

**ROLE OF JOURNALIST BODIES FOR THE
PROMOTION OF JOURNALISM IN PAKISTAN**

MS Thesis

TO 7990



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2010



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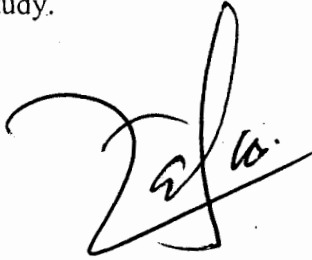
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Dedication

I dedicate this research work to both my parents and my nephew Bilal.



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Acknowledgement

I feel blessed that Almighty ALLAH giving me success throughout my life, including this tough research work. It was all due to ALLAH blessings that I could manage good results and findings of this research.

All the helping hands especially my class fellows and friends who helped me a lot throughout. Particularly I want to appreciate and thank my respected Supervisor **Dr. Zafar Iqbal**, for his guidance and help during my thesis work and study. His continuous eagerness in research had helped me a lot. Moreover, he was always available and willing to help me.

I deeply like to thank my Parents for their persistent love and support during my life; this dissertation is simply not possible without them. I would also like to thank **Mr. Mansoor Nasir** Director RIMS, who allows me flexible work hours at my work. I especially like to thank to **Dr. Masrur Alam** for giving me chance to do MS and last but not the least **Dr. Javed Iqbal** for helping me out in various confusing moments during my research work.

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Abstract

Since the establishment of Pakistan, media and its freedom remained unsteady. During its sixty three years of history, Pakistan has been ruled either by the military dictators or through poor democracies. Keeping in view of this scenario, the major objective of study is to assess the working of journalistic bodies operational in Pakistan. The study also highlights the factors about the media freedom and ethics followed by the journalists. Study is exploratory and analytical in approach which aims at exploring the role of journalist bodies. Journalist bodies mostly have a code of conduct, often prepared by their founders, but it hardly ever figures in discussion at their meetings where 'bread and butter' issues of jobs and wages dominate the agenda. Many unions are calling for more respect for professionalism and promoting the virtues of quality journalism. What is at risk is not just the way to work, but the future of journalism itself. In such conditions, the role of journalist bodies become more essential to incorporate whether there is a review system, thorough and inclusive, to examine how the body is working and what it is doing to defend the professional status of its members and to promote journalism and its ethics. Along with the promotion of journalistic ethics study also explores, whether these bodies are protecting journalists from violations, such as harassment their killings or murders or not. Convenience sampling method (Wimmer & Dominick, 1983) was selected for the categorization of characteristics of respondents. Sixty one (61) journalists from various electronic and print media organizations (Rawalpindi/Islamabad) were randomly selected for recording their responses. Questionnaire was meant for evaluating the working of journalist bodies to protect the basic tenets of journalism along the perception of journalists.

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Chapter-1

Introduction

The procedure of growth of any occupation, in spite of many other reasons, is typically determined with the functionality of its professional bodies/unions. The bodies/unions has direct role in the uplift of its workers. They protect the interests of their member workers and serve their interests such as better wages and good working environment. They are usually non-profit organizations and are responsible to look for certain professions by inspecting and pressing the attention of persons in that occupation. Coronal & Liagre (2006) elaborated that these journalistic bodies are comprised of group of people belonging to a profession and are connected with sustaining power or management of the legal practice of the occupation¹.

According to Bromley (2010) journalist bodies/associations/unions are usually of five types i.e. trade unions, professional bodies, informal groupings, ad hoc solidarity, and employer/industry supporters. Each of these can (and does) serve to defend journalists, recognize incursions, give legal help, publicize, etc. They do so from their own particular perspectives, for example, trade unions are most likely involved in pay and working environment. Professional bodies tend to focus on standards. Informal groupings usually coalesce around a specific area of interest (for example, investigative journalism). Ad hoc solidarity groups again tend to form in response to a particular condition or situation (for example, the kidnapping of a journalist), while employer/industry is largely interested in the work of its own journalists (access to information, defending sources).

Shepher (2009) predict this as body/union/association working to defend the interest of general public. Many journalist bodies/union/association are employed in the development and enhancement of capabilities of journalists/media workers and to preserve the principles of journalism in conjunction with the journalists on diverse platforms and foundations².

¹ <http://www.nujbrussels.org.uk>; Retrieved on 10 October, 2010

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Professional_association; Retrieved on 10 October, 2010

Bodies/unions/associations of journalists are also based on the thought that an expert media journalist/worker creates an informed opinion concerning how they desire to be ruled, as a strong community agreement among government and masses. Butler (2008) remarked that the journalist bodies/unions/associations are intended to create a powerful functioning of media by separately inspecting the functioning of the journalists/media workers for the state and in the light of journalism principles³.

