Impact of Television on the Young Muslim Generation:
(Case Study Green Gezira channel State Television
Wad madani City- Gezira State)

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It is based on my original knowledge.

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I dedicate this work to my parents and family, friends for the care, hard work and their determination rendered towards me especially during the course of this research, With at most gratitude I extend my sincerity to you for the work done.

I pray that may Allah reward you abundantly.
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NAYIGA AISHA

ABSTRACT

This research is to study the impact of television on the young Muslim generation looking at Green Gezira Channel as the case study in Gezira State Wad Medan city. The researcher in this research looked into the number of works by authors that have written about television and its impacts on the young Muslim generation and based on the comparison between works of these authors and researchers own findings. The researcher has come up with relevant and applicable recommendation. In this research the researcher used a number of data collection methods for example surveying and library research and these methods have been of great importance because they have generated a lot of data which has helped to explain how television affects the young Muslim generation in Sudan context. Then data was gathered, it was compiled and analyzed and it has been broken down into more consumable information, Data was analyzed qualitatively and qualitatively and to help to generate both statistical and conceptual generalization that have studied the research problem. The research has discovered that television has negative impacts on the young Muslim children, raised recommendations that can be used by parents’ teachers and guardians and try to eradicate some impacts that television can have on the young Muslim generation and what else can be done for the young Muslim generation to benefit from television rather than to fall victim for it.
تأثير التلفزيون على جيل المسلمين صغار السن

نايفاء مانشة

مستخلص الدراسة:

أجرى هذا البحث لدراسة تأثير التلفزيون على جيل المسلمين صغار السن باستخدام تلفزيون الجزيرة بود مدني- ولاية الجزيرة كحالة دراسة. قام الباحث بالإطلاع على نظرت الباحثة في عدد من الأعمال السابقة لباحثين كتبوا عن تأثير التلفزيون على صغار المسلمين. استندت هذه الدراسة على مقارنة بين أعمال الباحثين السابقين وبين النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة لتوصيل إلى قابلة للتطبيق. في هذه الدراسة استخدم الباحث عدد من طرق جمع البيانات، مثل المسحات والبحث في المكتبة. إذ أن هذه الطرق أعطى لها أهمية كبرى لجمع العديد من البيانات التي ساعدت في توضيح تأثير التلفزيون على أجيال المسلمين صغار السن في السودان. بعد تجميع البيانات، تم ترتيبها وتحليلها بصورة دقيقة وتحويلها إلى معلومات قابلة للتحليلкуما تجيب على مشكلة البحث. توصل هذا البحث إلى توصيات يمكن استخدامها من قبل العائلات والمعلمين والمشرفين للحد من مقاومة التأثير السالب للتلفزيون على جيل المسلمين صغار السن وما يمكن القيام به حتى يفيد هؤلاء الصغار من التلفاز بدلاً أن يكونوا ضحايا له.
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CHAPTER ONE
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a brief background of the problem that was discovered in this research and the objectives of this research and the general importance of the research project to the public and various institutions that may be concerned with this problem.

1.1 Background

Television became a household device in the 1940s after the world war ii. Since then television spread rapidly all over the world and due to the advancement in technology that improves directly and other related equipment have been invented on access of the technology.

Television in Sudan provides news and information, entertainment educative programs and hence catering for almost every category among the public from children to adults. However, it has been researched and satisfied that worldwide television has got some impact on its faithful viewers across over all ages but it has been made clear that most of these are faced by the young generation including Muslims.

Some children are glued on Television screens watching movies soaps cartoons and other entertainment programs for long hours in a day. This has a number of problems ranging from healthy, psychological and physical problems that affect the young Muslim generation as they stay long on television with their eyes glued on the television screens that emit micro wave radiations with flickering lights and the negative messages that are shown on television that the children are exposed to. There for, there is need to come up with parental guidance and other preventive measures to counter the problem.

Green Gezira Channel is a government Television station that operate in Sudan and it has grown from strength to strength. Green Gezira Channel is a government station that operate in Sudan for free without any subscription therefor there is free accessibility of information to the public. This research looked at it as the case study in this project.

1.2 Problem Statement and Justification

Although children need access to Television for them to develop intellectually and for entertainment purpose according to various researchers, T.V has been found out to have negative impacts on the lives of those children that spend much of their time watching it.

Although such impact are not given much attention in Third World countries like Sudan, they still affect children in such countries who have unlimited access to Television.
T.V carries a lot of content some of it not fit for Muslim children and when they decide to act as they see on television, drastic measures are always needed to control the situation.

In this perspective the researcher decided to carry out this research to really show how the television affects the young Muslim generation in Sudan taking Green Gezira Channel as the case study with in Gezira State.

Secondly to emphasize the element of responsibilities of a good parent towards our young Muslim generation in Sudan.

It is because really children enjoy television as a form of amusement therefor am interested to show them plus the parents at large how television is likely to affect them.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.30 General objectives
To highlight the impact of television on the young Muslim generation/ children (3-10 years).

1.31 Other objectives
To highlight the importance of access to television on the young Muslim generation
To discuss some of the actual solutions to the impact of Television on children.
To find out how the programs broadcast on Gezira Television affect the young Muslim generation.
To find out what Green Gezira Channel is doing to ensure that its content does not negatively affect the young Muslim children who watch it.

1.4 Research questions
What are the impacts of television on young Muslim generation/children?
What is the importance of television to the young Muslim generation/ children?
What are the actual solutions to the impact of television on children?
How does Green Gezira Channel ensure that its programs do not affect the young Muslim generation?

1.5 Hypothesis
Television has negative impacts on the young Muslim generation between (3-10 years)

1.6 Scope of the study
The scope of the study involved Green Gezira Channel and the residents of Wad-Medani city in Gezira state of the Republic of Sudan From June 2017 to January 2018. At the television station
of the Green Gezira Channel the researcher interviewed the program director madam Hayat Swidiq Atwahil because at the television station, She is the person responsible for vetting whatever is put on air to see that it meets the required social and legal standards.

Still the researcher interviewed the dean of Green Gezira Channel Mr. Izzeldin Ahmed Osman as well as the manager of station Mr. Obed MerganiIzee to make sure that appropriate information about the research problem is being researched on and given.

The physical scope of the study is Wad Medani city in Gezira state where the researcher made some observations of video halls in the area and also interviewed several children and parents in the area.

Al-Gezira state Television

The name: Al-Gezira State Television

Located in: number of land is 2 square is 220 Area is(37.621) meters.

- Tower established by length(216)meters it covers area about(2.1) million acre and card about(10) kilo watt\hour it is the totally area for licit Al-Gezira, addition to cover whole blue Nile directorate.

Keystone:

- The keystone established in 1968 year by sir\Ismail Al-Azhariand formally inaugurated by predate principle\GahafirNimari in 20\12\1972 in Dhu al-Qadah 1392AD in component building from (16) rooms and (2) studios, the one is small area 4X5 meters for direct broadcast airplay and studios for news, the component offices are rooms for technician control and rooms for transmission.

In the 1979 year offices were established from west’ north direction for fence and included the administration such as internal and matters workers and accounts rooms the number of rooms became (30) rooms.

- The communication at that time was through microwave net and was followed by wired transport and there were stations for relay for 24 Gorashi to cover White Nile area and Al-Maseed station to relay the northern division in cooperate between German government and federalism to so that to help in providing to the Sudanese government by giving them the money about (2.1) Million mark which equal to (300) thousands Sudanese pounds. Doctor Sown one the agent of economic cooperation for Republic federalism of German who visited the country to attend opening of the Al-Jezira television which the federalism German supported said that the money was given for experts addition to train engineers, then a relay station added to Abu-Usher to cover the western’s northern division in support of the government of Al-Gezira State.
The educational television in Sudan:

After experience of educational television stopped in mid-seventies, the workers were transferred from Sudan Television and annexed to Al-Jezira television so as to be considered as nucleus to them, in the year 1971 the predate studies started employing people to rural television and decides result for this prime studios to start working in Al-Gezira in some things:

1. Population density
2. The important area to country economics

The objectives from the established Al-Jezira television:

1. Broadcast of centralization program from Omdurman Television to old Blue Nile directorate, states (Gezira- Sinnar- white Nile- Blue Nile) this immediately by concentrating on rural development programs in the directorate and special attention on regional older educating program in irrigated Al-Gezira area.

2. Preparing and directing the special rural program and correct employment to educational objects servant to support economic development and social and take chains for Audiences to share in it.

3. Showing farmers activity and transfer the experiences from area to another as licit experiences of subjective aid.

4. Social awareness for issues has close correlation with daily audiences, life and future.

5. Target individuals share in rural program in the same program and relay their feeling to it and assert the belonging element.

