

DEDICATION

*This thesis is dedicated to my sweet parents especially my father **Zahid Ahmed** without whom it was not possible for me conduct this research.*

PROBLEMS FACED BY JOURNALISTS IN PRACTISING FREEDOM

By

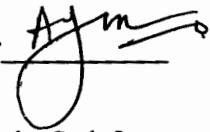
Sidra Zahid

M.Sc Media and Communication Studies

89-FSS/MSCMC/F09

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Supervisor



(Mrs. Ayesha Sadaf)

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Faculty of social sciences

Center for Media & Communication studies

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Final approval

It is certified that we have read this thesis submitted by Sidra Zahid. It is our judgment that

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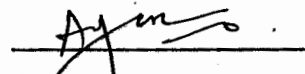
For MSC in Media and Communication Studies

Viva voice committee

Supervisor:

M.s Ayesha Sadaf

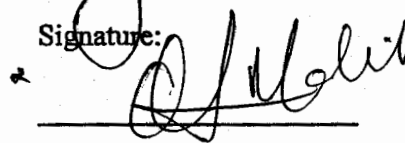
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Internal examiner:

M.s Quasim-ul-ain Malik

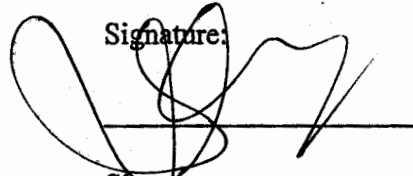
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Head of department:

M.s Sida Chaudary

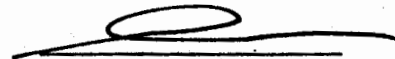
Signature:



Dean FSS:

Prof. N. B. Jamali

Signature:



External examiner:

Prof. Aslam Pervaiz

Signature:

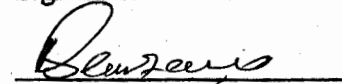


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*A. Zahid
F.*

ABSTRACT

The major problems faced by the journalists are taken under consideration in this study. The aim and purpose of the research is to know the problems faced by the Journalists in practicing freedom. The journalists in Pakistan are facing problems for their freedom to write, to express and even life threats. The independent variables of this research are the problems and the dependent variables are the Freedom, the Media Organizations and the working journalists in these Organizations. The research methodology proceeds with purposive sampling. Questioners are being filled by the journalists through the likert scale and "yes, no" questioner's according to the demand of the questioner.

It was assumed by the researcher that the government and Media Organization is a major barrier in the practice of their freedom. The results shows that government is not a barrier in practice of their freedom but the media organization creates difficulty as majority agreed that administrative autonomy is a hurdle in their freedom.

CHAPTER: 1

INTRODUCTION

Freedom is the key to success for the better functioning of a democratic country. Freedom involves that the individuals should be free without any invading of privacy. The people should be free to communicate, express and share their opinions. The media freedom has been gained after a great struggle in Pakistan. The freedom enjoyed by newspaper organizations is different.

It is the responsibility of the journalists to work with objectivity and responsibility and to promote news which is based on reality. Freedom of the media is the freedom of communication, speech & expression. The freedom involves, that there should be no invading of privacy from other states or organizations. Due to national interests all information is not being opened & revealed to the public as it is in the best interests of the country followed by a government. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference, and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers."^[1] The media in Pakistan is free to some extent as compared to some other countries of the globe. The freedom is mainly due to four factors: Firstly, the people's support for a lively, fearless and free media. Secondly, the journalist community has struggled very hard for a free media over the past many decades. The third factor is of the globalization and the boom in media industry, and fourthly due to development in technology the media field has excelled in information and communications.

[1] <http://news.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/pakistan/16-media-freedom-and-responsibility-hs->

The broadcast media in Pakistan is at its infancy stage. It has to improve a lot. The media is being criticized for the misuse of power. The increasing complains by the people to the editors and the journalist's shows the great concern of the public about the exploitation of the freedom of speech exercised by the media and the unbiasedness it shows for personal gains. The objective of media freedom can be gained only when the media takes public in to account and show the truth and reality. The media acting as a true watch dog keeping an eye on the each and every aspect of societal issues. Media has an excellent power to question the government. The public has a right to know the truth, which is essential for the growth of a democratic system.

This is possible only when the public's interests are kept in mind without any biases of commercial interests. Some journalists have not indulged in any practice which damaged the public interest. They are known for their integrity, honesty and commitment to telling the truth. And have never violated public interest.

Some journalists who create sensationalism are moving away from objectivity and truthfulness. Anchors who possess skills of creating sensationalism and who spice news with hypothesis, is an example of how media channels are departing from objectivity and balanced reporting. Furthermore, the frequent switching of anchors from one channel to another mainly for economic gains in journalistic profession also supports the argument that broadcast media in Pakistan is headed for over-commercialization and media's unbiasedness. ^[2]

[2] <http://pakteahouse.wordpress.com/2008/03/31/pakistans-media-responsibility-must-anchor-freedom/>

The Pakistani Press is now being systematically being targeted and the government is now suspicious of those journalists who write against the "democratic" government. Ex Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif two close officials has directed Mir Shakil -ur- Rehman,(Publisher and Editor-in-Chief of the Jang Group of Publications), to dismiss 16 journalists . "Nothing should be written against the private life of the Sharif family loans, Business, personal matters etc". The news offices were raided in October, 1998 of the Karachi based monthly news line and the personal addresses and phone numbers were demanded from the organization during the Nawaz Sharif Government.

Najam Sethi and Jugnu Mohsin the husband-wife couple, who ran the weekly Friday Times, have complained many times that their telephones are being tapped and recorded and they have faced other harassments and mental tortures. For long been complaining about their phone being tapped and other harassment.

PTV and Radio Pakistan are the public institutions which follow completely the policy of the ruling government. Their emphasis is not on informing or educating the government, neither the focus is on mismanagement and corruption. They are just there to make the government and its officials satisfied. ^[3]

Freedom fighters should fight over and over again and always should be defended. Every society has experienced that the leaders and the elites don't want the media to make them accountable and don't want anyone to have a check on them.

[3]<http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Freedom+of+expression>

Corruption and abuse of power is everywhere and fighting against them is a crucial and important issue for the journalists and for which they have to face problems and at the sake of their and their family's life ^[4].

Freedom of expression and freedom of the press are of great importance and significance to ensure respect for all rights in general and to the society, such as the right to political participation, fair elections, and free association.

The international law permits limited restrictions on the right to freedom of expression in order to protect various interests under certain conditions. In many countries, those who dare to criticize or speak against their countries are called as "traitors" who are against the national security and welfare of their country. And they are spreading hatred and hostility against their country among the people.

The states that are often prepared with tailor-made national laws .They are made vigilant and observant to punish those who are courageous and brave enough to challenge and dare and speak up against their own governments, and can easily harass those who dare to defy the state's policies, measures or even orientations.

"For each ten people who wish to speak and spread the truth as they see it, there are one thousand who don't wish to hear it and don't want others to hear it, especially if what is said or written challenges the conventional; dogmas and practices."

[4]<http://www.fes.de/fulltext/iez/00710a.htm>

The Political Imprisonment, "imprisonment is one of the most widely used tools to punish those who dare to challenge the state by exercising their right to Freedom of Expression(James D. Seymour)" ^[5]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:-

After the Pakistan's Constitution promulgated in 1973 and was amended many times by the legislature and executive order. Article 19 of the Constitution, as amended was that every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedoms of the press. There are Islamic Provisions in the constitution as well. In 1989 after the constitution, at the end of the Cold War, UNESCO organized seminars around the world on freedom of the press which lead to further strengthening & commitment to the freedom of the press. This was approved by all members of the state. After the adoption of the New Communication Strategy by the General Conference in 1989, UNESCO has contributed to the public awareness of the significance of the freedom of expression and information as a fundamental human right.

UNESCO has played a vital role in giving awareness to media literate people & decision makers through the five regional seminars held between 1991 and 1997, on promoting independent and pluralist media, and provided actions for the particular needs of each origin the Organization has played a key role in raising awareness among media professionals and decision-makers of the importance of these principles, as well as in elaborating specific action to address the particular needs of each region.

[5] <http://www.anhri.net/en/reports/pressfreedom/04.shtml>

The Organization has provided assistance to media organizations for setting of independent flow of information, editorial independence, financial independence and safety of the media professionals^[6].