Similarly to make an ideal connection in terms that media should be sovereign and government should not obstruct, the association of journalist bodies as they stand for the journalist/media workers in providing platform and government is unstated as an adversarial one. These bodies should be providing journalists/media workers a democratic opportunity within which journalists and the legislative body of government should discuss subject of public interest, and record their reaction to either the media or government performance, thus contribute to a healthy democratic civilization. Journalistic bodies/unions/associations can play efficient administrative roll for journalist and the state, social and political situation help media to function as monitor/supervisor.

The present research discovers the functions of such journalist bodies/unions/association in the growth of journalism in Pakistan and for the free and fair media and their role to safeguard journalists and give them social, economic stability, safety as well as facilitate journalists on different grounds.

In various countries of world, the persevered occurrence of sovereign media is a magnificent accomplishment. In various other states, still, journalists/media workers are ill-treated, imprisoned, suspended or frightened for their jobs; and from time to time, they are abducted and put on trial in courts on fake allegations⁴.

Various journalist bodies/unions/associations are operational or established in the world mainly in last 60 years to lift up their voice to defend journalists on above said concerns. Each media industry around the world have its representative body to speak out the ills of journalists, to defend the liberty of media and to preserve the journalists against different sort of violations.

³ <http://presscenter.org/>; Retrieved on 11 October, 2010

⁴ www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/sector/publ/.../freelancereport99.pdf; Retrieved on 11 October, 2010

Structure of Journalistic Bodies

International Federation of Journalists is a prime organization of media workers/journalists. It was founded in 1926 and re-established in 1952. Today, it is representing almost six lac associates all over the world.⁵ IFJ holds global programs for the protection of liberty for media and community fairness with the support of strong and effective, self-governing unions of journalists. These unions do not align with any political view points, to a certain extent they maintain their support for human rights, liberation and for democratic system; also resist inequitable favoritism, criticize the exploitation of media as a representative of misinformation or to suggest discrimination and conflict⁶.

International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) favors the representatives of journalists/media workers within the UN and the global movement of unions/associations. It addresses the rights of journalists and their associations and protects them against repression and coercion. It has maintained a global security fund to make available for journalists in need with aid. Congress always decided the policy of IFJ which holds its session in after every three years and works in the course of secretariat which Brussels based, elected executive committee control its workings. The pervious session of its executive committee/congress was arranged in Cadiz on twenty fifth to twenty eighth May 2010.

Furthermore, IFJ from its establishment play a very important and positive role and has published a detailed report *Human Rights Reporting* in September 2003 which was the manual for journalists/media workers of South-eastern Europe.

Among many of Journalist bodies/organizations working in Europe, *Association of European Journalists* is playing very important role. It was established in 1961. AEJ basically is working to endorse the welfare of journalists involved in European interactions. It is like an NGO in its structure which has also working relationships with UNESCO. It is also a counseling body in Council of Europe. In context of this Horsley (2007) examined the media situation in approximately twenty countries of Europe and

⁵ <http://www.ifj.org>; Retrieved on 11 October, 2010

found that various dimensions of persistent struggle for freedom of media such as hostility against journalists, prosecution and twisting political as well as commercial intimidations on media workers⁷.

The World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA) is another journalist body which is working to support media industry, its technology and providing services to media workers/journalists on different grounds⁸. The purpose is to defend and hold up autonomy and economic sovereignty, to make editorial eminence better along with the encouragement for journalism on principled conditions and the providence of abilities and investigation in editorial. Also to evolve the strategies of publishing, promotions and publicity expertise as well as the problem of production and distribution are its key objectives. It is also providing the universal hub to follow a line of investigations to promote global collaboration by creating a basis for exchanging the ideas, information and research thesis. Approximately seventy countries are affiliated with World Association of Journalists and thirty three publishers, directors and chief editors who have registered as part of the WAN. Moreover newspapers administrative authorities in the thirty six different countries including Pakistan are members of the WAN being connected or voluntary connected. Twenty four journalist Industry suppliers and organizations are connected & allied members of the WAN⁹.

An activity report of WAN for the period of 2007-08 has made great transaction in its task of surveillance and remonstrance the harassment, custody and assassinations of journalists/media workers along with accusation of the suppression, deferral and exclusion of newspapers, magazines and electronic media of globe. Movements in opposition to cases of prison of journalists, cases of exclusion and deferral forced on sovereign publications and a law that hatefully restricts and terrorizes press liberty has been launched.