6. Establishing clubs for arrangement of collective watch in villages as whereas collecting point for thinking around program content.

Televised Broadcast:

After studios were accomplished and other buildings and also prepared, the cameras and other tools in the station, wad-Medan started transferring programs of Omdurman television in the year 1973, it started the local broadcast for an experimental period for three days in the week producing program in Medan, in the same time training cadres who would produce the program and they directed it in German through German Aid.

The empirical broadcast continued and even the technical committee established detailed programs for three months starting from 1974 December to 1975 November. The programs were under control of television’s principle and program’s principle.
The technical committee was formed in year 1974 in a meeting that included representatives from ministry of cultural, information, education, agriculture, addition to sir RizoLedital is experienced Germanist to establish programs including the old educating with differences and put detail plan to these programs through Al-Jezira television, the committee included:

1. Osman Ali Al-Syed      International center of educational employment
2. SolimanBalloon          Agriculture Ministry.
5. Al mister Rinulditil    the Germany experience of television.

The goals of the committee:

1. The goal of this committee is working to find arrangements and suitable ideas for educating older programs.
2. (Adult Education) referred to teaching the old people how to overcome different agricultural problems and activities.
3. Committee usually gave monthly reports to the television’s principle.
4. The committee was to communicate with all ministries to give them useful ideas and efforts in different domains.
5. The committee was to prepare harmonized program details.
6. Prepare contents of program for a period not less than three month.
7. Classification the programs needed strong workers, tools, and budgets.
8. Feedback through communication between audiences and Television station because to assess what the technical committee is doing in their active emanated various committees such as:

Religious guidance:
• Mohammed Osman Al-hassen Salah
• Mohammed Al-haj Mohammed salah
• Bashir Abas
National education: socialist federal committee

- Abd-Allah Abd-Alrahim
- Abd-AlsalamSedeeg
- Miss\RawdaAdm

Matters of irrigation, agriculture, and production of animalism – corps of agriculture rummages-irrigation- Al-Gezira licit- veterinary:

- Dr. Bashir Taha
- Hamed Mohammed Hamed
- Abd- Aziz Al- ryah
- Al- Tyeb Al- kashef

Healthy culture and Family arrangement and Nutrition

- D. Hafes Al- shazali
- Mansor Mohammed Mansor
- D. Mohammed Al-Hassan Al-syeed
- Sister\ BatoolSedeeg
- Miss\ AmnaMahajob

Industrial culture

Awad Al-Kareem Mahel

HassnAwad Bello

Abu- BakrOrabi

Taj- Al- sar Mohammed

In April 1974 year, they provided proposals from each of the six committee ,reports were discussed and balanced between the different sides, and it recommended with continual ordinate between the programs these are connecting in sharing motives.

Type of television programs inside rural Al- Gezira television:

  Agriculture program:
The committee proposed this on the agriculture program:

1. Administration of Al-Gezira licit.
2. Crops of agriculture rummages.
3. Irrigation.

It is one complete program in final shape if the idea connects with addition of animals guide to these groups of agriculture proposals this from principle side and must separate between the agriculture guide group and veterinary guide from the shape with the important technique so that the agriculture group divided two sections:

1. Agriculture program
2. Veterinary program

After ordination between these groups the committee proposed that the program be merged in one agriculture program.

Veterinary guide:

The committee studied these proposals provided from part of veterinary guide, so as to be ordinated between preventative health and veterinary guide, and what diseases are transferred by animal to human such as: valorize disease and what other diseases are transferred through meat and milk, and program covers part of the animal breeds that follow the AL-Gezira licit.

Mr. Tail proposed that he would be responsible to coordinate the processing with collecting the programs and entered in some topics such as cotton needs to addition efforts from representing miens to share in this way.

This veterinary program included a paragraph about groves and home parks, the responsible persons prepared this paragraph about the agriculture program, but it was entering in veterinary program as the divide program between veterinary guide and agricultural guide, both are representing one part, then technical part is divided between them.

The health program:

The committee health program included two sides of the preventive program:

1. Preventive side:

The committee provided observes about the guide program that, it referred to coordinate with part of the disease which are transferred from animal to human, and the committee proposed that continuing in preventive activity health and also coordinate with an association to organize family and part of educating the adult in Al-Gezira and religion matters this include other sides:
Contraception in religious view
Organize family in religious view
Adoption in religious view
Visiting patients (bastard) and so

This completed with the agriculture program then communicated with intersecting topics.

The remedial side:

Committee briefed the purposed program provided by, Dr Haffes Al-Shazally and accepted.

Religious program:

The purposed program was subjective without detail, the committee proposed that:

Reduce the direct moralize.

Would be level method include:

- Jurisprudence ((al-fikh))
- Conjoining ((Al-Tawhed)) starts from first level and graduates.

Colloquy: ((al-hadeeth)) can choose connect the colloquy with the social life such as: induce people to work, produce and clean, no scorning and no hiding the goods, habits and practices incoherence with religion.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study is important because it will help parents’ teachers’ guardians and every one to understand the impact television can have on their children so that they can try to regulate the young Muslim children access to television.

This study is also significant because it will help television stations to check their programs and try to eliminate those programs that affect the young Muslim generation and all children at large negatively and also offer advice to parents on parental guidance about the programs the broadcast.

The study is also important to the government and its related organs to come up with laws and regulations about the content of the television from broadcasting programs that can affect the lives of the young Muslim generation negatively and plan their programs in a way that the young Muslim generations are served with information that fits for their understanding.
This study is also significant because it will be used by future researchers as a point of reference about this problem of television and its impact on the young Muslim generation/children.

This research is also to provide literature about the topic in which a Sudan perspective that is not readily available in Sudan.

This research in an Islamic perspective concerning the issue of television is clear to us all, the rich and the poor, the educated and un-educated, Muslim and non-Muslim there for the study address the issue and explain the problems and dangers of television in a clear concise manner for the benefit of every Muslim who is seeking to please Allah, the Most High, and earn His reward.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains some of the literature that is related to the research problem or related studies that have information that the researcher visited and found necessary and relevant to the study.

2.1 Theoretical frame work

According to Bandura’s (1971) social learning theory, people in their everyday life lives continually observe the actions of others and the occasions on which they are rewarded, ignored or published (p.46). This theory stems from the idea of modeling behavior. In terms of mass media, Bandura (1986) offers that an influential source of social learning at any age is the abundant and varied symbolic modeling provided by social television and other visual media (p.70). “Although much social learning is” fostered through observation of real-life models, advances of communication have increased reliance upon symbolic models (Bandura, 1971, p.2).

Through his work with the Cultural Indicators project, Gerbner has investigated various symbolic models upon which television viewers rely. The Cultural Indicators which began examining the images of broadcast television programming in 1967, conducts both content analysis and cultivation analysis (Signorielli, Gerbner, & Morgan, 1995) on this “artificial reality” that makes television violence so popular. Cultivation analysis, specifically, inquires into the assumptions television about facts, norms and values of society (Gerbner & Gross, 1976)

warns, however worn, that it is not always clear, at least in the early stages of a new technology fusion into a culture, who will gain most by it and who will lose most. This is because, he offers, some might he changes wrought by technology are subtle if not mysterious, one might even say that wildly unpredictable (p.12). His point was that new technology creates a new conception of what is real or true. Television was not invented with the intention of imposing anti-social behaviors upon its viewing audience’s. Still, as Postman cautions, unforeseen consequences stand in the way of all those who think they see clearly the direction in which new technology will take us (p.15).

2.2 The literature

The following is an exemplary review of literature that explores previous impact of television on the young Muslim generation.

Looking at the Islamic perspective.

The great need for discussion of the Islamic perspective concerning the issue of television is clear to us all. Since television has entered the homes of people in every corner of the earth, the
rich and the poor, the educated and un-educated, Muslim and non-Muslim – it has become a necessity to address the issue and explain the problems and dangers of television in a clear concise manner for the benefit of every Muslim who is seeking to please Allah, the Most High, and earn His reward.

It should at this juncture be said that the undesirability and the Islamic prohibition of this institution of television is not based solely on the stand that photography (picture-making) of animate objects is employed. Without minimizing the importance and the decisiveness of the prohibitory factor of picture-making it has to be said that a number of other evil and un-Islamic factors accompany the institution of television. It is this conglomeration of evil factors which make television illegal in Islam although, in most cases, each single one of these factors is sufficient to secure the verdict of illegality of TV. Insha’Allah, we shall outline these prohibitory factors (AsbaabulHurmat) of television in the ensuing pages.