The right guaranteed by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, is to express beliefs ideas without unjustifiable government restriction. The First Amendment in the Bill of Rights is one of most basic constitutional rights. The word speech in the First Amendment has been extended to the "expression" -- verbal, non-verbal, visual, symbolic. It supports a variety of types of expression enjoying this broad protection.^[7]

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan provides for its citizens' fundamental rights, one of which pertains specifically to the Press, Article 19, and Freedom of Speech:

“Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defense of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, commission of or incitement to an offense.”^[8]

[6] <http://www.csulb.edu/~jvancamp/freedom1.html>

[7] <http://www.pakistanpressfoundation.org/data/uploaded/pdf.doc2009.pdf>

[8] http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008\09\09\story_9-9-2008_pg7_71

The Constitution of Pakistan, then, guarantees the freedom of expression and freedom of the press, subject to "reasonable restrictions" that may be imposed by law. It is the responsibility of the judiciary to determine the scope and parameters of the permissible freedoms and the extent of restrictions placed on their enjoyment.

The judiciary plays a major role to guide the media in the right direction only if it is free and independent and free from any influence. The courts are under pressure from the executive branch because the president has much of the control. The position of the judiciary has been affected by periods of military rule, and a blow was dealt to the judiciary in January 2000 when Musharraf required all judges to take an oath of loyalty to his regime just one week before the Court was to hear cases challenging the legality of Musharraf government. The Supreme Court Justice and five colleagues refused and were dismissed ^[9].

But the situation in reality was quite different. Authorities used violence and strict policies to silence the media as it was going against the government. Freedom of electronic and print media was both shrunken by arresting and harassing the journalists. At numerous cases press was banned from covering news of the opposition, public events, and corruption by the public servants and tribal areas where military was engaged in operations against terrorists. There were censorship, dozens of reporters were beaten with great violence by the police and were arrested during the tussle between the President's election and the Supreme Court.

[9] <http://www.internews.org/regions/mena/amr/pakistan.pdf>

The journalist community must on its part, show maturity and responsibility so that the democratic process can be strengthened and allowed to take firm root in Pakistani society, and the issues facing the common men and women, are kept in the forefront until they are resolved. Never before has this been a matter of utmost urgency if national integrity and security is to be safeguarded ^[10].

HISTORY OF PRESS OF PAKISTAN:-

When the British separated and decided to make Pakistan as a separate sovereign country at that time there were only four newspapers, Pakistan Times, Zamindar, Nawa-e-Waqt and Civil and Military Gazette. Which were all located in the city of Lahore. Many Muslim papers moved to Pakistan which included Dawn, which was published daily in Karachi in 1947. Other publications included the Morning News and the Urdu-language dailies Jang and Anjam.

In the early 2000s, 1,500 newspapers and journals exist in Pakistan, which are published in English, Urdu, regional languages while the press remained in spite of the governmental efforts to have control on it ^[11].

Fifty-nine years of struggle for the freedom of the press:

“Press is considered to have duty towards the society not only to educate, cultivate and reflect public opinion but also to raise its voice against things, which are wrong and like to hurt the public, their right and welfare. It serves as the watchdog of the society, which keeps an eye on everything, which is going on. Hence, it is considered as sine qua non for a healthy and sane society.” (Zamir Niazi - Press in Chains).

[10] http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008\09\09\story_9-9-2008_pg7_71

[11] <http://freebird.instablogs.com/entry/freedom-of-media-in-musharraf-s-pakistan-truth-or-myth/>

Quaid-e-Azam was the first governor general had a clear concept about the freedom of the press:-

“I expect you (journalists) to be completely fearless. If I go wrong for that matter Muslim league goes wrong in any direction. I want you to criticize it honestly as its friend, in fact as one who whose heart is beating with Muslim nation.”

One month after his death in September 1948, the Public Safety Ordinance was implemented in October. In the start of independence of 7 years, 31 newspapers with magazines were banned for different time periods like Naqoosh, Savera and Adab-e-Latif.

In 1958, Ayub Khan came with the first marshal law of this country. He took the first action against newspapers of Progressive Papers limited (PPL) by taking it over under the security act (1952), which was amended by Zamir Niazi. National Press Trust (NPT) was established for the high standards of journalism in Pakistan. The PPL papers were turned into the mouthpieces for the governments. In June 1961, (APP) the Associated Press of Pakistan was over taken by the Ayub Khan because of the worst condition & was unable to pay the salaries of its employee. Because of all this the agency has been used for the propaganda of the government.

The APP was mostly being functioned by the PID (press information department) men who are unaware of the journalistic ethics which is the key sole to run an organization. Today the managing Director of PID is Fazal-Ur-Rahman. Just a phone call from the press information department was enough to hype a small issue or to decrease the value of a story or an issue.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto began his government by suspending two NPT editors. He was annoyed by the political coverage of PPI -- Pakistan's second national news agency and decided to make the

company suffer for the economical and the financial crisis. When Bhutto failed he made an attack against the working journalist and the newspapers between 1971-1977 “fix up” the agency’s management. He cancelled the government’s subscription to make the agency suffer from the financial crisis. When he failed to force the agency to follow the official lines he decided to change the agency’s management and give his friend. Government had 60% control on the press and it was snatching away the freedom of the press.

Bhutto launched a fierce crackdown on Zia-ul-Haq came with the blackest rule and made the law, the Press and Publication Ordinance, amended in 1963. This law had made all the handouts and press releases by the government were made necessary to be published by the newspapers. He gave the concept of pre- censorship. The government was censored even before the publication. Bhutto also had given the idea of self-censorship, which is even now a danger for the press which should be understood by the government of Pakistan. He also promulgated the libel act (Pakistan Penal code 499 and 500). Through this the defamation against any person even if it is true or is in public interest could not be published because of the act of the libel.

1900 is considered to be an era in which the press started to flourish. Many new newspapers came during this era. Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif were not able to stop the press because they came for a short span time period. But Benazir most prominent act of stopping like her father’s passion to ruin the PPI. Nawaz Sharif wanted to restrain PTV as its policy is according to the party that is ruling.

Musharraf's era seems to be a beautiful time for the freedom of press. He had given cable and media much freedom But his Ordinance of 2002 and 2004 for APP seem to be the same way of keeping it under his control.

The nation should ponder the fact that for how long these restrictions on the press in the name of public interest. The press should be left out of the governments control and allow the press to make mistakes and learn from it. The press should know and realize its responsibility to reveal the truth to the people for the purpose of accountability of the government and the concerned authorities ^[12].

Code of Conduct/Ethics:-

The first Code of Ethics in Pakistan was approved by the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists (PFUJ) as early as in 1949. The Code of ethics is based on fair, balanced and independent journalism which is essential for good authority, & for the people of Pakistan to achieve democracy and peace.

[12] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/2956037/Press-freedom-in-pakistan>

The creation of a tolerant, peaceful and just society depends upon the freedom of citizens to have free access to knowledge and information. The following are the Code of Ethics of journalism:-

1. "Journalism is a profession based upon honesty, fairness, credibility and respect for the truth.
2. A journalist is obliged to uphold defend the principle of freedom of the press and media.
3. A journalist shall ensure that information he/she provides is fair, accurate and not subjected to falsification, misrepresentation or any form of censorship.
4. A journalist shall avoid the sensationalism and imagination as fact.
5. A journalist shall protect confidential sources of information.
6. A journalist shall not distort or restrain the truth for commercial or other special interests.
7. A journalist shall not accept personal favors or bribes, nor shall he/she allow any other factor that will affect the performance of his/her professional duties.
8. A journalist shall not disclose any potential conflict of interest where they involve financial gain or political affiliations.
9. A journalist shall mention a person's age, sex, race, color, disability, marital status, or sexual orientation only if this information is strictly relevant. A journalist shall not reveal information, which creates discrimination, prejudice or hatred.
10. A journalist shall not take prior advantage of information gained in the course of his/her professional duties for private gain.
11. A journalist shall obtain information, data, photographs, and illustrations only by straightforward means. The use of other means can be justified only by overriding considerations of the public interest.