Within the limitations of its movement against repression of press autonomy in China before Olympic Games in August 2008, WAN requested the main sponsors to demonstrate the burly ethical resistance to the oppression of essential human rights in

⁷ <http://www.ejc.net/>; Retrieved on October, 2010

⁸ <http://www.api-ipa.eu/>; Retrieved on October, 2010

⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Pakistan_Newspaper_Editors; Retrieved on 7 January, 2010

China and, especially, the daily abuse of all acceptable principles for freedom of expression. Moreover WAN prearranged a second main meeting (session) regarding press freedom in Beirut in December, 2007 in corporation with the Lebanese newspapers Am-Nahar; which was deepened on the achievement of first meeting/session of pervious year. The second Arab Free Press Forum entitled fighting back; challenges and opportunities for the Arab Press, which was arranged to argue most recent procedures, of the government thrashing local media industries. It was to talk about also the commendable autonomous media organizations which do not negotiate the autonomy and they are lucrative as well¹⁰.

WAN made partnerships with various organizations in April like World Press freedom Committee (WPFC), Reporter without Borders (RSF), Asia press, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CJP) and Human Rights in China (HIRC) for arrangement a global conference which was to hub on the liberty of press in China. WAN organized a campaign on third May, 2008 a World Press Freedom Day. The basic cause was "to draw world attention to the problems related to press and its freedom in every corner of world". WAN also organized a local meeting in Casablanca, Morocco on World Press Freedom Day with the title of "what policy to face up to assault on the press in North Africa"; this was two day session. It was organized by the Working Group on Press Freedom and Free Expression in North Africa (WGFENA) in collaboration with the Moroccan weekly Tel Quel. The condition of liberty of press in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Mauritania was described by newspaper publishers, journalists and supporter of press autonomy.

WAN again instigated a commercial movement and requested newspapers from every corner of globe to commence public service advertisements in January 2008, which pronounced the demand for the discharge all poisoned media workers/journalists of China. Ads given in paper and electronically were interpreted into eleven different languages of the world. In continuation to this WAN and World Editors Forum again implemented a statement of Table Mountain in Cape Town South Africa, in the year of 2007 and the month was July to demand to all Africans establishments to identify that the

¹⁰ <http://www.avbb.be>; Retrieved on 20 October, 2010

political and economic development grows in and circumstances where media is independent and sovereign of the pressure of administration, politicians and also of economic forces¹¹.

Some other organizations around the world are working for independence of press also for the constitutional rights of journalists/media workers including AVBB/AGJB is the Belgian union of professional journalists/media workers.

European Journalism Center (EJC) is another very important body of media workers and journalists which started its working in 1992 in Maastricht. It is basically a training center which is a sovereign and nonprofit body/union/association which is intended is to support the uplifting norms in arena of journalism. It has started a sequence of workshops, training, seminars and roundtable conferences during the last five years for the media worker/journalists. It has its Plans to give media workers/journalists the background awareness and the tools to understand the procedures, effects besides with the issues of the European amalgamation procedure.

An international Press Centre was inaugurated in Brussels, in the year of 2001. This was reestablished in the Residence Palace which was in the core of European region. With the starting of Belgian Presidency of EU, it has started its new press center¹².

The National Union of Journalists belonging to Great Britain and Ireland (NUJ) has approximately one hundred associates who are working as journalists, editors, photographers, PR professionals and broadcasters different areas of city and region; in the branch of Brussels¹³.

It has also initiated movements on border problems which the media and media workers of Europe, like intelligibility, liberty of speech, trouble in seeking information. Furthermore it joins hand to protect journalists and their bodies/unions/association around the world for the improvements of journalist and journalism Standards.

Journalist Bodies Working In Pakistan

¹¹ www.article19.org; Retrieved on 25 October, 2010 .

¹² unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001567/156773e.pdf; Retrieved on October 2010

¹³ <http://zafarahmedku06.tripod.com>; Retrieved on October, 2010

In Pakistan, on different levels, many of journalist bodies are working since independence for protecting the rights of journalists and to promote the free and fair journalism and its ethics. Similarly they are also working to bridge up the gap between the media and government¹⁴.

Before discussing the journalist bodies working in Pakistan, I want to discuss the freedom of expression article of Pakistan's constitution. If we thoroughly study the constitution of Pakistan which was presented in 1973, several amendments were made in it as later dates through executive orders and legislature in different regimes. Article 19 of the constitution was amended as: *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*¹⁵.

Usually a journalist is spokesman of the intellectual forces of a society so it has a leading role in the formation of public opinion. In Pakistan because of martial laws, politics never had strong footings. However, even though there are solo political attempts but these political personalities also could not be able to frame public opinion.

Coming back to the journalist bodies and their structure; working in Pakistan. There are various bodies/unions/associations are working in the country along with the press clubs and National Press club in particular.

Pakistan Federal Union of Journalist (PFUJ) and Council of Pakistan Newspapers Editors (CPNE) and the other employee's trade unions like all Pakistan Newspapers employees Confederation (APNEC).