2.20 Picture-Making
The Mother of Television Photography which is merely a method of picture-making is the actual basis of TV. Without the institution of photography television is not possible. Whether shows are" live" or otherwise, the institution of photography is employed. Now, according to the Law of Islam picture-making of animate objects is severely criticized and banned.

2.21 Music and Television
Considering music as an integral part of television programs, No TV show is complete without music. Islam has forbidden music in no unmistaken terms. For the purposes of the present subject it will suffice to state that Islam categorically forbids all types of music. Music in Islam is regarded as a Kabirah (great) sin. With regard to music our Prophet (saws) said:

"There will be men from among my Ummah who will consume alcohol, giving it another name (so as to deceive themselves and others). Singing girls and musical instruments will be playing to them. Allah, Ta'ala will cause the earth to swallow them. Allah will transform them into apes and swine."

IbnMaajah

AS reported from Abdullah ibnMas'ood (May Allah be pleased with him)THAT

"Music shows hypocrisy in the heart like water causes seeds to grow in soil."

Ad-Durru al-Manthoor

Allah says in the Qur'an:

"And when they (the believers) hear what is futile they turn away from it, and they say, Unto us our deeds; and unto you your deeds. Peace be upon you. We do not follow the ignorant ones."

[Qur'an Al-Qasas 28:55][Qur'an al-Ahzab 33:32]
2.22 Television As An Agent of Zina (Fornication)

Allah says in the Qur'an:

"And come not near to zina." At-Tirmidhee[Qur'an Al-Isra 17:32]

The term, come not near, means stay away from all such things and practices which lead to zina – which are stepping-stones to fornication. All practices, things and institutions which aid and foster fornication and immodesty are forbidden by Islam. There are different categories of this abominable crime of zina. The Messenger of Allah T said:

"The zina of the eyes is the gaze (at that which is unlawful, eg. Nudity); the zina of the ears is to listen (to talks of nudity which excites the carnal desire); the zina of the tongue is to speak (what is evil); the zina of the hand is to touch (the female which is unlawful to you); the zina of the feet is to walk (towards immorality); the zina of the heart is to desire (what is unlawful), and it is the private parts which either commits or shuns the actual act of fornication."

Muslim

In this hadith the Messenger of Allah speaks of the zina committed by the various parts of the human body. Thus to look at the nudity and evil portrayed on the television screen constitutes the zina of the eyes. To listen to the immodest and illicit sex talks of the television is zina of the ears. Lust which is aroused by the display, discussion of nudity and lasciviousness and perversion on the TV screen constitutes the zina of the heart. Television, therefore, is without any doubt a powerful agent and a stepping-stone for fornication...

We find today the whole family – father, mother, sons and daughters – sitting huddled together around the TV screen. Together, in a display of stark shamelessness, the whole family is committing zina of the eyes, zina of the ears and zina of the heart, and Allah alone knows how many multitudes of men and women indulged in the final act of fornication as a result of watching and being aroused by the evil on the TV screen...

Islam lays great emphasis on modesty, so much so, that our Prophet (saws) said:

"Modesty is a part of Iman (Faith)."

2.23 Television and Crime in General

Television besides being a powerful agent of immorality generally fosters various types of crime. Violence, aggression, robberies, murder, etc, are crimes, which the young readily learn from TV shows. Much of the delinquency and youth crimes being perpetrated in the Western world could be traced to the TV.

In an article entitled: TV Shows Blamed For Crimes, Los Angeles judge, Mark Brandler, blasted and it is said that TV crime recently is the cause of a "seven-hour nightmare".
2.24 Television Encourages Acceptance of Aggression
Basing on the regular and continuous shows of violence and aggression slowly, but most certainly, claim their victims. Viewers are 'brain washed' by the perpetual scenes of violence to such an extent that violence and aggressiveness becomes accepted as a mode of behavior.

2.25 Television Encourages Imitation of Crime
It is believed that TV exercised a very strong influence on the minds of people causing them to imitate and enact the crime shown on the TV screen. Dr. Robert Liebert, a child psychologist who was a leading researcher in the United States Surgeon General’s investigation into TV and social behavior, says: Violence on home screens encourages 'an acceptance of aggression as a mode of behavior…Perfectly normal children will imitate anti-social behavior they see on television, not out of malice, but curiosity…In showing displays of violence and criminal acts, the media is 'teaching', people are 'learning.'

2.26 Television Diverts Man's Attention from the Remembrance of Allah
It is believed that The Prophet (saws) said :Every sport or amusement that a Muslim occupies himself with is Baatil (baseless, null and not permissible) – except three types being] his practicing with your bow (and arrow); his training horse and his playing with his family.

As Allah says in the Qur'an The Life of this world is but play and amusement, and the abode of the Hereafter is best for those who fear (Allah). [Qur'an Al-An'am 6:32] IbnMaajah) . The above stated Hadith and verse of the Qur'an, as well as many other verses of the Qur'an and A hadith make it quite clear that Islam does not tolerate futility, idle sport and amusement. This is so because amusement and entertainment divert one's attention from the remembrance of Allah Ta'al. It also interferes with one's worship causing neglect of Salaat (in general) and the congregational prayers (particularly for the men Muslim.

The general literature

2.27 Impact of television on sensory development among children.
It is believed that all children who are active in playing have more opportunity to develop their senses than those who passively view Television .T.V is an impoverished sensory deprivation, Normal sensory experience is vital to maintain a balance state of mind and body (Jackson 2004)

2.28 SIGHT
When watching television the eyes are practically motionless and focused in order to take the whole screen. Constant movement for hearing eye development. Visual exploration is prerequisite of seeing and necessary for developing a sense of depth and perspective.

Excessive tv viewing is one of the most passive visual activities which can seriously impair a child's observation skills. Viewing affects only eye mechanism, but so the ability to focus and paying attention. (Jackson 2004, page224)
2.29 Hearing
by the persistent background. (Clarke and Kurtz-coste, 1997) Since T.V is more than auditory, children’s sense of hearing is not fully exercised. Active listening is a skill that needs to be developed. Children need practice in processing stimulation making their own mental pictures in responses to what they hear. However when TV is constantly on, the sense of hearing may be dulled.

2.3 Sense of wonder
The subtle rhythms patterns of life’s wonders which can be appreciated through patent observation and experience holds little for a child given a steady diet of TV.

2.31 Impact in health
Because of the activities it displays, TV viewing certainly impacts on motor coordination, balance and general level of fitness. Yet there are others, perhaps with less obvious impact. (Hancock, Milne and Polton, 2005)

2.32 Radiation and artificial light.
Early research on radiation led to a substantial reduction in the amount of ex-rays being omitted. Little experimental evidence exists on the impact of artificial light on people, further research is needed before conclusion can be made (Walcox, 2005).

2.33 Obesity
Elevated cholesterol and obesity are two of the most prevalent nutrition diseases among U.S. children today. TV viewing has been found to be associated with both of those conditions. (Jackson, 2004)

However this is not common in Sudan because the level of obesity is low and there is no clear evidence that television is responsible for obesity.

Therefore, this research will seek to prove whether television has anything to do with obesity.

2.34 Sleep deprivation
(Thompson, 2003) Indicates that children spend most of their time on television. Also (Zimmerman, 2005) reported that children aged between 3-7 years do watch. TV up to 11:30 Teachers comment that children get tired and irritable to work well due to sleep.

Sleeping is a physical necessity, required to build up the growing organism. It is also psychological necessity the prerequisite for dreaming yet dreams after TV watching may be disturbed with vivid TV images resurfacing and causing night mares.
2.35 Impact of television on children’s cognitive and intellectual development.
Numerous child development and educational experts express great concern with television’s numbering effect children’s brain. Many reports suggest that our children’s minds are not developing the way they should. This is attributed by excessive TV viewing (Razel 2001) however in this the author doesn’t tell us what actually is wrong about television that causes this poor brain development. Therefore the researcher sees to find out the cause of the above problem.

2.36 Language acquisition
In the early years when the brain is so malleable and sensitive, TV viewing prolongs the dominance of right brain which induce trance like state when viewed for more than 20 hours per week. TV can seriously inhabit the development of verbal logical left brain functions the patterning that that the brain need for a language development is hindered by viewing during this language sensitive period infancy and it may be more difficulty to acquire affected either positively or negatively by TV. But that creative verbal fluency is lower for children who watch television more because it doesn’t offer time for interactive play and conversation. (Howard and Roberts 2004) However although the authors in this case tries to blame television for poor language acquisition because it can be used as a medium for teaching a particular language to children and it can be very effective.