12. A journalist shall avoid interference into private life, grief or distress, except when there are prevailing considerations of public interest.
13. A journalist shall not exceed the limits of ethical caution and fair comment because of time constraints or to gain competitive advantage.
14. A journalist shall not glorify the perpetrators of illegitimate acts of violence committed under any garb or cause, including honor and religion.
15. A journalist shall never indulge in plagiarism. Using or passing off the works of another as one's own and without crediting the source is a serious ethical offence.
16. A journalist shall strive to ensure that his writing or broadcast contains no discriminatory material or comment based on matters of race, national or ethnic origin, color, age, sex, marital status or physical or mental handicap.
17. A journalist shall respect and uphold principles of gender equality both in performance of his/her professional duties and in his/her relations with fellow journalists.
18. A journalist, while reporting on communal, ethnic, or sectarian violence shall not identify victims by race, ethnicity or sect unless it is in the public interest. When this is the case he/she shall ensure that information is not presented in any manner, which may incite hatred or social disharmony.
19. A journalist, when reporting on sectarian or communal disturbance, including broadcast media, shall be aware of the danger of publishing images (or words) that may incite public anger.
20. A journalist shall not publish or broadcast extreme images of violence, mutilation, corpses or victims of tragedy irrespective of the cause unless it is necessary in the public interest.

21. A journalist shall respect the rights and needs of vulnerable members of society including women, children, and people suffering from disability.
22. A journalist shall not identify or photograph minor children, infants who are the offspring of sexual abuse, forcible marriage or illegal sexual union.
23. A journalist shall always be conscious of the need for safety and shall take no action that endangers themselves or their colleagues in their work.
24. A journalist shall at all times respect other journalists and shall defend journalists where they suffer discrimination or are victimized for the exercise of their profession.
25. A journalist shall respect the public right to know and shall always act quickly to correct errors of fact or omission.
26. A journalist shall honor the decisions of the Media Complaints Commission.”^[13]

RATIONALE:-

It is to see whether and to what extent freedom of speech is being enjoyed by the print media Organizations i.e. Dawn news, Jang group of News, Daily Express of Islamabad/ Rawalpindi.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To give an understanding of the importance and significance of the guidelines of speech and freedom of expression by working journalist of the Print Media Organizations.
- To explore the fact that how much freedom a journalist can enjoy.
- To find out that how much pressure a journalist feels during profession.

[13] http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008\09\09\story_9-9-2008_pg7_71

- To find out that to what extent government is interfering with the freedom of the journalist.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:-

- Is the government regulation an obstacle in the practice of freedom of journalists and print media organizations and to what extent the freedom is being enjoyed?

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:-

- Do journalists have the rights to express thoughts and opinions without any fear, suffering or life threats?
- What type of pressure Journalists feel from the government and the pressure groups during their profession?

HYPOTHESES:-

- Journalists enjoy the freedom in its real sense and have the rights to express thoughts and opinions without any fear, suffering or life threats.
- Government and the pressure groups are interfering with the freedom of Journalists.

SIGNIFICANCE & IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH:-

A free media is essential for a country's development, progress and democracy. Due to free media the government is made accountable and corruption rate can be reduced. The people of a society where media is free are more aware of the current scenario and the governments can't

trick their people. Through the freedom of media the judiciary had gained liberty which was taken away by the dictatorship of Retired. General Perviaz Musharraf.

The freedom of media that is being enjoyed by print media organizations and to know about the major key problems faced by the working Journalists of the most highly circulating newspapers of Pakistan. The major problems highlighted are the life threats/mental torture, bribe the policy of the organization, obstacles by the ruling parties, Administrative autonomy and other related problems to the journalism profession are the key aspects of the study.

This research would help to identify the problems that are being faced by the journalists. Another important aspect of this research is that this is the first study that is being researched on the working journalists of Islamabad/Rawalpindi of the leading newspapers of Pakistan i.e. Jang group of newspapers, Dawn and daily express. The study ends with limitations and recommendations for ensuring a better future of the journalists.

LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH:-

The limitations of this research area as follows next research can be done while keeping following points in view:-

- The area of locale selected was only that of Islamabad /Rawalpindi media newspapers organizations.
- Only three leading newspaper organizations were selected due to time constrains and due to the lack of the resources.

CHAPTER: 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pakistan's Constitution was promulgated in 1973 and was subsequently amended a number of times by the legislature and executive order. Article 19 of the Constitution, as amended, provides as follows:

- Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defense of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, commission of or incitement to an offense.

According to the policy of the media it cannot give the statement against the Sectarian disputes, because it creates violence anger & frustration among the Sects. The Media should be free from the government influence and self made code of ethics should be formulated. The Pervaiz Musharraf government has been busy in making the two new laws for the regulation of the freedom of the press. The new laws are meant to ensure media independence, working journalists are mistrustful, saying they will only serve to create and consolidate a bridge between the government and the media owners. According to Ministry of Information the laws have been drafted after detailed discussions with the All Pakistan Newspapers Society (APNS) and the Council of Pakistan. Newspaper Editors (CPNE) - both representing interests of the owners of

the media – and incorporating their recommendations. However, the All Pakistan Newspaper Employees Council (APNEC) and the All Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists (PFUJ) - have rejected the laws, as it is against their interests ^[14].

According to the researcher Naveen Kumar Mishra he has done a comparative study on the freedom of media of different Asian countries. He has highlighted that freedom is given to the media on one side but on the other side Governmental regulations and press laws take away their freedom. His variables include government as independent variables which are free to regulate the media and Asian countries media like Pakistan's media, China, India and Nepal media are dependent variables. His points of variables matches to this research variable as the variables are the same. Naveen Kumar Mishra conclusion is that due to government regulation and laws the freedom of media is being restricted. Media is the only way of communication between the people and the government and government regulates and controls this communication ^[15].

According to Mukhtar Ahmad Ali, his research is on Freedom of Information in South Asia: Comparative Perspectives on Civil Society. The societies have become as Information technology societies due to advancement in media but due to regulation & law the access of people to information has been restricted.

[14] <http://www.internews.org/regions/mena/amr/pakistan.pdf>

[15] http://www.iceg.net/2007/books/1/26_294.pdf

The researcher also concludes that the public seems most to value speech that it understands to be promoted as an informed citizen and in favor of a democratic country ^[17].

The thesis presented by Carmen Said Geha in the American University of Beirut (June 4th 2008). His research thesis was on Freedom of information: bridging the gap between the citizen and state. The research was on freedom of information in Lebanon. The freedom of media is a major pillar of a democratic society and has been legally approved by the American constitutions. This constitutes a major development to democratic development and good governance. The absence of such law in Lebanon means that the Lebanese government is under no legal obligation to accountability by its people and the people are not aware of the activities of their leaders .When a government is not made accountable by its people the government servants and officials are free to do according to their will which hinders the development of a developing & under developed countries.

The methodology used in it is the case study in (US, Sweden & South Africa).The dependent variables of Carmen's research are the people of Lebanon and the independent variables are the government of Lebanon which matches to this research as the dependent variables are the journalists which comes under the category of people and the independent variables are the government i.e. the government of Lebanon in Carmen thesis. The conclusion is that the people should be given freedom of information as it is legally approved in American constitution and a right of the people ^[18].

[17] http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/Public_Affairs/ISP_PublicOpinion_fos.pdf

[18] <http://right2info.org/resources/publications/CARMEN%20THESIS.pdf>

This research paper has been given by Amnesty International publications (2010), United Kingdom and the research topic is restrictions on freedom of expression in Cuba. The government regulation in Cuba is to a great extent which restricts the freedom of expression of the people and their access to knowledge. Cuba is the only country in the America where it can be systematically confirmed that there is no freedom of expression. Over the years hundreds of prisoners of have been imprisoned in Cuba for the peaceful expression of their views. Some were imprisoned while others were individually targeted. The access to information through the internet is also under the control of the government. The Amnesty International Publications has a vision for every person to enjoy all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards. The research dependent variables are the person which matches to this research variable and the independent variables are the government which is same as the research dependent variables. The research concludes that the rights should be given to the people of Cuba as it is legally constituted in American constitution and practiced throughout the world ^[19].

This research paper has been given by Teke NGOMBA (December 2010). The research paper topic is “Journalists Role Conceptions and the Democratization of Contemporary Cameroon”. The Researcher has taken Jyotika Ramaprasad researcher in her reference. The Research findings show that Cameroon Journalists are working for to serve the people but at the same time they are fighting with the “powerful”.