Now the brief introduction of PFUJ, about its structure along with its efforts to articulate the problems of journalism, infringement of media workers/journalists along with the assistance; if it is providing to journalists. PFUJ's main office is in the Islamabad, Pakistan. It has honor to be the first association of Southern Asia that represents the

¹⁴ www.freedomforum.org; Retrieved on 23 October, 2010

¹⁵ www.unclef.com/.../pdf/safety_of_journalists_UNESCO_report_2010.pdf; Retrieved on 10 October, 2010

All Pakistan newspaper society (APNS) is another association/body/union which is working in the same line of liberating the Pakistani media. It is association of proprietors. The elections of associations held every year; Jang Group and Dawn and Nawa-i-Waqat Group are three main media groups are associated with APNS. The three big pioneer editors of these groups founded it in 1953. Its purpose was sharing and communicating the mutual views between these three big owners of the media groups and also to defend journalists by providing platform to raise voices against the ills of journalism. Today, APNS has become a sort of clearing house of the publications of its members; it also protects the newspaper commercial interests for its members like problems regarding payments of ads and Tax etc. For instance, if a corporation which publicize in a newspaper but declines to compensate, the newspaper can complain to APNS. The APNS issues a warning to company, either pay or go blacklisted. The owners of the newspapers in big numbers are editors of their newspapers. They are usually at the same time members of both organizations. Because if this there occurs a conflict between the aims and objectives of both organizations. This casts bad effects on the policy of newspapers and quality of journalism.

APNEC stands for All Pakistan Newspapers Employees Configuration, which is another effective organization; working for the defense of rights for the journalists/media worker. In a newspaper there are also other sections instead of working journalists like printing press and the workers working for them, advertising and marketing departments, account and finance, computer technicians and circulation departments etc. They are all parts of a newspaper. If we keep an eye on PFUJ's formation, according to its layout it cannot take these media workers under its wings; that is why they have to structure their own unions/associations. APNEC was founded in 1970s to protect the rights of employees for such worker of media industry. Generally APNEC is a configuration of all these unions, usually journalists are also a part of these unions.

This research evaluates the status and role of journalist bodies in promotion of Journalism through protection of the rights of journalists. By exploring how journalist bodies investigate and monitor the violations against the Journalists and their rights, Operational tools that these bodies are using to monitor and measure the journalistic violations; whether these bodies penalize journalists if they involve in any unethical activity. Also

have they developed any mechanism to monitor such violations on the part of journalists along with the perception of journalists towards these bodies, to what extent journalistic bodies took part in the legislative process along with the government, what sort of forums these bodies are developing for the motivation and up gradation of journalists and journalism in the country and how the journalist perceived these bodies.

In the supervision and guidance of supervisor and experienced teachers a questionnaire has been constructed in a well-planned manner. According to the Wimmer & Dominick (1983) good survey questions will have two basic considerations: (1) question must be clear, and (2) the question should be worded to allow accurate transmission of questionnaire. Questionnaire was developed after the detailed study from constitution/code of conduct of PFUJ, CPNE, APNEC, press clubs and IFJ.

Basic areas of research are (1) Protection of Journalists against the violations like state threats, harassments and killings. (2) Explore the role of these bodies while the journalistic violations on the side of journalists. (3) Assistance provided to the journalist in terms of social benefits i.e. medical facilities, scholarships to their children and to support them on economic grounds by highlighting the wage board issues and to provide journalist solutions on it. The technology brings lot innovations with it, so do these bodies provide journalists proper trainings or are they working for cultural affiliation of Journalists? (4) The perception of journalists towards these bodies.

Problem Statement:

Role of journalist bodies become more important with the mushroom growth of media channels and newspaper in Pakistan. With this growth rate journalists and journalism both need a platform to speak out the ills of its own and against itself in the shape of bodies/unions representing them. The basic areas of the research are how journalist bodies basically protect Journalists against the violations like state threats, harassments and killings. Also to explore the role of these bodies while the journalistic violations on the side of journalists. This research is also focuses on a the factor of assistance from these bodies to the journalist in terms of social benefits i.e. medical facilities, scholarships to their children and to support them on economic grounds by highlighting the wage board issues and to provide them solutions on it. The technology brings a lot of

innovations with it, so do these bodies provide journalists, proper trainings and also are they working for cultural affiliation of Journalists etc... Last but not the least the research also elucidate the perception of journalists towards these bodies accordingly to its effectiveness and support provided to them.

