, but that's the reality we

have to live in," he says.

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