[19]<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AMR25/005/2010/en/62b9caf8-8407-4a08-90bb-b5e8339634fe/amr250052010en.pdf>

The Journalists should be empowered in Cameroon and Africa for a better Democratic state. The Methodology used was that the Researcher took the data which was from the larger study of his M.A thesis. The research topic was The Professional Ideologies and role conceptions of some Cameroonian Political Journalists, their Professional Identity and the extent to which these Journalists would represent an occupational Identity. Fourteen different media Organizations were chosen four were Audio- Visual and ten were the print Organizations. The Organizations were private Organizations. Fifteen Political Journalists were taken and they were interviewed. Interviews were conducted face to face and they had different profiles. Two were Women. The findings were that the Political Journalists can be categorized under four groups i.e. the teacher-educator, the watchdog –Surveillance, Agenda setting and social Responsibility role. The conclusion is that the Cameroon Journalists are model. After getting a bachelor’s degree and working with honesty the Cameroon Journalists think that they have performed the function of educator, watch dog, Agenda setting and have played a social role in society and that is a good basis of democratic society and a country ^[20].

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:-

For the present study, four normative theories have been linked to it i.e. Authoritarian theory, Libertarian theory, Social responsibility theory and Soviet Totalitarian theory (Communist theory). But the most appropriate linkage of the present study is with Libertarian and Social Responsibility.

According to the Libertarian theory free press is not a servant of the government or any other authority but to it’s readership for informing, educating and entertaining. Without censorship, external or internal. “Free” claims fearlessness in the search of truth. (Watson, p.101)

Media has a responsibility in telling from right to wrong and from good to bad. Its function is to inform, to entertain, to sell, to uphold the truth and to keep check on the government. (Cassata, 1979, pp.77-78).The press can publish the content which is affordable by them. The majority opinion is more relied and appreciated for guidance. According to the libertarian theory human beings should correct their errors, but only when there is a possibility to modify it and to eventually reveal the true facts and figures.

According to Cassata& Arsane, (1979) Social Responsibility is linked with the democratic process with a responsibility and are the guardians and watch dog on behalf of the citizens with a duty to be honest and fair to the nation. While media inform, entertain and sell. Media should provide a forum and if the media does not assume their obligations, someone must have a check on it. A discussion over the media should be made that the media should be watched in a socially responsible way and to see that what is worthy enough of media space and time. It is an extension of Libertarian theory and media has a social responsibility to carry out its responsibility for the welfare of a country.

“ The functions of the press are: a)Providing information, discussion and debate on public affairs b) Instructing and informing the public to make it capable of self- government c) protecting the rights of the individual against the government through its watch dog function d) Maintaining the economic equilibrium of the system by bringing together buyer, seller and advertiser e) Providing entertainment and f)remaining independent of outside pressure by maintaining it's own economic self-sufficiency”. (Cassata& Arsan, 1979).

The present study “problems faced by journalists in practicing freedom” the libertarian theory can be linked to the study that the freedom should be given to the working journalists and the

government and the media organization should not be a barrier in the way of the journalists. There should be freedom of expression unchecked by any external or internal expurgation and suppression. The media should be private and should have the right to do- so what they want to publish which is in the interest of the community.

The social responsibility theory can be relatively related to this research as it is social responsibility of the media to provide public with true facts and figures. They are vigilant on behalf of the citizens and the government, any other regulatory authority or the media organization itself should not be a hurdle in the freedom of the journalists as it is in wellbeing of a country. The media as watch- dog surveillance for the public. Similarly this kind of social responsibility lies on the shoulders of journalist for not disseminating the information which is against moral and social values. These normative media press theories libertarian theory and Social Responsibility theory is related to the study “Problems faced by journalists in practicing freedom”.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:-

According to the Article 19 of the constitution, “Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defense of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, commission of or incitement to an offense.”

[20] <http://www.cidhr.org/2010-12/Teke-Ngomba.pdf>

In the 1973 constitution, Under the Constitution of the Fundamental rights it included the security of Person , Safeguards as to Arrest, Prohibition from the Slavery and Forced Labor , Protection against Double Punishment , Freedom of Speech & Movement , Freedom of Associations, Freedom of religion and Safeguards of the Religious Institutions ^[21].

The Constitution clearly states about the freedom of speech, Information and Movement and about the rights of the minority. This freedom should be granted to the journalists and the government shouldn't become an obstacle in their way.

PEMRA CODE OF ETHICS:-

The following are the rules of PEMRA (Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority):-

(1)"No programme shall be aired or distributed which: (a) Passes derogatory remarks about any religion or community or uses visuals or words disapproving of religious sects and ethnic groups or which promotes communal disharmony.

[21]<http://notes-for-students.blogspot.com/2010/01/constitution-of-1973-pakistan.html>

(b) Contains anything pornographic, corrupt or injure the public morality; (c) contains an abusive comment that, when taken in context, tends to or is likely to expose an individual or a group or class of individuals to hatred or contempt on the basis of race or caste, national, ethnic or linguistic origin, color or religion or sect, sex, sexual orientation, age or mental or physical disability.

(d) Contains anything defamatory or knowingly false;

(e) Is likely to encourage violence or contains anything against maintenance of law and order or which promotes anti-national or anti-state attitudes.

(f) Contains anything amounting to contempt of court

(g) Contains contents against the Judiciary and integrity of the Armed Forces of Pakistan,

(h) Slanders any individual in person or certain groups, segments of social, public and moral life of the country.

(i) Is against basic cultural values, morality and good manners.

(j) Brings into contempt Pakistan or its people or tends to undermine its integrity or solidarity as an independent and sovereign country.

(k) Promotes aids or abets any offence which is cognizable under the Pakistan Penal Code.

(l) Offends men or women through the depiction of any manner of the figure, in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent.

(m) Offends children

(n) Contains anything which tends to glorify crime criminals.

(o) Contains material which may be affecting Pakistan's relations with friendly countries.

(3) Particular care should be taken to ensure that programmes meant for children do not contain objectionable language or are disrespectful to parents or elders.

(4) Programmes must not be directed against the sanctity of home, family and marital harmony.

(5) While reporting the proceedings of the Parliament or the Provincial Assemblies, such portion of the proceedings as the Chairman or the Speaker may have ordered to be expunged, shall not be broadcast or distributed any every effort shall be made to release a fair account of the proceedings of the Parliament or the Provincial Assemblies.” [22]

On August 31st, the government issued code of ethics for media which provides for three months' imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 rupees for printing defamatory material. Authors, editors and all others responsible come under the defamation and are liable.

The law also provides a Press Council to launch an inquiry into complaints made by people who claim to have been defamed by any publication or print media. The Pakistan Bar Council condemned the introduction of code of ethics for the country's media, as it would affect the freedom of the press.

While approving the new laws, the government had claimed that the draft of these new laws were approved in consultation with the All Pakistan Newspaper Society, Bar Councils, Council for Islamic Ideology, Law Ministry and Shariat Court.

[22] http://free-books-online.org/mastering_communication/media-laws-and-ethics/pakistan-electronic-media-regulatory-authority-pemra/

On March 1, 2002, the government promulgated reform the much-anticipated Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority Ordinance (2002) (PEMRA) to regulate and develop broadcast media in the country.

The Authority was busy in making its rules and had not issued any licenses to establish private TV channels so the three channels ARY- Digital, Indus- vision had to broadcast from aboard.

The following extract explains the goal of the PEMRA Ordinance: “To provide for the development of broadcast media in order to enlarge the choice available to the people of Pakistan in the media for news, current affairs, religious knowledge, art, culture, science, technology, economic development, social sector concerns, music, sports, drama and other subjects of public and national interest.”

Through the enforcement of the PEMRA Ordinance it will power to the grassroots by improving people's access to mass media at the local and community levels. The development of broadcast media is expected to ensure accountability, transparency and good governance by the free flow of information ^[23].

Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani has made many promises to the nation; amongst one of them was the striking down of the much hated Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) Bill.

[23]<http://www.internews.org/regions/mena/amr/pakistan.pdf>

On 11 April, 2008, broadcasting Minister, Ms. Sherry Rehman presented a bill in Parliament against the restraints imposed on the media by the Musharraf government. She hopes the bill will become a law, & said, "The new government would take steps to protect journalists and promised new measures for print and electronic media." The "black law" was enacted in 2005 by the Musharraf government. This law gave the PEMRA and the government sweeping powers to shut down, cease operations and suspend licenses of any private television or electronic media provider that it saw against government policy. It could even suspend and block live coverage arbitrarily.

PEMRA was given a free hand to suppress voices in the media in Pakistan which were against the government policy. In the Musharraf regime that opened the country's airwaves to private satellite TV and Radio operators and providers. Pakistan enjoyed a great deal of boom in entertainment, news and specialized private TV channels. Almost overnight Pakistanis were pulled into the electronic information age.