Significance of the study

The basic purpose of this study is to shed light on the role of journalist bodies in the promotion of journalists. On the one hand, these bodies should engage, enable and represent journalists to protect them against various violations i.e. harassments, state threats, murders etc and to facilitate them in terms of social benefits, to provide them trainings and make cultural affiliation for them in much better formation and methodology along with to scrutinize these bodies for the healthy functioning. These bodies in fact provide a platform for a fair dialogue between journalists and government. In bigger scenario this research will provide journalist bodies an opportunity to reconsider their working policies in a way so that they can be able to pronounce the problems of journalists in a better way. Also it will help these bodies and journalists to develop a win-win liaison situation and help them to dig out the areas on which both, journalist and journalist bodies have to work for better results in future. In a border perspective, the study will help to bring out the hidden angles, by working on them, the stability and the freedom of media will be ensured in future. In continuation to this journalist bodies will be able to securitize the journalists on the ground of code of conduct and journalism ethics.

Objectives

- The study explores the image of journalist bodies among the journalists.
- The study shows to what extent journalist bodies would take practical steps to secure journalists from all sorts of harassments particularly the extreme violations such as murders.
- The study also explores the perception of journalists about journalist bodies.

- The study shows to what extent journalist bodies would take practical steps for the welfare of the journalists and the protection of their livelihood in the period of recession.

Chapter-2

Literature Review

In order to provide background to the study's investigation of the journalist bodies' efficiency throughout the globe and particularly in Pakistan, this chapter will describe the developments, researches and issues regarding journalist bodies.

Bromley gave comprehensive definition of journalist bodies by covering all the aspects. He said that the Journalist bodies/associations/unions are usually of five types i.e. trade unions, professional bodies, informal groupings, ad hoc solidarity, and employer/industry supporters. Each of these can (and does) serve to defend journalists, recognize incursions, give legal help, publicize, etc. They do so from their own particular perspectives, for example, trade unions are most likely involved in pay and working environment. Professional bodies tend to focus on 'standards'. Informal groupings usually coalesce around a specific area of interest (for example, investigative journalism). Ad hoc solidarity groups again tend to form in response to a particular condition or situation (for example, the kidnapping of a journalist), while employer/industry is largely interested in the work of its own journalists (access to information, defending sources).

The study deals with the following areas:

- Violations against journalists in the form of threats and harassments journalists usually faced during their duties and role or steps of journalistic bodies in safeguarding them.
- Violations of Journalism ethics and role of journalist bodies in reducing journalism violations.
- Assistance to journalists in the form of providing any sort of assistance such as economic betterment, training programs, wages board issues etc.

Although lot of research has taken place on the media freedom and media ethics including media economy yet a lot of work still needed to highlight the working of journalist bodies in the protection of rights of journalists all over the world¹⁶.

Adms (2004) carried out an investigative study of the *efficiency of CJP in shielding journalists and press freedom principles in Latin America*. According to this study, the committee to protect journalists (CJP) is a nonprofit NGO which is working to protect the independence of media and the security of the media professionals in Latin America. It was through qualitative dialogues with employees at the CPJ, open assessments of journalists who have been assisted by the CPJ, chronological records investigation, and casual contributor inspection. Study showed that at home and at international level the organized nongovernmental associations show more ability in bringing improvements; in the conditions of journalists and independence of media. The CJP voices the issues and put them on the agenda, they try to put their weight on government policy, procedures of institutions and conduct of the state. Success at these levels lies in the contribution of local press groups; concerns addressed explicit audiences, the trustworthiness and influence of CJP, and the association's relations within the worldwide press freedom networks. The research has assisted to bridge the gulf between the research on international encouragement and its force and supply a base upon which to further discover the functions of promotional set of connections in the global society.

Cryle (1940) in his paper identified the key factors that added to the renaissance of worldwide discussion for press liberty in effect of the Second World War and in this way mirrored the commencement of new world regulations and media freedom¹⁷.

Lehman (1963) in his paper *Press Councils usually has mechanisms for judging, violators of ethics* examined the verdict by the Israel Press Council since 1963. The investigated study shaped classification of realistic features of this right and scrutinized how the media's liability method deals through them¹⁸.

After discussing the structure of journalist bodies through pervious related studies, this section of the chapter will discuss the role of these bodies with the help of few reports

¹⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalism_ethics_and_standards; Retrieved on 17 September, 2010

¹⁷ <http://www.ucalgary.ca/hic/issues/vol4/5>; Retrieved on October, 2010

¹⁸ http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p90962_index.html; Retrieved on 16 October, 2010

generated by such bodies and in historical perspective; for the freedom of expression, role in improvement of the financially viable circumstances of journalists as well as providing assistance to them on and for different issues and some part of the history with the facts of violations against journalists and the violation of journalism from the side of journalists¹⁹.

Siraj (2006) analyzed in his study press freedom in Pakistan in connection with journalist bodies. The study provides base for future work on press autonomy and develops an approach to build up relationship between press autonomy and journalistic bodies.