2.37 Reading skills
Television viewing is an easier and preferred activity compared to the challenges of book reading especially for children who have not yet developed fluent reading skills offer little conviction defocuses mind offer electronically produced images and encourages passivity while reading necessitates concentration thought focusing and the ability to visualize.

Television trains short attention spans, while reading train long attention spans. Studies suggest wave pattern confirms were interested in the program or not.

The electro responses to the brain while viewing resembles those which donot normally occur when the eyes are open (LinebargerKosanic Greenwood and Doku 2004).

2.38 Impact of television creativity and imagination among children.
“Boredom” is the empty space necessary of creativity with TV filling a child’s leisure moments the necessary void is never experienced.

Additionally the child’s play often moments restricted to forms prescribed by adult programmers whose primary objective is to sell toys. With predetermined themes and ready-made playing. Little is left for imagination.
Furthermore, when children are bombarded this process of generating internal pictures is critical to development of dendrites and neural connectors which lay the foundation for intelligence and creativity (Koolstra and voort 1997).

**2.39 Impact of television on social development among children**

T.V is not a substitute for meeting and interaction with real people in real situations. A child develops a sense of self in the absence of contracting with others.

When viewing television a child is not gaining practical in relating to others and in constructive interpersonal problems solving (Koolstra and voort, 1997).

The findings have consistently demonstrated that violence on television correlates with subsequent aggressive behavior, recently, the evidence from respondents suggests that there is a sensitive period that begins before age eight when children are especially susceptible to the impact of violence shown on television for example robbery and wrestling.

However, this argument skips one important fact that the social disorders among children that are attributed to television can minimize and at a time do occur as a result of negligence of the parents because they can do a lot to try and stop their children from getting involved in social disorders.

Therefore, this research seeks to discuss how parents can help their children to overcome television influence.

**2.4 Impact of television on children’s perception of reality**

Heavy T.V viewers develop a distorted sense of reality. Most notable may be an exaggerated perception of prevalence of violence society. Which comes from an over representation of violent acts in programs. Pervasive sex-role and racial stereotyping further perpetuates a distorted view. A recent census of characters and their occupations depicted in prime time and children’s programs revealed that three times as many men as women appear on television and traditionally male areas (Clarke and Kurtz–costes 1997).

**2.41 The effect of pictures and emotion**

Besides conveying information, pictures also affect people’s emotions. They make the information more touching than words alone can muster (Burgoon, 1980, Meyrowitz, 1985, Pryluck, 1976). As well, pictures can alter peoples perceptions and influence their judgements (Gibson, Zillmann, & Sargent, 1999, Grimes & Drechsel, 1996) even when the information in photos is not mentioned in the text (Gibson & Zillmann, 2000). (THE MOLAR MEDIA by lee Wilkins)

**2.42 Capturing the family**

This awareness was most likely triggered by contemporary television programs anything from so-called reality TV and lost relative shows to dating shows and celebrity interviews- that deploy home video footage to represent a person’s past life. The girls not only grasped the significance
of moving images as a memory tool, but they also showed a complex understanding of the nature of mediation: whereas the camcorders registers their private lives, in the context of television these images help to shape their public identity. Even at this young age, children apprehend the contractedness of mediated experience the camcorder and television camera construct family life simultaneously and by same means as they construct our memory of it. *(shooting the family, 2005)*

### 2.43 Watching television news in everyday life:

As Drawing on insights from audience flow research and also Uses and gravitations research, and action theory, individuals use news as integral part of their everyday lives and that news use serves different purposes at the same time. Hypotheses about the different dynamics of news use as surveillance and news use as a time killer are tested using event history analysis of diary data from 189 Dutch male-female couples. Results indicate that audience availability and inertial explain most differences in timing and occurrence of news viewing initiation. However, the hypothesized time-varying impact of news use as surveillance and news use as a time killer also play a role *(The social Embeddedness of media use, 2009)*.

### 2.44 Children thinking about television

As it is believed that No one, it seems, thinks that much good comes from children and young people watching television. As I riffle through my file of newspaper and magazine clippings collected over last five years, television appears being responsible for making children fat, lazy, murderous, violent, greedy, disrespectful, of their elders, illiterate and suicidal. These claims are contained in research reports, in pitches by lobbyists and in the opinions of leaders as disparate as Prince Charles, Paul Keating, (ex-prime Minister of Australia), Pope John Paul II and Bob Dole, Republican candidate in the 1996 US Presidential election. With press like this, it is not hard to see why television has such a bad reputation in the public mind. *(Wiredup1998)*

### 2.45 Television takes one away from reality.

TV has created a "vast tribe of mini-stars, pop-idols, schmaltzy gurus, talking-heads, telegogues and cardboard 'personalities'" whose only achievement is to be on the box.

### 2.46 TV causes lethargy in children.

Television is responsible for the falling standard of literacy. Millions of dollars are spent by advertisers to 'brainwash' children by means of television to increase demand for consumer goods. Television makes viewers insensitive to violence perpetrated by others. Public apathy and failure to respond to a victim's cries for help is blamed on television. Television is detrimental to the physical and mental health of children. Television advertising gets us to accept nonsense and leads us to go looking for a fantasy world. As MrTindall, Director of the Audio-Visual Centre of Sydney Teachers' College is saying that Children were learning that violence is not only rampant but frequently justified.

For years, people have been saying the good thing about TV was that it brought news to the living room. But the survey indicated that few children, if given the option, watched the news or
current affairs. An almost unbelievable avalanche of sex, perversion, pornography, blue films, sadism, masochism, bestiality, murder, rape and brutality has flooded into the public view through the modern "boob tube' of television, or the movies and lurid novels. *(Tomorrow's World, Dr Tompkins  1971)*

**Television and Time**

Television undoubtedly dominates the free time or leisure of millions who have become addicted to it. Hours of precious time are daily squandered in the presence of the TV set. This malady of wasting hours daily doing "justice to the TV screen" is so serious that even necessary and important work and activities are neglected, especially when the TV program or serial clashes with the time when a particular work has to be done. *(The Eastern Province Herald, 1975, *)

It is also said that in Australia revealed that the average child watched over 21 hours of TV a week with in the survey however the director Mr. Tandall of Audio visual center is also asking for What the TV offer the child in exchange for about 1,100 hours of almost undivided attention each year *(the Audio- Visual Centre of Sydney Teachers college).*

As we Muslims also know that Time in Islam is of great importance. So important indeed is time that Almighty Allah in the Qur'an takes an Oath by Time, and says:"Wal-Asri..." – By the Token of Time]. A Muslim is not permitted to waste time, more so, when the wasting of time is a result of an institution portraying vice and evil, and when the wasting of time on a practice or 'past-time' involves interference or neglect with ones duties to Allah and man. The addictive grip of television over its viewers is so powerful that the viewer becomes a helpless victim wasting sacred hours glued to the TV screen, thus neglecting his Salaat, his family duties and his social duties. The student, undoubtedly neglects his studies and learning. In a survey, teachers have said that a direct link exists between television and the failing standard of literacy, *(Qur'an Al-‘Asr 103:1)*

**2.47 Television Stunts Intellectual Growth**

As being said by professor Lowell little of America the first generation of youngsters are all raised on television which has now reached college age and it is abundantly clear that the boob tube (ie. Television) has destroyed any curiosity they may ever have had. Their level of communication is just at the sixth grade level Television has more influence on them than parents, teachers or clergy – and that is a disgrace *(professor Lowell little.)*

**2.48 The Addictive Influence of Television**

It is believed that The addictive influence of TV over its viewers is a serious malady, which has reached alarming proportions. Viewers become so addicted to TV that it becomes most difficult for most viewers to live without TV following the Research in this field of the 'addictive influence of TV' which established that if those who are addicted to TV are deprived of television they became increasingly nervous, short-tempered and unhappy and Television's
addictive grip was emphasized some months before when three socially varied 'guinea pig' families agreed to try a switch-off for a month. (the Eastern Province Herald, 1975)

2.49 Television Diverts Man's Attention from the Remembrance of Allah
As our beloved Prophet (saws) said that Every sport or amusement that a Muslim occupies himself with is Baatil (baseless, null and not permissible) – except three [the three types being] his practicing with your bow (and arrow); his training horse and his playing with his family.

2.50 Television causes specific behaviors
Television causes specific behavior’s in children without considering the innumerable amount of alternative influences that may impact the children. (John L. Powell III, Micheal C. Roberts 2018, Encyclopedia Britannia)

2.51 Impacts learning and other things
Impacts learning, violence, nutrition, sexuality, in Canada between 1976&1996 that television became a leading sex educator in Canada. (Canadian pediatric 2003 may)

2.52 Television is both good and bad
Being with television children eyes are glued for long hours, for education, entertainment, sports, exposure to different cultures (Sagari Gongalajuly 25 2017 Good and bad effects of television.