TH 82-30
The darkest period was in 1958 when Gen. Ayub Khan seized power. He came down on the press with an iron fist. In 1960, he promulgated the infamous Press and Publication Ordinance (PPO), which was further hardened by amendments in 1963 that was a difficult time for journalists and newspapers. During this period newspapers freedom was abolished & highly under government. The PPO gave the government power to virtually become silent. Journalists and publishers were routinely, jailed and tortured. So, freedom of media is significant as it plays a vital role for democracy and is the right of the people ^[24].

[24] <http://www.insafbulletin.net/archives/324>

According to the researcher Syed Abdul Siraj, 17 August (2009) Critical analysis of press freedom in Pakistan: The founding father Mr. Jinnah had a very different vision of the role of the press in public life. In one of his addresses to journalists he said “I expect you (journalists) to be completely fearless. If I go wrong for that matter Muslim League [his party] goes wrong in any direction. I want you to criticize it honestly as its friend” Under his leadership, no legislation was passed that restricted the freedom of the press. His time period as head of state was brief. In 1948, after his death, the Public Safety Ordinance was implemented and it banned almost 31 newspapers and the journals were violated & threatened at the sake of “national security” & “public safety.” Literary journals and magazines were banned that had nothing to do with matters of national security ^[25].

[25] <http://www.pakistanpressfoundation.org/data/uploaded/pdf.doc2009.pdf>

CHAPTER: 3

METHODOLOGY

Research Design:-

Present study has been conducted by having quantitative analysis, And survey questionnaire was developed to investigate the key constructs of freedom of Journalists working in newspaper organization i.e. Jang, Dawn and Daily Express. It is an exploratory study. Purposive sampling technique is used i.e. Selects people based on the particular purpose of the experiment

Population:-

The population of research is News Papers Organizations. The age group selected is from 25- 50 years .The rationale for choosing this age group was that the overall journalists working in these organizations were young journalists and experienced journalists. The locale of the research selected of media organizations is of Islamabad/Rawalpindi.

Limitations of the research:-

The limitations of this research area as follows next research can be done while keeping following points in view:-

- The area of locale selected was only that of Islamabad /Rawalpindi media newspapers organizations.
- Only three leading newspaper organizations were selected due to lack of time constrains and due to the lack of the resources

Assumption of the research:-

It was assumed by the researcher that the government and the media organization is a barrier in practice of the freedom of the journalists.

Sampling & data collection:-

The population of research is media organizations i.e. Newspapers Organizations. The organizations selected are Jang News, Dawn, and Daily Express. The total number of sample is 70. Thirty journalist's work in Jang, Twenty five in Daily express and fifteen in Dawn.

Journalists are taken from these organizations as purposive sampling. Survey questionnaires are made as a sample.

Preparation of questionnaire:-

The problems faced by the journalists were first researched and then the questioner was made accordingly. The problems such as life threats/ Mental torture, bribe, Foreign policy, International aid and Administrative autonomy were highlighted and emphasized as the main problems of the working journalists of Islamabad/Rawalpindi.

Research instruments:-

- Data is collected through questionnaires.
- The questionnaires include questions about the freedom enjoyed by journalists of Rawalpindi and Islamabad.
- Likert scale and yes and no option have been used for the respondents to fill the questions.

STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
-2	-1	0	1	2

- Respondents have selected only one option out of five as mentioned below;

Respondents are rated on the terms on a 5- point scale ranging from -2 , strongly disagree to 2 , strongly agree, with a neutral rating of 0, neither agree nor disagree.

Data analysis:

Data and results are analyzed and concluded through SPSS software (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) for detailed analysis.

CHAPTER: 4

Data Analysis

Data was collected and analyzed on the basis of uni-variant analysis. According to the demographic features in data analysis it is found that the majority of the journalists work in Jang i.e. 30.25 work in Daily Express and 15 works in Dawn. The highest percentage working is in Jang i.e. 42.9%. The results of the beat of the journalists show that the highest percentage was that of the political reporter ranking 34.3% followed by Commerce reporter, crime reporter and District Courts i.e. 14.3% and 12.9% respectively. Health and UN/US aid comes at the lowest ranking. Other beat rankings include investigation reporter, Current affairs and Education/Culture. Age was taken on an ordinal scale which indicates that the highest percentage of age is seen between 40-45 years of age followed by the youngest reporters in Daily express i.e. 34.3%. 35-40 years of age indicates 11.4%. The lowest rankings in age was seen between the ages of 50-60 years of age i.e. 4.3% respectively. Gender was also taken into account which clearly indicates that the male journalists are working more than the female journalists. Male journalist's percentage was 82.9% whereas the female journalist's percentage was 17.1% respectively which shows the ratio between men and women working in this field of Islamabad and Rawalpindi.

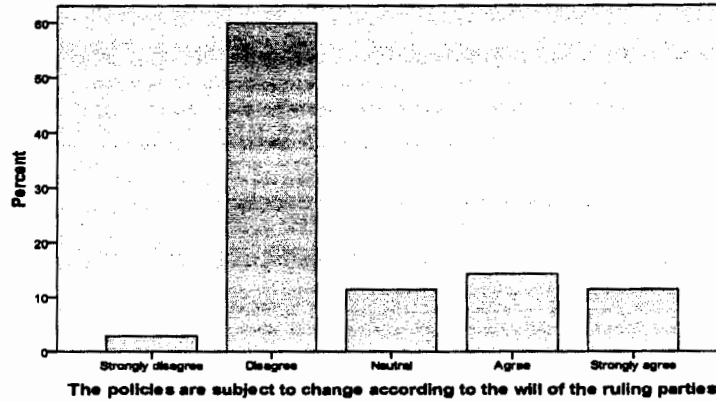
According to the survey questionnaire it shows that the majority of the journalists have not studied journalism as a subject and as their professional career. 58.6% journalists have not studied journalism as a subject whereas 41.4% journalists have studied journalism as a subject which clearly shows the difference. According to the results majority of the journalists had no training related to journalism profession. 62.9% of the journalists disagreed while 32.9% of the journalists agreed that they got training in Journalism/media. So, it clearly shows that majority of

the journalists have not studied journalism as a professional subject and had no journalism/media related training.

If the career of journalists is taken into account majority of the journalists disagreed that this is not the first organization that they are working in. 78.6% indicated that this is not the first organization that they are working in whereas 21.4% indicated that this is the first organization that they are working in. According to the survey conducted the data results showed that majority of the journalists 68.6% journalists showed the results that they also work in other organizations other than their own organization while 31.4% of the journalists disagreed.

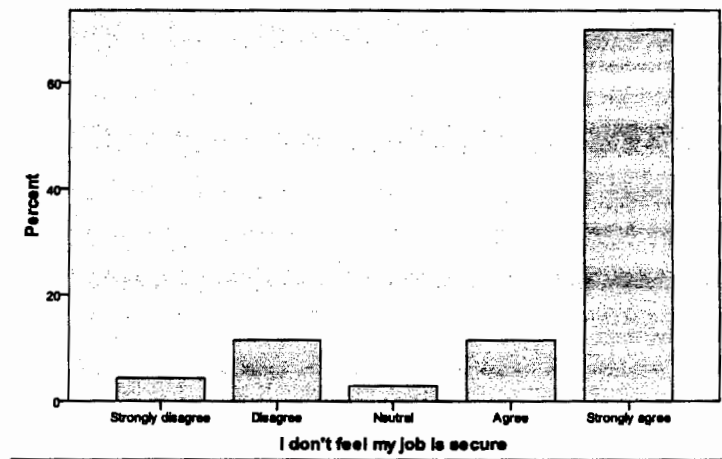
The problems that are being faced by the working journalists of Islamabad and Rawalpindi the first question had received a positive response. Majority of the journalists agreed that they do not get enough time for the investigation of their stories. 77% agreed that they don't get enough time while 14.3% disagreed which clearly draws a line between the two responses and indicates towards their first problem. According to the response of the next problem faced, the majority of the journalists agreed that they face hindrances and obstacles while covering information on their stories or the assignments assigned to them. 77.2% agreed that they face hindrances while 18.5% disagreed that they face any problems which clearly shows about their problem regarding the covering of their beats especially by the crime reporters, investigative, Parliamentary and court reporters.