Unfortunately Pakistani media never enjoyed the freedom in its history. Media could never escape the shackles of government which seldom allow dissent; it always disapproved independent reporting on the issues national and international. The people of Pakistan could never have an organized, independent, media which would be issued oriented. Those journalists who dared to expressed their opinions which went against the interest of those in power and reported the truth were abducted, tortured and prosecuted and crippled by military and civilian organizations. Many sorts of assaults alongside media workers are entrenched in wide permissible, political, communal, and monetary tribulations that influence the performance of journalism in Pakistan including the eminence of democratic system all through the globe. Hard work is done to conquer these obstructions from the side of media worker/journalists and their particular unions/associations and press autonomy is broad and diverse. They engross the work of administrations, confined press liberty associations, journalist bodies, and a lot of additional groups.

The history advocate that even though influence on these matters is characteristically connected with governmental organizations and influential financial organizations, journalist associations/unions can be influential and important element in shielding press liberty standards and correspondents.

Functioning in the hypothetical structure of global social civilization, (Keck & Sikkink, 1998) states that nongovernmental clusters can assist journalists by lift up crisis and placing

¹⁹ www.nujcec.org/.../death%20of%20journalism%20%20more%20than%20just%20loss%20of%20jobs.doc;
Retrieved on October, 2010

them on the table, by distressing the organizational measures, strategy and the government actions, relating to press liberty²⁰.

Violations against journalist and the role of Journalist bodies

Now Pakistani media is getting pleasure from comparatively better setting with more freedom. On the other hand media faces more serious challenges of radicalism and violence from *Taliban's and Al Qaeda*. In addition to these militants the armed forces and secret bureaus of Pakistan are caught up in intimidating, kidnapping and murdering of media workers who work in concerned localities which are like war zones. This newly bestowed press freedom came with more heinous perils of journalists. These atrocities aligned with media are so numerous that global media associations like Reporters without Borders (RSF), Paris and IFJ have articulated their deep apprehensions over the safety measures of media workers in Pakistan. The kind, rank, occurrence, and danger of these mugging differ from state to state. We can cluster them into Nonphysical attacks, Physical attacks.²¹

Nonphysical assaults

Nonphysical assaults comprise restraining press laws, restriction, be short of authorized security for media workers, and eviction from the state. Physical assaults comprise any attack or hazard of attack on a journalist or media association, such as bombings, thrashings, abducts, persecute, and killing²².

Nonphysical assaults and lawmaking process contribution, preventive press rules, censorship, lack of permissible security for media workers, and elimination from the state all are forms of nonphysical assaults. The media knows the bad possessions of political instability in Pakistan, and faced countless nonphysical and physical attacks in history and still facing in recent present.

If we look at our past to identify such physical and non physical attacks; history will start right after the partition, when Muslim league was determined to lead the newly won fragile country to political and economical stability. However factionalism, caused instability, curses of corruption and internal discord. Press was mostly the same Muslim league which was the

²⁰ <http://www.alternativesjournal.net/volume3/number1/cenap4.pdf>; Retrieved on 11 April, 2010

²² www.ifj.org/assets/docs/059/046/c93b13b-7a4a82e.pdf; Retrieved on 5 February, 2010

comrade of Muslim league in its freedom movement. Spirits of freedom and fighting against the suppression was in their veins. That press was a constant problem for the authorities who wanted to keep certain issues away from the public knowledge. Since then government started its evil practice of confining and restricting media by making laws against journalists, arresting them and by banning of certain press publication along with other penalizing dealings²³.

The first Press Commission was made in 1958 and lead PFUJ to put forth an extensive memorandum in which it listed its suggestions regarding financial load and requisites of an independent media. It stresses specific suggestions with respect to legislations, which hammered the free working of journalists. PFUJ suggested repealing of certain anachronistic, outdated laws. Such as the law of Press Registration of Books Act, state Act, official Secrets Act, State Protection Act and so many other laws. PFUJ (2010) highlighted in one of its memorandum that from the time when Pakistan is ordained to be a up to date self-governing state to which the present government is seriously assured, the present commandments disturbing the media should be systematically re-examined and laws coming into disagreement with the notion of sovereignty of media, as pronounced in the UN meetings should close the business²⁴.