2.53 Time wastage to children
Affects the brain of a children in Austria because children spend more time watching television than other activity the average four month for 44 minutes every day, In United states under twos watch 1.2 hrs. a day on average, in Britain children spend five hours and 18 minutes watching (Patrick Barkham 14 2009 Australia the Guardian)

2.54 Television is passive in nature
Television is psychologically addictive, passive activity, over powers and desensitize each child's sense of sympathy for suffering (M, Russell Ballard April 1989 Kale moody, Growing up on television, The Television Effects. a report to parents, New york Times

Television Helps to solve peoples problems 70% of the respondents access television and 30% don’t association of educational sex attitudes (Abdelmosh Bedawi Mohamad Ahmed 1997 University of Gezira masters on agricultural)

Reduces a lot of efforts and time in performed process human hands designed systems to control and monitor domestic electric appliances choosing a program that allows a computer to switch off (Mohammed Alamin Hamed Adam October 2011 Ms in university of Gezira)
Medium of communication has been part of the modification, ensuring proper physical environment for effective communication to take place used descriptive methods in data in analysis (Abdel Rahman Mohammed Mubarak may 2002 M,s in university of Gezira)

Digital stories are necessary in improving learners motivation and oral skills self-confidence mitigation and also making learning meaning full used Statistical Package for Social Sciences questionnaire (Bahr Mustafa Aldoma Bahr June 2016 university of Gezira phd holder)

Language skills are very much important to the acquisition and communicative completionis one of the skills that must be learned (Aman El Tayeb,HassabElRasuul1996 university of Gezira PhD holder)

Kelly Stephen meyers found out that children are exposed to violent media content, there is increased accessibility to aggressive constructs’ where children are expected to demonstrate more priming of aggressive thoughts Television and video game violence age differences and the combined effects of passive and passive and interactive violent in his methodology he used descriptive analysis Statistical Package for Social Sciences (Kelly Stephen Meyers 2002 December ) the similarities noticed with my research are he cited references from different authors as I did used Statistical Package for Social Sciences for data analysis and also descriptive method with explanations and tables, then the differences are the research composed of four chapters but mine has five chapter three has the results bt mine is methodology. Methodology was included in chapter two.

Sibel Ergun said in his research that 71.2% of female children watch cartoons longer than male children,and also found out that there are no differences found on the gender children in watching television and also added that male children are not influenced by behaviors but female are very much influenced in his research he found out that male children with a percentage of 51.3%participated than female percentage of 48.7%. in this research the methodology used was descriptive study questionnaire instruments of 20 questions random sampling of around 300 pupils during the visit of primary schools ,data was gathered and was analyzed after data entry in to the computer by the application of numerical and percentile distribution Statistical Package for Social Sciences16.0 children Influence of violent television cartoons watched by school children the similarities are the work had specific objectives and the abstract as I did, used Statistical Package for Social Sciences in data analysis as I did, differences work was not divided in to chapters, few questions with in the questionnaire only twenty.

Main various factors decide whether the child is underweight normal weight or over wait most participants in his research say that one hour per day on the television while others with a percentage of 28.8said two hours 4.8 said three hours 7.9% four hours ,1.9% said more than five 3.2% said there children don’t watch television (Brittanny L . Altamirano University of Nevada, December 2015.Masters of Arts journalism and media studies contemporary Television Use physical activity and advertising)similarities the research has five chapters as mine the whole
discussion was made in chapter five, chapter literature review was in chapter two as mine, used a questionnaire differences discussion was made in chapter five.

Television has positive impacts on children’s language development, support positive social change aimed at broadening the understanding of language interventions that positively influence expressive language skills their utilization in school and home settings and with different cultural groups. (Nancy Ann Beale, 2009 PhD Walden university, United states, Effects on utilizing educational Television shows and conversational recasting on languages skills of preschools)

Following the fact that Television is the powerful electronic medium of communication and no one can deny the universality of its influence and the impacts caused by the television on our youth whether negative or positive, it greatly changed the human life and has great impact on human life. But, still the impact of television on the younger generation is especially noticeable and this generation is more susceptible to the impacts of the television whether they are good ones or bad ones. Television is the medium which shapes the thoughts of the younger generation in day-to-day life. Television channels telecast number of programs out of which some are really very good while others are not. In such condition, the negative programs easily attract the young generation towards them. (Sudhir Patil 2011)

Most of us are generally aware that television isn’t the healthiest of activities. Television (TV) has its good side. It can be entertaining and educational, and can open up new worlds for kids, giving them a chance to travel the globe, learn about different cultures, and gain exposure to ideas they may never encounter in their own community. Shows with a prosocial message can have a positive effect on kids’ behavior; programs with positive role models can influence viewers to make positive lifestyle changes. However, the reverse can also be true: Kids are likely to learn things from TV that parents don’t want them to learn. TV can affect kids’ health, behavior and family life in negative ways.

Television is no longer merely the drug of the nation; it is the pacifier, babysitter, wallpaper and teacher for our children. Increasingly it intrudes on the very first months of their lives. Children are mainly exposed to television, television violence and television culture at home. Thus parents play a vital role in helping children to make sense of what they see on the television. These days television influences the lives of young children and it is only going to get worst with each passing year. It is very challenging for young children to make choices of what programs they should watch. Because of the lack of experience they need more help from adults. Pulling children away from television programs is a challenge. Children’s media are designed to get attention and keep it.
We may now be highly tuned to what we feed our children’s bodies but we are less careful about what we feed their minds. Academics researching the impact of television on young people compare debates over its adverse impact with those over smoking a generation a half ago, or seat belts and cycle helmets more recently. We may sense TV is bad for young children but what evidence is there really? There is a booming market in educational computer games and DVDs, such as the Baby Einstein range, and if our modern multitasking lives are saturated in electronic screens, isn’t sitting children in front of them at least good training for the modern world? Here the major has to be taken by top schools where children get to learn about these things very frequent. So teachers need to constantly argue and discuss with children on issues related to this media. A best boarding schools can always serve this purpose at its best.
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION
This chapter contains the research design, the methodology that was used in the search for information about the topic that was researched about. It also contains a brief background of Al-Gezira television, its aims and objectives plus the methods of sampling that were employed in this study. Data collection instruments and explanations of how data was handled and analyzed.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN
This is a developed framework for collecting and processing data. It is a program to follow in the research. The researcher involved a series of activities to be undertaken in the exercise. In this research the researcher used cross-sectional design where respondents were always asked at the same time.

The researcher posed and answered questions like:

What kind of data to collect?

What tools to apply in the collection of data, how to go about the exercise?

How to sample the population interests?

The design designated the research methods applied, the sampling and data collection methods.

3.2 Area of the study
Al-Gezira television is a government owned television station across Sudan (ward Medani Gezira state) and accessible to everyone but mainly established for farmers.

The station started its operation officially in 1973. At the beginning the signals could only be picked in Gezira state and neighboring towns but within the time of coverage was upgraded to cover almost the whole of Sudan and it can be picked in neighboring countries only by subscription.

The station is located around wad Medan city Gezira state along shabby road and it broadcasts local and international programs. Its objectives are to entertain inform educate the public reaching all age groups across Sudan. According to the program director of the station it has packages of each and every one who may wish to tune in.
3.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

In this research the researcher used four methods of data collection, interview method, survey method and library. These are believed to be suitable to bring out the most desired information during the study.

3.31 Survey method

This is a method data collection where questions that are expected to yield desired information from the respondents about the topic to be investigated on are put down on a paper.

The researcher gave these questionnaires to the respondents and the respondents responded to the questions and gave the questionnaire back to the researcher for data compilation and analysis.

A questionnaire was used on parents and children in selected homes in Gezira state in order to analyze their opinion on the study.

The researcher went on administering the questionnaire on these parents for three days in the area. In a total of two hundred homes educational institutions were visited in different zones or villages that make up the State but only one hundred eighty homes managed to respond positively to the questionnaire. Therefore in this case the researcher issued two hundred questionnaires during the survey however one hundred eighty respondents managed to respond and give back the questionnaires to the researcher.

The survey method was used in this case because it was found suitable for such a big number of respondents that were involved in the study. The survey made it easy for a good number of people to be reached.

This method was used because it was less expensive and also required less time.

3.32 Interview method

This is a method of data collection where the researcher engages respondents in serious discussion about the topic that is being investigated.