The policies are subject to change according to the will of the ruling parties



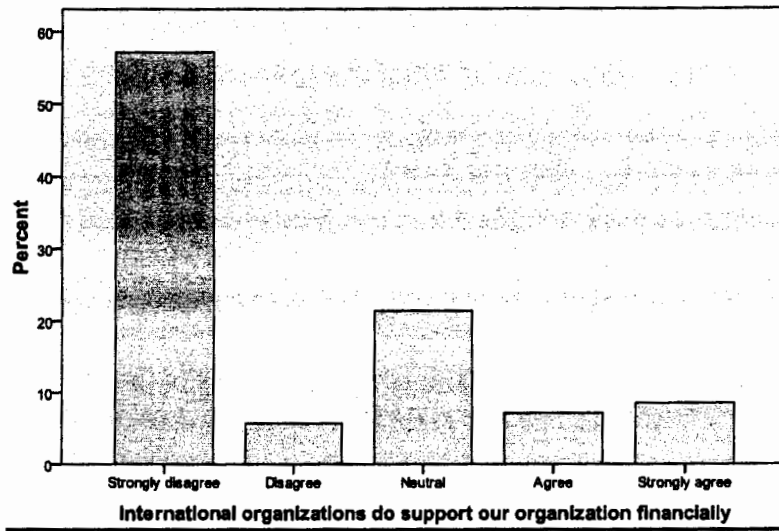
According to the majority 62.9% of the journalists the policies are not subject to change according to the will of the ruling parties whereas 25.7% of the journalists agree that the policies are subject according to the will of the ruling parties.

I don't feel my job is secure



Majority of the journalists 81.4% agreed that their job is insecure.

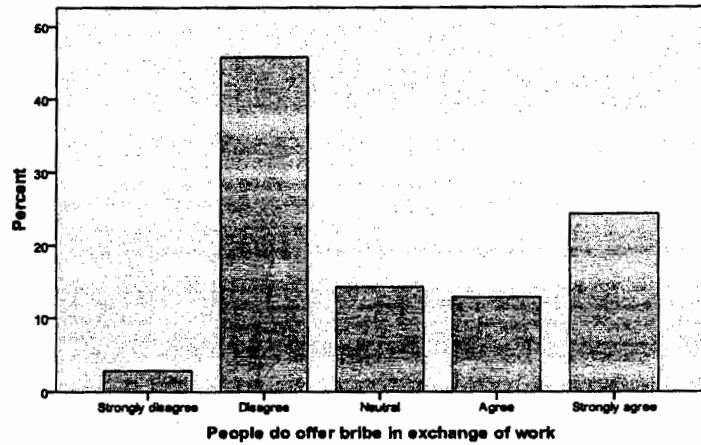
International organizations do support our organization financially



Majority of the journalists 62.8% disagreed that international organization supports the organization financially

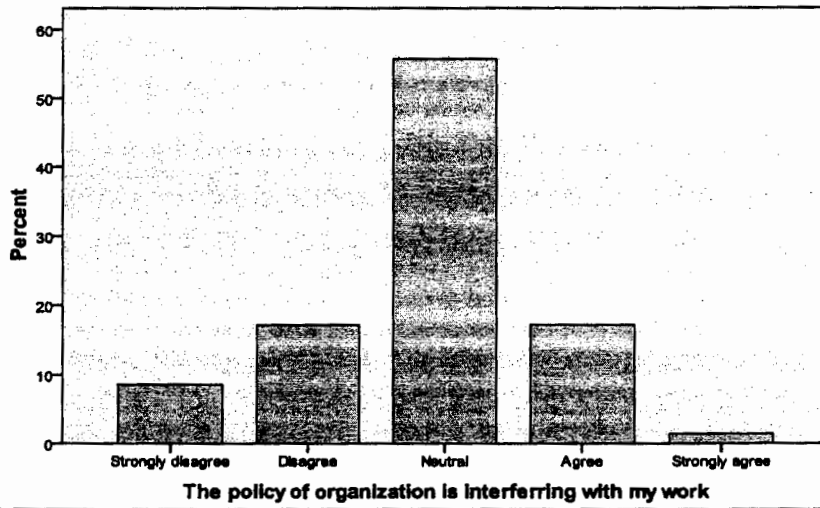
Majority of the journalists 90% agreed that that they follow the journalistic ethics whereas 5.8% disagreed while the remaining 4.3% remained neutral. According to the survey 4.3% journalists follow the code of conduct/ethics whereas 5.7% disagreed that the follow the code of conduct which shows a very positive response from the working journalists of Islamabad and Rawalpindi from the three organizations that were chosen.

People do offer bribe in exchange of work



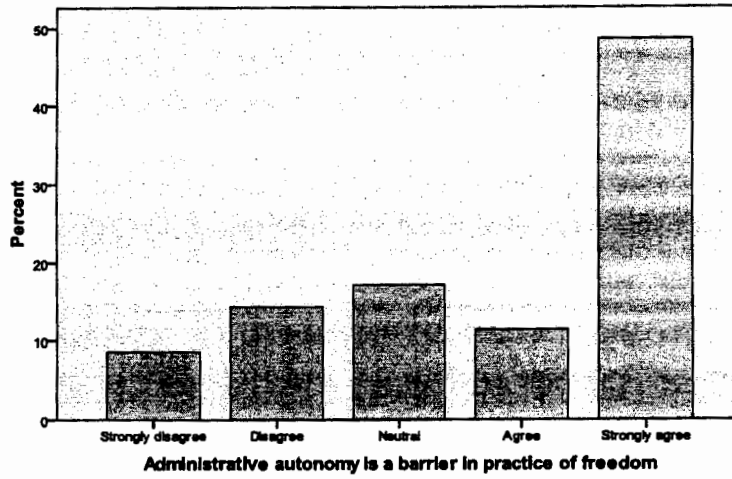
Majority of the journalists 48.6% disagreed that bribe is offered in exchange of work.

The policy of organization is interfering with my work



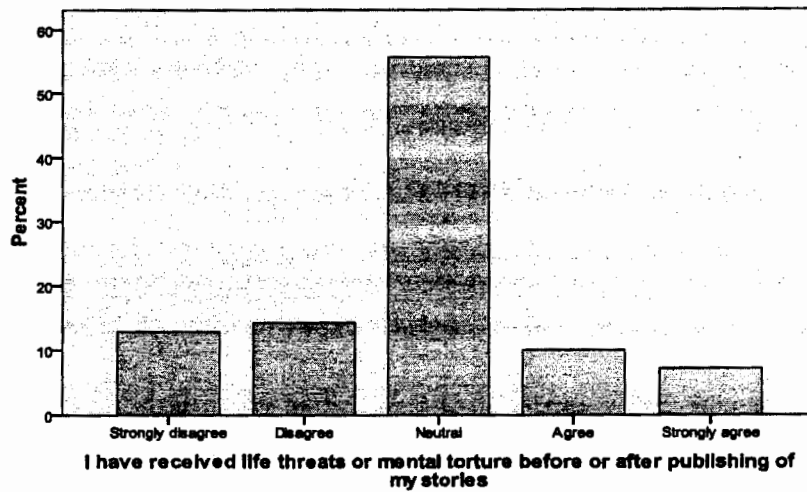
Majority of the journalists 55.7% remained neutral whereas 25.7% disagreed that policy of organization is interfering with their work.

Administrative autonomy is a barrier in practice of freedom



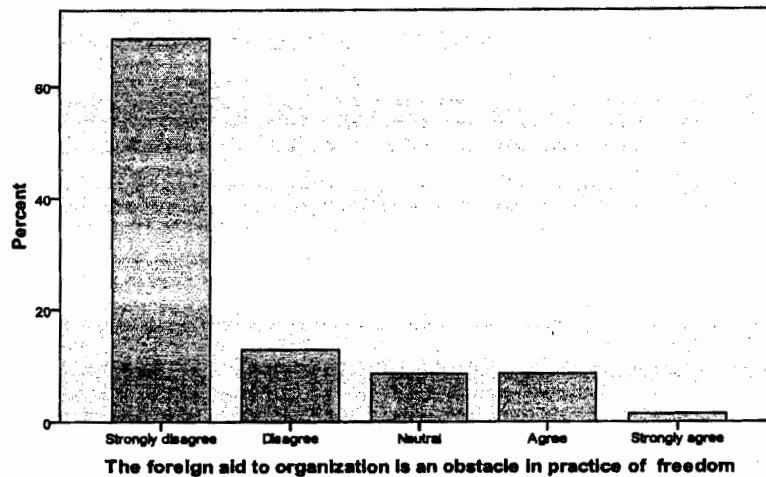
Majority of the journalists 60% agreed that Administrative autonomy is a barrier in practice of freedom.