During 1948-56, political upheavals aggravated with; when the first Prime Minister Liquat Ali Khan was assassinated in 1951 and after that assembly was dissolved in 1954. First constitution of Pakistan was put into force; it has an article particularly with reference to freedom of expression. This constitution was lived a little fewer than three years. It was nullified by military government in 1958. In continuation, on the removal of martial law another constitution was framed in 1962. Since this constitution was framed under the command of a military ruler, therefore it had very little scope for the freedom of expression if any. In the result public and press and the representing journalist bodies showed their concerns and apprehension. Although government introduced few amendments but one year later the press and publication ordinance (PPO) was introduced. This ordinance showed the most strict and rigid laws to contain the liberty of expression and the independent progress of media. Later President Ayub transferred his power to another army general Yahya Khan,

²³ <http://asiapacific.ifj.org/en/pages/ifj-asia-pacific-reports-and-handbooks>; Retrieved on October, 2010

²⁴ <http://pfuj.pk/2009/08/welcome-to-pfuj-online>; Retrieved on 9 January, 2010

who then impose martial law again. He specifically took great advantage of this ordinance with the adopted name of press advice; under whose veil he took measures of prevent publication of news and reports which he thought not suitable for public to know. In this era the press thought to be independent and progressive was taken by the administration.

National press trust was developed which control the press flows according to the wishes of authorities in 1964. Maintenance of public order ordinance for western Pakistan was announced in 1960. The reason was to conciliate different provisions to define prevention detention of person and to be in charge of the people and publication for causes linked with the preservation of communal order. Objective was to strengthen the amended method of suppression. Modifications made in this in 1963-64 which gave more powers to government to suppress the media freedom in the country, which are still in use.

APP was once more taken over by the administration in 1961, by putting forth the argument that due to administrative and financial breakdown, these measures were necessary. This ultimately helped the government to keep track for the flow of information through media. Despite these hurdles the media very boldly broadcast the news through alternative free press. The most popular press law in the history of Pakistan PPO was repealed in the month of September of the year 1988. The role of journalist bodies such as PFUJ is very positive to pronounce the ills of such black laws and negative measures of governments to control media²⁵.

It has been observed in Pakistan usually martial laws comes to an end with the deadline issued by Supreme Court, but the case of General Zia was different because no deadline was given for election. In his rule media was on its lowest ebb. Not single progressive law or regulation was made under his inauspicious regime.

The press law of 1988 was re-disseminate as a regulation till, although Supreme Court declared such re-dissemination illegal. The main and prime reason for re-promulgation was the repeat burdens by representative's associations/unions of journalists in 1996. If we move on; again in 1997 Mr. Sharif had won the elections and he applied several harsh tactics against the media who criticized his government. He pressurized the independence of journalists by hook and crook. The main reason of this pressure was his heavy mandate and

²⁵ <http://pfuj.pk/history-of-pfuj>: Retrieved on January, 2010

he went power drunk. He found himself able to set aside every democratic check but for media. Eventually, media survived and Sharif lost.

In fact it was Journalist bodies along with media propagated so much against the Sharif that the public became ready to welcome the military dictator Mr. Mushraf in 1999. If we see his regime, then apparently he seemed a more liberal towards the media but different sanctions of the media vary in their opinions.

In continuation to non physical attacks on journalists and media, Pakistan Press Foundation (2009) reported that it had been a constant target of intimidation and threats to media workers, whereas some media workers who worked for Pakistani newspapers presented an additional version of circumstances. A.R. khaliq, who was working as assistant editor with Business Reporter reported that the media, generally, is not faced with any compulsion or mistreatment beneath Mushraf²⁶.

The government of President Mushraf amended the 2002 press law and also PEMRA's ordinance in state of emergency and adopted few new ordinances which amplified the penalties for slandering, force a system of previous to endorsement for the news media and formed a press council beneath the control of state. These amendments in the law posed new perils to journalists. Journalist bodies of country highly opposed such laws. However, the modified law introduced few developments like to allow new media of private sector to set up, but on the other hand there were certain articles of it which showed serious restrictions on press freedom such as the authority of the PEMRA to grab apparatus, cancel licensees also can launch inquiry. Few articles are seemed very offensive for journalists like which allow the authorities to take journalists in to their custody without any warrant. On raising the voices against such laws, government assured journalist bodies such as APNS and CPNE that it would take outfits appointed government persons form the council and reduce such punishments. However, government did not fulfill it²⁷.

The recent step any government took against the press freedom was an announcement of Cyber Crime law, which was introduced in the government of Mr. Zardari in 2009. Journalist bodies similarly raised their voices like on the announcements of other laws but

²⁶ www.cssforum.com.pk/.../journalism/14834-development-pakistan-press-since-1947-a.html; Retrieved on 18th November 2010

²⁷ <http://pakpressfoundation.wordpress.com/2006/05/05/pakistan-press-foundation/>; Retrieve on 15 October, 2010

those were not so much effective. Very famous organization of world Reporters without Borders raised its voice and appealed to repeal the RPPO 2002 ordinances which restricted the editorial freedom of press and the demanded for the operational methods of PEMRA to be reformed.