In this method the researcher asked the respondent’s questions that she thought would generate the desired information about the topic.

This method was used by the researcher on the program director of Jezira television because she is responsible for screening what is being broadcasted on air by the station and in conjunction with the editor sieve out what may be of negative to the young Muslim generation and leave what is palatable for them.

The method was also used because it gives the researcher the advantage of flexibility while asking the questions to get the desired information. Unlike the questionnaire that has fixed questions that are likely to fixed yield results. Therefore this method was used to generate much information.
The method was used because the respondents preferred it to the questionnaire. This method also guaranteed the researcher of desired information because of the detailed discussion of the topic between the researcher and respondent who had a little more experience about the topic.

3.33 **Library method**

In this method of data collection, the researcher visited different libraries to have a look at different authors and try to critically analyze the work of those different authors and compare it with her findings and come up with a clear argument about problem as remained an urban luxury and many people still have no access to it.

Therefore the researcher needed to pick some information from authors from developed world who have already seen the impact of television on a large and visible scale.

3.34 **Sampling**

Sampling is a way of getting a manageable number of residents to respond during the research from a big group of people who are respondents in that topic that is being investigated.

In this study, the researcher used judgment to choose the editors of the new vision. They were chosen because of their expected knowledge about the problem that was being investigated about in this research. They are the people that decide what appears in the newspaper.

Another method of sampling that was used to single out the parents and children that responded in this researcher was simple random sampling. This is a method of sampling where the respondents are randomly chosen and therefore everyone had an equal chance to be among the respondents.

This method is suitable in circumstances where there are very many people who can be respondents to the problem. The researcher randomly selected the homes she visited and did this by just walking in to different homes, schools randomly.

**Recording method.**

The researcher also used recording as a method of data collection, where she used to record all the information being given to her by all the respondents according to their convinces respectively. This method was very important because it helped the researcher to be with all the information in a permanent for during data compilation process.
3.4 Data presentation and analysis
Data can be defined as information before being processed into meaningful material.

This means data this information will be interpreted into a more user-friendly format that can be easily understood by anyone who comes across it.

This process involved editing the data to detect errors and omissions and coding the data to make percentages easily understandable graphic representations of the situations.

The data had to be stratified and put into homogeneous groups so as to draw relationships between that data. This was of great importance during the making of generalizations and conclusions about the topic that was studied.

The data was analyzed in both qualitative and quantitative measure and this helped to come up with understanding and conclusion that can stand the test of time.

3.5 Data collection instruments.

3.51 Interview guide
This was a list of questions that the researcher written down to guide her through the research as a guide about what she interviewed the respondents about.

3.52 Questionnaire
This is a document with printed questions that the researcher and the respondents answered in the process of surveying for information during the survey as whereas collection of data about the research problem.

3.53 Stationary
These include things like papers pens notebooks and other writing materials that used in the compilation and analysis of data during this project.
CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the findings that were reached during this study after they have been critically analyzed and made easy to understand. The chapter puts across the different impact of television on the young Muslim generation both negatively and positively and how they can be minimized.

QUESTIONNAIRE ANALYSIS

4.1 Table (1) Occupation/profession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation/profession</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents/guardians/others</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher analyze (2017-18)

The table (1) explain that fifty pupils where given the questionnaires and a percentage of 28.3% the responded to the questionnaires and answered respectively about the problem being researched about during the study , Following the table analyzes,8 teachers were given the questionnaires and a percentage of 4.5% responded to the research problem.

Following the table a total of one hundred twenty one parents, guardians, and others with in the public where given the questionnaires and a percentage of 67.3% positively responded to the research problem being investigated on in the study.

This implies that in this research. According to the table one hundred eighty questionnaires (180) where responded to during the process of data collection and also different categories of
professions where employed during the study that is pupils (3-10 years) Teachers, Parents, guardians and very many others with in the public.

**Fig. (1) Occupation**

![Occupation Bar Chart]

4.2 Table (2) Do you have a television set?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you have TV</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>91.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher analyze (2017-18)

The table (2) explains that a number of one hundred sixty four (164) of the total respondents who were given the questionnaires have got a television with in Gezira State and a percentage of 91.1% is evidenced from the table, which was of great importance to the researcher because the probability of them watching Green Gezira Channel could be high. However sixteen (16) of the
total respondents do not have a Television set and a percentage of 8.9% was got in the process of data analysis.

4.2.1 Fig(2) do you have a television set?

4.3 Table (3) Do you watch Gezira State Television?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you watch Gezira State TV</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher analyze (2017-18)

The table (3) explains that of the total population involved with in the study three of them don’t know whether they watch or they don’t watch Green Gezira Channel and their percentage is 1.7%. but those who watch Green Gezira Channel are one hundred forty three (143) and their
percentage is 79.4% of the total respondents. Implying that the researcher can base on this to say the largest percentage of the respondents has got access to Green Gezira Channel which was the case study during the study. However those who don’t watch Green Gezira Channel are thirty four (34) and their percentage is 18.9% making a total of one hundred eighty (180).

4.31 Fig. (3) Do you watch Gezira State Television?

![Bar chart showing the percentage of respondents who watch Gezira State Television]

4.4 Table (4) How long do your children watch television daily?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How long do your children watch TV</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One – Three</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four – Six</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven – Ten</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleven – Thirteen</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourteen - Twenty-one</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher analyze (2017-18)
The table (4) explain that according to the respondents of this research problem, one hundred twenty seven (127) taking a percentage of 47.6% say that the young Muslim generation (children) spend One –Three hours watching television, Twenty two (22) with a percentage of 12.2% agree that the young Muslim generation send four-six hours, then fifteen with a percentage of 8.4% agree that children spend seven –ten hours watching television, more still twelve (12) respondents with a percentage of 6.7% said that children spend Eleven to Thirteen hours a day and also four (4) of the respondents having a percentage of 2.3% agree that the young Muslim generation spend fourteen to Twenty-one hours a day making a total of one hundred eighty and a percentage of 100.

4.41 Fig. (4) How long do your children watch television?

4.5 Table (5) Have you noticed any impact of television on your Muslim
Have you noticed any impact of TV on your Muslim children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you noticed any impact of TV on your Muslim children</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher analyze (2017-18)

The table (5) explain that three 3 with a percentage of 1.7% of the respondents don’t know whether television have got any impact on the young Muslim generation. But one hundred forty two with a percentage of 78.9% of the total respondents being given the questionnaires agree that they have noticed some impact of Television to the young Muslim generation. However still there are those who say that No implying that they have not noticed any impact of television on the young Muslim generation making up a total of one hundred eighty and a total percentage of 100%.

4.51 Fig. (5) Have you noticed any impact of television on your Muslim children?
4.6 Table (6) The impact of television

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>some of these impact</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastage (time wastage)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and teaching</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglects their reading and their learning</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They go to bed late and don’t sleep long time</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play and don't do home work</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitate language and behavior</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect to their health</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be active and speak very fast</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good behaviors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher analyze (2017-18)

The table (6) explain that seventy seven77 with a percentage of 42.8% did not write any effect when they came to the impact of television on the young Muslim generation. But ten10 with a percentage of 5.6% respondents said that television wastes children is time ,ten 10 taking a percentage of 5.6% respondents also said that television educates and teaches children. five taking a percentage of 2.8% of the respondents in the study said that television neglects the children’s reading and their learning also five of the respondents agree that children go to bed late and don’t sleep for long time three(3) with a percentage of 1.7% of the respondents agree that children use television for leisure purpose, thirteen(13) with a percentage of 7.2% of the study group accept that television makes children to over play and even for get to do their homework given to them from their respective schools, more still the table 6 is showing that twenty one (21) with a percentage 7.2% accept that television makes children imitate language and behaviors , six with a percentage of 3.3% agree that Television affects children’s
health affecting their development, Twenty three(23) respondents with a percentage of 12.8% agree that television makes children speak very fast and active and lastly the table shows that seven(7) respondents with a percentage of 3.9 % agree that children learn good behaviors from television.