I have received life threats or mental torture before or after publishing of my stories



Majority of the journalists 55.7% gave a neutral answer and 17.1% agreed that they had received life threats or mental torture.

The foreign aid to organization is an obstacle in practice of freedom



Majority of the journalists 81.5% disagreed that foreign aid to organization is an obstacle in practice of freedom.

According to the data analysis shown by the SPSS it clearly indicates that 70% of the journalists face problems in their investigation because of the strict working hours schedule while 18.5% disagreed that working hour schedule is a problem for their freedom. 57.2% disagreed to the statement that the facilities provided by the organization are helpful in practicing freedom whereas 20% agreed that the facilities are helpful for the journalists in practicing freedom. The result analysis shows that 72.9% of the journalists agreed on the statement that website sources are helpful for the respondents in practicing freedom while 9.9% respondents disagreed on the statement. According to the results the editor-in-chief appreciates their work as is proven by the results i.e. 72.9% agreed that the editor-in-chief gives a positive feedback whereas 12.8% of the respondents disagreed to the statement. 87.1% journalists gave a response that there is freedom of expression in their profession while 7.2% said that there is no freedom in their profession whereas 5.7% remained neutral i.e. missing.

When it comes to journalists own accountability the results proved that most of the journalists agreed on the statement that they follow the code of conduct/ Ethics.94.3% agreed to this statement whereas 4.3% disagreed to the statement that they follow the code of conduct/ Ethics necessary for a profession that is the Journalism profession. The statement that journalistic ethics are kept in mind by the working journalists of Islamabad/ Rawalpindi 90% positive response was given while 5.8% of the journalists responded that they do not follow the journalistic ethics while 4.3% remained neutral.

According to the data analysis and results majority of the journalists 81.4% are satisfied with the environment of the newspaper organization while 7.1% were not satisfied.92.9% journalists received a positive response from the audience. The results show that 61.4% journalists showed a neutral response on the question that the feedback of the audience is appreciative while 32.8% gave a positive response. The results found show that 80% of the journalists receive a positive response from the working journalists other than their own current organization while 8.6% journalists disagreed with the statement. The majority of the journalists showed a neutral response 61.4% whereas 32.8% gave a positive response. The majority of the journalists are satisfied with the overall performance of their newspaper organization i.e. 78.5% is satisfied generally with the overall performance of their newspaper organization.

RESEARCH QUESTION 1:-

- Do journalists have the rights to express thoughts and opinions without any fear, suffering or life threats?

Indicators:-

Following statement is the prime indicator for research question 1:

a. I face hindrances while covering news events.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	1	1.4
Disagree	12	17.1
Neutral	3	4.3
Agree	48	68.6
Strongly agree	6	8.6
Total	70	100.0

Table 1.1 Hindrances in news events

b. I don't feel my job is secure.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	4.3
Disagree	8	11.4
Neutral	2	2.9
Agree	8	11.4
Strongly agree	49	70.0
Total	70	100.0

Table 1.2 Job insecurity of the journalists

c. I keep journalistic ethics in my mind while working.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.9
Disagree	3	4.3
Neutral	4	5.7
Agree	43	61.4
Strongly agree	18	25.7
Total	70	100.0

Table 1.3 Journalistic ethics

d. I have received life threats or mental torture before or after publishing of the news stories

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	9	12.9
Disagree	10	14.3
Neutral	39	55.7
Agree	7	10.0
Strongly agree	5	7.1
Total	70	100.0

Table 1.4 life threats or mental torture faced by journalists

The results found show that majority of the journalists 77.2% journalists face hindrances while covering news events while the majority i.e. 81.4% journalists feel job insecurity which is an alarming figure.87.1% of the journalists follow the code of conduct/ethics.27.2% disagreed that they had face life threats or mental torture while 17.1% agreed that they have faced life threats or

mental torture. The results indicate that majority face problems and consider their job as insecure.

RESEARCH QUESTION 2:-

Do journalists enjoy the freedom in its real sense?

Indicators:-

The following statements are the prime indicators of research question 2:-

- a. People do offer bribe in exchange of work

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.9
Disagree	32	45.7
Neutral	10	14.3
Agree	9	12.9
Strongly agree	17	24.3
Total	70	100.0

Table 2.1 Bribe in exchange of work

- b. The policy of organization is interfering with my work.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	6	8.6
Disagree	12	17.1
Neutral	39	55.7
Agree	12	17.1
Strongly agree	1	1.4
Total	70	100.0

Table 2.2 Policy of the organization interfering with the work.

- c. The working hour schedule is an obstacle in practice of freedom.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	5	7.1
Disagree	8	11.4
Neutral	8	11.4
Agree	43	61.4
Strongly agree	6	8.6
Total	70	100.0

Table 2.3 Working hour schedule

- d. The facilities provided by my organization are helpful in practicing freedom.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.9
Disagree	38	54.3
Neutral	16	22.9
Agree	7	10.0
Strongly agree	7	10.0
Total	70	100.0

Table 2.4 Facilities provide by the organization

e. Administrative autonomy is a barrier in practice of freedom.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	6	8.6
Disagree	10	14.3
Neutral	12	17.1
Agree	8	11.4
Strongly agree	34	48.6
Total	70	100.0

Table 2.5 Administrative autonomy as a barrier in freedom

f. There is freedom of expression in my profession.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.9
Disagree	3	4.3
Neutral	4	5.7
Agree	43	61.4
Strongly agree	18	25.7
Total	70	100.0

Table 2.6 Freedom of expression

The results concluded show that majority 48.6% disagreed that bribe has been offered in exchange of work.25.7% disagreed that policy of the organization is interfering with their work while majority remained neutral.70% agreed that working hour schedule creates problems for them.57.2% disagreed that the facilities provided by the organization are helpful in practicing freedom.60% agreed that the administrative autonomy is a barrier in their freedom. Majority agreed that there is freedom of expression in their profession. So, overall the media organizations itself creates problems for the working journalists.

RESEARCH QUESTION 3:-

- What type of pressure journalists feel from the pressure groups during their profession?

Indicators:-

The following statement is the prime indicator for research question 3:-

- a. The policies are subject to change according to the will of the ruling parties.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	2	2.9
Disagree	42	60.0
Neutral	8	11.4
Agree	10	14.3
Strongly agree	8	11.4
Total	70	100.0

Table 3.1 Policies are subject to change according to the will of the ruling parties

According to the results found it indicates that the policy of the media organization are not according to the will of the ruling parties and the organization is not under their control. The organization has its own policies and not involving government in it.

RESEARCH QUESTION 4:-

- Whether government is interfering with the freedom of the journalists?

Indicators:-

The following statements are the prime indicators for research question 4:-

- a. The foreign aid to organization is an obstacle in practice of freedom.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	48	68.6
Disagree	9	12.9
Neutral	6	8.6
Agree	6	8.6
Strongly agree	1	1.4
Total	70	100.0

Table 4.1 Foreign aid to the organization

The results found show that majority of the journalists strongly disagreed that the foreign aid to the organization is an obstacle in practicing freedom. It shows that government does not create hurdles for the journalists in practice of their freedom. But the organization itself is a barrier.

Chapter: 5

Discussion

In a democratic country the freedom of journalists is very important so, that the governments can be made accountable. Common people should know about the real facts and figures as they have the right to know living in a democratic country. The freedom of journalists is very critical especially in a country like Pakistan where corruption is on its increase. After Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah very disappointingly Pakistan never got a sincere leadership. Media and especially journalists are the one who can make them responsible and answerable as it is for the welfare and beneficial for a country.

According to the previous findings of the researcher Naveen Kumar Mishra he has done a comparative study on the freedom of media of different Asian countries. He has highlighted that freedom is given to the media on one side but on the other side Governmental regulations and press laws take away their freedom. According to another researcher Mukhtar Ahmad Ali, his research is on Freedom of Information in South Asia: Comparative Perspectives on Civil Society. The societies have become as Information technology societies due to advancement in media but due to regulation & law the access of people to information has been restricted. His conclusion is that governmental regulation is curbing media freedom. (Naveen Kumar Mishra: Comparative study on civil society)

The thesis presented by Carmen Said Geha in the American University of Beirut. His research thesis was on Freedom of information: bridging the gap between the citizen and state. The research was on freedom of information in Lebanon. The freedom of media is a major pillar of a

democratic society and has been legally approved by the American constitutions. This constitutes a major development to democratic development and good governance. The absence of such law in Lebanon means that the Lebanese government is under no legal obligation to accountability by its people and the people are not aware of the activities of their leaders.(Carmen Said Geha, American University of Beirut).

This research paper has been given by Amnesty International publications, United Kingdom and the research topic is restrictions on freedom of expression in Cuba. The government regulation in Cuba is to a great extent which restricts the freedom of expression of the people and their access to knowledge. Cuba is the only country in the America where it can be systematically confirmed that there is no freedom of expression. Over the years hundreds of prisoners of have been imprisoned in Cuba for the peaceful expression of their views.

The research paper “Journalists Role Conceptions and the Democratization of Contemporary Cameroon”. The Researcher has taken Jyotika Ramaprasad researcher in her reference. The Research findings show that Cameroon Journalists are working for to serve the people but at the same time they are fighting with the “powerful”. The Journalists should be empowered in Cameroon and Africa for a better Democratic state. (Teke Ngomba: Journalists Role Conceptions and the Democratization of Contemporary Cameroon).

Findings of research on” Problems faced by journalists in practicing freedom”:-

To find the problems faced by the working journalists of Islamabad/Rawalpindi. For this purpose three newspaper media organizations i.e. Jang group of Newspapers, Dawn and Daily Express were selected. Daily Jang enjoys the largest circulation rate in Pakistan and is the most readable

and famous newspaper ever. It has a circulation of 800,000 copies per day without compromising on the quality of the contents of the newspaper. The Nation, English newspaper is the most famous newspaper. [26]Daily Express and Dawn are also rated at a high ranking. Dawn is the newspaper of highly educated people so, that's why these newspapers were undertaken for the research. Dawn has a week-day circulation of over 138,000 and a total readership which is in excess of 759,000. It's other Publications include dawn - the internet edition Herald , Spider magazine and Aurora which focuses on advertising. [27] Express has a circulation of 639690. It includes Express Newspapers publishes Express Daily and Sunday Express

For this research a survey questioner was developed. The problems of the journalists were researched and questionnaire was made accordingly highlighting the problems. An ordinal scale for age was made which included beat and designation of the working journalists.

[26]<http://www.mapsofworld.com/pakistan/information/daily-jang.html>

[27] <http://archives.dawn.com/fixed/group/publicat.htm>

Majority of the journalists agreed that they do not get enough time for the investigation of their stories. 77% agreed that they don't get enough time while 14.3% disagreed.

This shows that the journalists are under pressure to complete their stories in a specified amount of time. Due to this problem certain facts and figures may remain uncovered and unrevealed. The media organization should make a certain policy so, that the journalists don't face these kinds of problems and a path made for the future coming journalists.

According to the response of the next problem faced, the majority of the journalists agreed that they face hindrances and obstacles while covering information on their stories or the assignments assigned to them. 77.2% agreed that they face hindrances while 18.5% disagreed that they face any problem which clearly shows about their problem regarding the covering of the beats.

The statement that "The policies are subject to change according to the will of the ruling parties" got a negative response" According to the majority 62.9% of the journalists the policies are not subject to change according to the will of the ruling parties whereas 25.7% of the journalists agreed that the policies are subject according to the will of the ruling parties. After the elections of February 2008, Musharraf had made a policy which had no strict policies for the press. If newspapers such as Jang are consulted it is obvious that one can find material against the government or the governmental institutions. Majority of the journalists 62.8% disagreed that international organization supports the organization financially. It is a general perception that an international organization aid leads the media organization to follow their policies but the response given by the journalists of Islamabad/ Rawalpindi shows that their organization has no foreign support. Majority of the journalists disagreed that foreign aid is an obstacle in the path of their freedom. When there is no foreign aid then the organization is free from any pressures. But

the majority 81.4% of the journalists agreed to the statement that "I don't feel my job is secure" the feeling of insecurity that they have towards their job.

Majority disagreed that they are offered bribe in exchange of their work. 17.1% have received life threats or mental torture while 55% remained neutral and didn't answer to this statement.

Majority agreed to the statement that administrative Autonomy is a barrier in the practice of their freedom. It shows that the policy of the organization is such which is interfering with their work.

Most of the journalists also disagreed to the statements that the facilities provided by their organization are helpful. These facilities can be the camera staff, transport etc. or for e.g. if a journalist is a crime reporter but the authority gives them to cover on health, education issues then the administration is creating a problem for them and is a barrier in their freedom. The overall discussion thus is that government is not a barrier in the path of freedom of the journalists but the media organizational own policies are an obstacle and barrier for their freedom which can overcome easily with a little bit of patience and combined efforts to unveil the true facts and figures to the society and to the common people in general as Pakistan is a democratic country.

Chapter: 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the research findings undertaken by different researchers such as Naveen Kumar Mishra, had done a comparative study on the freedom of media of different Asian countries. Marvin Ammori, Take Nogomba, Carmen Said Geha in the American University of Beirut and Amnesty International publications and many other researchers research over decades have proven that governmental rules and policies are the main cause of barrier in the path of the freedom of the journalists around the world.

It is also a general perception that government is the main cause. Life threats or mental torture and bribe etc are being offered as an exchange of not writing against the government or their policies. The media organization can also be involved in this cat of snatching away the freedom of the journalists and creating problems in their way.

The result findings are in contradiction to the previous researches made and the results proves that government is not an obstruction for the journalists. Majority have disagreed that the ruling parties, their policies or foreign policies and international organizations are creating a problem for them as was proven by the previous researches.

They are not being offered bribe. A very low percentage has been offered bribe and some of them have received life threats or mental torture. The others didn't answer to this statement. The government policies, their administrative autonomy are an obstacle for the working journalists of Islamabad/Rawalpindi working in Jang group of newspapers, Daily Express and Dawn .and the facilities that they have been provided to the journalists are not helpful enough for their freedom.

So, therefore, it is being concluded that the government or the ruling parties are not a barrier in the path of freedom of the journalists but the organization itself is a barrier as the journalists face hindrances. They do not get enough time for the investigation of their beats. The facilities given to the journalists by the organization are not enough and the administrative autonomy is a barrier in the practicing of the freedom.

RECOMMENDATIONS:-

- A large area of population can be taken. All of the media Organizations working can be taken for better results.
- Personal interviews can be conducted with the journalists with open-ended questions so, that a better understanding of the study can be over examined. Through personal interviews the biasness of the journalists can also be judged.
- Audio and visual aids can also be used.

ANNEXURE-I

QUESTIONARE

Assalam-o- Alaikum. I am a student of M.Sc Media and Mass Communications in IIUI.I am doing research to check the freedom that is being practiced by the working Journalists of different newspaper organizations. Your contribution will be highly appreciated.

Name of media organization: - _____ **DESIGNATION:-** _____

Beat: _____ **Age:** 25-30 31-35 35-40

Male 40-45 50-60 60-65

Female

Questions	Yes	No
I have studied Journalism as a subject		
Before joining the field of Journalism I got training related to Journalism/Media		
This is the first organization that I am working in		
I also work in other organization other than this organization?		

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I always get enough time for the investigation of news stories					
I face hindrances while covering news events					
The policies are subject to change according to the will of the ruling parties					
I don't feel my job is secure					
International organizations do support our organization financially					
I keep Journalistic ethics in my mind while working?					
People do offer bribe in exchange of work					
The policy of organization is interfering with my work					
The working hour schedule is an obstacle for my investigation					
The facilities provided by my organization are helpful in practicing freedom					
Administrative Autonomy is a barrier in practice of freedom					
I have received life threats or mental torture before or after publishing of my stories?					
The website sources are helpful for					

me in practicing freedom?					
The Editor- in Chief appreciates my work?					
The aid to organization is an obstacle in practice of freedom					
I follow the Code of Conduct/ Ethics					
There is freedom of expression in my Profession?					
I am satisfied with the environment of my Media organization					
I receive feedback from the audience					
The feedback of audience is appreciative					
I receive positive response from the working Journalists other than my own organization					
I am satisfied with the overall performance of my organization					

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[28] (Watson, p.101)

[29] (Cassata, 1979, pp.77-78).

[30] (Cassata& Arsane , 1979).