4.61 Fig. (6) The impact of television on the young Muslim children
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Wastage</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't do homework</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrogant</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The go to bed late and don't sleep enough time</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Weston active</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitate language and behavior</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect to there health(spoils eyes)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make then speak</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make children lazy</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't listen to parent</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitate a bad active</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>71</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education and Learning</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make them happy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entertainment</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak very fast</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discovery</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.7 Table (7) the solution to the impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suggest any solutions to the impact</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited time to watch to TV</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch off</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advise them not see free channel</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should control the time for watching</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The family and school must take care</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents must select good programs</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher analyze (2017-18)

The table (7) explain that in this case those who did not suggest any solution to the impact of television to the young Muslim generation are ten (10) with a percentage of 5.6, but those suggesting that limited time access is very important whenever children are watching television are forty four (44) with a percentage of 24.4 meaning that it is very crucial to limit the time the young Muslim generation watches television not to just leave them. Thirty seven respondents taking a percentage of 20.6% suggested that guidance is very important when it comes to the impact that affects children because whenever parental guidance is not prevailing children are always unruly twenty six (26) with a percentage of 14.4% of the respondents suggested that television should always be switched off to avoid children from watching it. Sixteen (16) of the total respondents with a percentage of 8.9% advised the young Muslim generation not to view free channels always. Fourteen (14) of the respondents with a percentage of 7.8% that there is need to control the time children do watch television in their different homes this will help them to do other duties they are entitled to do like reading,
Six (6) respondents with a percentage of 3.3% are suggesting that the law organizations should also put a hand to solve in the impact of television to the young Muslim generation. Sixteen (16) of the total respondents on this research problem with a percentage of 8.9% suggested the family and schools must to care to reduce on the impact of television on the young Muslim generation. Eleven (11) respondents with a percentage of 6.1% suggested that parents must choose appropriate programs for their children to make sure that they don’t view programs which will affect them.

4.71 Fig. (7) The solution to the impact television to the young Muslim generation

![Chart showing solutions to the impact of television on young Muslim generation]

4.8 Impacts of television on young Muslim generation
It has been discovered in this study that there are both negative and positive impact on the young Muslim generation in Gezira state wad medani and these impact have been discussed below in details.

Positive and negative impact of television on the young Muslim generation
4.81 Positive impact
According to parents, they do agree that they are grateful to television because it helps to control the movement of their children. These parents said that when there is no television, children have a lot of unoccupied time and resort to moving around the area and from their they create a lot of problems and when they move out they are exposed to a lot of dangerous activities. However they claimed that when there is television they are ensured of the safety of their children because in most cases they stay at home.

Although it is widely argued that television exposes children to all sorts of illicit information, it should not be ignored that television has also helped to create exposure to various things among Muslim children. Television according to parent’s delivers vital information in developments of the children.

Children get general knowledge that helps them develop mentally. Children get to know about what happens beyond where their eyes can see and though they start to appreciate their societies.

Another effect that was sighted by both parents and children was that television helps to educate their children. Television stations like Gezira television and others have educative programs for children like quiz in religious programs and other educative programs that parents say have positively affected the education performance of their children.

One parent lamented that she made it a point to see that her children watch all educated programs on television including news.

Another impact of television on children is that it is a source of entertainment for the children. Children watch films, plays and comedy on television and this helps them to increase boredom among children. This is important to the total growth of children and also allows them to relax from reading books and doing house hold chores and in so doing it helps reduce stress among children.

4.82 Negative impact of television on the young Muslim generation children
Over 78.9% of the parents teachers and pupils that responded during the survey hinted of the impact of adoption of explicit language by children from television. They claimed that some programs on television contain vulgar language more so in foreign songs and plays.

They also claimed that it is worse with western movies, in these parents were not only concerned about the language but also with the actions that are done. Parents said that many of these films contain live romances and at times sex. Children at times have ended up trying to practice these things that they see on television and this has landed them into very serious problems.
Violence was one of the other effect that sighted by the parents as a result of television on children. More of the parents lamented that they have seen their children practicing what they watch most especially in action movies and wrestling. Parents say they have seen children kicking themselves around as they call themselves the names of film actors.

The children have at several times injured themselves in such attempts and they spend most of their time imitating what they see on television like high jumps and many risky moves that are done in moves, in so doing children have heart themselves and this has made them more violent.

There is lack of concentration on academic results of overexposure to television. Children stay a lot on television and spare almost no time to revise their books. According to parents children sometimes fail to do homework as they spend most times watching television and it is worse during holidays because completely discard their books and concentrate much on television. This has made a negative impact on the academic performance of the children. However the children themselves never accepted that children has any negative impact on their education saying that they spent enough during day in academics and therefore they should have the time they spend at home to watch television.

Cultural degradation is another negative effect of television on children. Through television children have copied new cultures that do contradict most of our local cultures.

Parents were most specific on the nature of dressing children have adopted these days. Parents complained about children dressing in skimpy dresses and surging below their wastes habits that been associated with immorality and homosexuality. According to parents, cultural degradation is evident in the kind of language that is used by children these days in that, children can not talk all languages.

Parents complained about children dressing in skimpy dresses and surging below their waists habits that been associated with immorality and homosexuality. According to parents, the cultural degradation is evident in the kind of language that is used by children these days in that, children cannot talk without mixing their local languages with foreign languages.

How television can benefit children
It is quite clear that in the current age children need television for their proper development and growth and therefore they cannot be permanently restricted from it. Although it has its impact in children. But its importance in the growth and development of children can also not be underestimated and this is explained as below.

Television can be used for educative purpose, quiz contests, science programs and lecturers can be aired on television and children can use it. However, even though the content is academic, the time it takes should also be put under consideration because it also has an impact on the child.

As the saying goes “work without play makes jack a dull boy”, children also need television for entertainment. Children need to be entertained and relax. Television is a very good source of this entertainment for children. However, parents and guardians should ensure that the kind of entertainment is that which will not negatively influence the children or lead them into other temptations.

Children also need access to television for information. Children need to keep track of what is going on around them. This helps them to develop intellectually and also to stay informed. Children should access television to watch things like documentaries, news, and other features that can enlighten them about current affairs and many other things. On the other hand, television telecast some pleasant and instructive programs like healthy debates on some important topics, that help to improve the mental ability as well as thinking level of youth. Some programs help to update the knowledge of national as well as international news, general knowledge. Some channels give up-to-date account of prices of different commodities, and the things required by us in day-to-day life. So, the latest commercial trends have come to your doorsteps with the help of television. Television covers the information of the latest computer technology, health practices, nutrition programs etc, that are being used by other parts of the world. So, this aspect of television is definitely healthy as it updates the knowledge of youngsters in various areas like political, social, religious, economic, educational, scientific etc.

So, television is the immensely powerful and its area of influence is very vast. The television channels should understand their responsibility to keep its impacts on the right lines. The sex psychology, violence, cheating and exaggerated heroism should not be glorified, it should be avoided. If these things are avoided, television would surely shape the character and personality of the present generation.
There are many serials that have positive impacts on the human thoughts like Ramayana and Mahabharata while several other serials have negative impacts too. The advertisements attract them while the reality shows and interviews of television stars enchant them. There are some channels especially music channels that show romantic dances and erotic songs. These things easily spread their magic on the younger generation, especially teenagers as their mental ability. Obviously, there are some academic programs on news channels as well as on channels like 'Discovery', 'National geographic' etc. Television has become so powerful that it plays a decisive role in shaping the attitude, character, personality and the ability of the youth to look at the things. But unfortunately, the things are not going right. The television channels have adopted the policy of telecasting the cheap and sensational programs that will attract more and more youngsters to them. The interest of these channels is just commercial and economic. These channels also telecast some programs like 'Aahat' that generate the superstitiousness in the youngsters even in this age of science. The television channels are busy in displaying violence, mysteries of murders, human tendencies of committing crimes, glorification of sex and some other things which definitely have negative impact on our present generation.

4.9 CONTENT ANALYSIS FOR GEZIRA TELEVISION PROGRAMS

The foundation stone for Gezira Television was laid in 1968, and it was modulated in 1972, the building consists of sixteen rooms and two studios.

One of the studios is four by five meters (4x5m) for live broadcasting of every program on air to the people in Gezira State in their different localities and this studio is mainly for micro wave network before the invention of satellite.

In addition, there are some boosting stations in different areas of Gezira State mainly to improve on the quality of the signals during transmission. Boosting stations are established in areas like Alquraish, Almasid and Abueuusha which is about 650 kilometers from the station so that the people can see clearly what is being broadcast.

Gezira Television was established and donated by the general government of Sudan and it costs around 2.1milliom franks (Germany). However, the television has its own objectives as stated below;
• To broadcast programs from the national television which is Sudan Television in Khartoum
• To prepare and direct programs for rural development
• To reflect on the activities of the farmers.
• Social and cultural development within Jezira State

Basically, Jezira Television was established for farmers.

Gezira Television is a free television state station where everyone enjoys its services without any requirement of subscription

The television started by broadcasting rural development programs for farmers and later included some programmes for other activities in Gezira State and the surrounding areas. Jezira Television now presents many programs like religious, cultural and educational programs.

In the year 2016, the television moved from micro wave broadcast to satellite broadcast to cover the world.

CONTENT ANALYSIS

4.91 THE GOODLAND
This is one of the programs being broadcast on Gezira State Television. It is an agricultural program since the station was mainly established for farmers. Within this program, the farmers are given directives about land cultivation operations for different seasons in collaboration with Gezira scheme and agricultural researchers ‘new scientific farming methods on how to grow and harvest crops and all other important techniques needed in farming.

This is a weekly program meaning its broadcast once in a week and takes only 45 minutes. It is a recorded program and not a live program. However, it’s recorded before it is broadcast in the studios. This program is sponsored by the ministry of agriculture from the state. The programme is facilitated by many presenters although the main presenter of this program is always from the ministry of agriculture and the second presenter is from Gezira State Television. The time depends on the availability of the presenters from the ministry at the State Gezira Television.
When we look at such a program, I may say that it affects the Muslim generation both positively and negatively through its content being broadcast respectively. The content about how farming is carried out, land cultivation new scientific methods and others do teach the young children very good skills which are very essential for them to use in their future and the hereafter in case they are practicing agricultural as an activity during their career.

However, it can also affect them negatively by occupying their time which time they could have used for example to revise their books and do their homework or even relax to prepare for school for the next day hence affecting them negatively indeed.

**4.92 NIGHT OF THE FESTIVAL**

This is also another program being broadcast on Gezira State Television. It is a music program that features songs, orientation program for tourists and marketing festival. It is a daily program that has been scheduled to run for three months. It started in November and will end in February. The main objective of the program me is to orient tourists and marketers.

This program is broadcast for one and a half hours starting at 10 pm in the evening. This program is broadcast by many presenters. It is a recorded program which is always recorded at night. This is a very interesting program but its content is more of being negative than positive to our young Muslim generation. This is because it is a music program that entertains so much our young generation to sing and dance which is sometimes contrary to Islamic teachings.

This program occupies a lot of time at the station which time could be used for other beneficial programs to our young Muslim generation.

This is very dangerous because children are supposed to store what they learn in class and even Quranic verses, how to pray but the priority is given to this program. The one and a half hours for this programme is very long for a child to be on television just watching and remember they are interested in it because it’s more of music. It is also difficult for parents to control their children’s access to such programs at home.

On the other hand, the night festival program acts as an entertainment to the young Muslim generation because they are entertained through the music being broadcast and the different
personalities being brought for the program. In this process, the children are being amused hence taking away the boredom they had during the day and also making their brains active.

Entertainment is very important to children because we believe that work without play makes Musa a dull boy. Children are not machines they are supposed to get relief from day to day stressing factors indeed which is done through this program. Hence, a good program to the young Muslim generation.

4.93 NEWS PROGRAM
This is also one of the programs being broadcast at Gezira State Television. It is a live program broadcast in Arabic daily at seven thirty for twenty minutes. This program has got different correspondents from different localities who provide the latest and news worthy information happening from the different areas in Sudan.

This program is always broadcast at seven thirty in the evening because they do believe that everyone is at home and the program will have a wide audience which will help the station to evaluate its reach.

This is an important program to children because it keeps them updated of what is going on from the different corners where news is got from hence children are being kept informed because such information may be useful in class, examination or daily life. Therefore, it helps them to widen their capability of understanding.

However, children may also take information which is not true from this program because in most cases reporters do not want to go and witness what is actually happening at the scene of the event, only depending of second hand information given to them by different personalities which have different ambitions.

4.94 RELIGIOUS PROGRAM
This is one of the programs being broadcast at the Gezira State Television. It is a daily program which takes thirty minutes every day at 6:00 pm in the evening. This program is mainly to clear the spirits and also guiding the people in their religion, to strengthen their belief and performance of their Islamic rituals.
When it comes to this program, children are strongly taught the practices of their religion and this increases the love they have towards the Islamic religion because they are always remained of it through the program and this makes them to believe in it and strengthens their faith as well.

This is because the program always teaches all the Islamic practices like praying, fasting, reciting Quran and many others. This makes them to believe in one God Allah.

Therefore, the program is of great importance in shaping the behavior of the children because religion is of great importance when it comes to behavior shaping

**4.95 SPORTS PROGRAM**

This is also another program broadcast on air in the studios of Gezira State Television. It is always a weekly program for 55 minutes. It is always about sports activities in the State like volleyball, soccer and others.

This program is mainly broadcast on Friday at 5:00 pm at Gezira State Television

The content in this program is very good in developing the talents of children within Gezira State and other different areas because within such a program, different tactics and how to play such games are being aired out to the audience where children are also inclusive.

In addition, it is a form of entertainment to the children because sports are entertaining activities which make children relax and refresh their mind.

However, this program may affect children negatively in such a way that it takes much of their time only to think of sports everywhere they are hence they do not concentrate on any other thing they are doing just thinking about sports depending on the information they heard on television within the sports program.

This also being a weekend program, their studies are not given time because they are just interested in viewing the program not even doing their homework leading to poor performance in schools.

**4.96 CHILDREN HEAVEN PROGRAM**

This is a child program which used to be aired on Green Gezira Channel mainly for children. However, it has been suspended until the end of the night festival program. This program
broadcasts about the talents and hobbies of children, how to treat children and how children can treat their elders.

This program content if resumed on air is very important because it is kind of leisure to children and it also helps children to distinguish between themselves and the old people such that they can respect them within the society.

However such programs do consume the children’s time because they do believe they are playful to them and they can also cause health problems to them because over staying on the television can damage their eyes when they are still young.
CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a general conclusion to the topic that has been investigated and some recommendations from the researcher that she thinks may be of great importance if the impact of television on children is to reduced or even eradicated.

5.1 FINDINGS

While analyzing the programs broadcast at Green Gezira Channel, Television has got both positive and negative impacts on the young Muslim generation basing on the fact that it affects them in different ways.

However much television exposes the Muslim generation to a lot of information it should be ignored that television has helped to create exposure to various things among the young Muslim generation as it deliver vital information which is very important to the development of children.

In this perspective Green Gezira Channel and also parents guardians of the young Muslim generation have to watch over this. Because as Television has got both positive and negative impacts. We have got to say that Television is of great importance other factors remaining constant. What is needed is controlling the access of Television to the children because they need to be guided as they are still young and there minds are still developing.

In this case Green Gezira Channel should take heart and filter the programs being broadcast on Air considering the fact that the young Muslim generation viewing them.

5.2 Recommendations

Green Gezira Channel Should take heart to filter every program put on air so that they don’t affect the young Muslims watching it.

There is need for controlled access of television of any kind in homes. There should be specific time for watching television by children should never be extended to occupy time for other duties like doing house work, homework or even sleeping.

Parental guidance should be emphasized. Parents should try to explain some of the things that are shown on television to their children so that children don’t understand them in literal sense but understand them as a whole,
Parental guidance should also involve parents choosing which programs children can watch and what they cannot.

Social responsibility among television stations can also be of great importance or advantage. Television stations should act responsibly enough to ensure that what they air is palatable to all age groups and whenever they can observe that they should give prior warning to parents so that they can restrict their children.

Some children access television outside reach of their parents for example in cinema halls and video halls. Here children are exposed to all sorts of media information including pornography, violence drug abuse and many other illegal practices. In such a case the task is upon law enforcement agencies and area local councils to make laws that can restrict children from such places.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Television is vital in the development of a child because it carries information that is very important in the life of any child. It also has several good aspects that can help to improve the life of children but there is need for serious parental control and guidance about what is broadcasted on television and for how long children can access television because of the above two aspects are not well inspected and monitored especially by parents and the exercise of self-restraint by children can make television very disastrous to the general upbringing of children in Green Gezira Channel Wad Medan city.
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**COPY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

This research is being carried out by Nayiga Aisha a student of Gezira university imam institute about the impact of television on the young Muslim generation in Gezira State Wad Medani city a case study of Gezira State Television
Write your response in the space provided?

NAME……………………………………………………..

Occupation/Profession:……………………………………………………………………

Date:  …………………………………………………………………

1. Do you have a television set? Tick your choice please.
   
   □ Yes

   □ No

2. If yes do you watch Gezira State Television?

   ____________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________

3. For how long do your children watch television in a day?

   ____________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________

4. Have you noticed any impact of television on your Muslim children?

   ____________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________

5. If your answer is YES in 4 above, What are some of these impact?

   ____________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________

6. Suggest any solutions to the impact above?

   ____________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________
Thank you very much may Allah reward you abundantly.