Non physical attacks on the journalists and the role of journalist bodies then CPJ has acknowledged over two hundred cases where media workers has cope with permissible suits file in opposition to them by state representatives (CPJ, 1992-2002). Few more general laws states pertain in opposition to media workers are desacato (abuse or disdain laws and colegio (licensing) laws (Marks, 1997). Desacato laws create dialogue that condemn state representatives and other public persons an offense (Inter American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), 1995; Perkins, 2001). Colegio, or obligatory permit laws, endows government authority over who can and who cannot be a media worker. This disprove many media workers the right to inspect, take delivery of access to information, and make public the information (Badeni, 1999). In 1994, the IACHR authoritatively stated both these categories of laws to be infringements of the article 13²⁸ of American Convention on Human rights that is most important human rights conformity in Latin America (Perkins, 2001).

Additional problems that have an effect on journalism in Latin America are admittance to information laws, laws worsening to assure the safety of resources, and laws that put in force regulations of behavior²⁹. Only four countries in Latin America (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Mexico) have apposite legal and technical assurances that permit media worker right to use of authorized and civic information (Doyle, 2002; Lanao, 1999, 2003). Media workers in Bolivia, Cuba, Guatemala, and Honduras are not certain to the right to defend their information resources. Usually lawmaking bodies all through the constituency have ratified policies of conduct for media workers that, if refuse to comply, will consequence in jail time, fines, every now and then closing of the media channels. Moreover, some formations funding the managerial division of state far-reaching authorities to take over the media throughout a state of crisis (Lanao, 1999, 2003).

Physical Assaults

²⁸ <http://www.cpj.org/attacks96/regions/am/amsum.html>; Retrieved on 21 November 2010

²⁹ <http://www.cpj.org/attacks95/att95americas.html>; Retrieved on 15th December 2003

These are substantial types of assaults, such as obliteration of apparatus, physical attack, and abducting, also continue in Pakistan and all through the globe. A few universal figures exemplify the type of these attacks. Also a press liberty infringement can be a hired gun bullet, meant to slay an exploratory media worker, and to threaten and to quiet his contemporaries. It can be the bang on the door from the police, taking in a media worker to question him/her on him/her resources, or jailed him/her through or devoid of an appropriate assessment. It can be a preventive media law, which place the authority over editorial content into the hands of stifle and press magistrates (IFJ)³⁰. As per the report of IFJ, more than eleven hundred media professional and staff are killed in past twelve years. IAPA gives the figures that among 1988 and 1999, eighty seven media workers were abducted, one thousand seven hundred and thirteen media workers were harassed/beaten and two hundred and fifty media organizations were assaulted in the Latin America (1997; Perkins, 2001).

Not frequent, but harsher kinds of physical assaults against the media are assassinations and killings which are incidental (which are resultant of crossfire) of journalists/media worker. In Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, and Haiti media workers repeatedly get death intimidations and must go into trouncing for terror of their lives. CJP reported during 1993 and 2003, that of the four hundred and thirty seven media workers were murdered around the globe while performing their duties, among them approximately seventy seven were assassinated in the region of Latin America (CPJ, 2003o, 2003q). Again IAPA providing the facts that during 1988 and 1999, two hundred and two media workers were assassinated in Latin America". From the reported figures, it was elaborated that the three different countries were with the maximum of assassinations which are Colombia, Mexico, and Guatemala in that constituency.

Pakistan has become notorious for one of the insecure country for media professionals. Media freedom organizations reported that twelve journalists were send to death in Pakistan since 2008. Many of the media professionals are continue to be attacked and harassed³¹.

Two journalist bodies/associations which are International Federation of Journalists and Reporter without Borders (2009) demanded the government of Pakistan that in the face of its

³⁰ <http://asiapacific.ifj.org/en/pages/campaigning-in-the-asia-pacific-region>; Retrieved on October, 2010

³¹ www.ifj.org/pdfs/EJI-final.pdf; Retrieved on 25 October, 2010

overwhelmed by radicalism in sphere, religious conviction and civilization, disbelieve of the public for the conventional political beliefs and sphere distress among societies concerning their future and their association with neighbors.

Role of journalist bodies in social and economic uplifting of Journalists

Reasons why violations of journalists happen and usually remained without punishment, to some extent can be credited to wide monetary, social and political problems that saturate the region. Various states in Latin America are familiar with economic slump, consequently this slump disturbing publicity profits and pushing several outlets of media organizations into economic failure (Chelala, 2003; Lauría, 2002). It puts media organizations in a susceptible place monetarily and lawfully. For instance, media organization may have to rely on state advertisements, in result which can make media organizations susceptible to state pressure to provide the news and information that would depict the viewpoint and ideas of state or government. Furthermore, many media organizations/outlets might sense that they do not have the monetary means to confront permissible concerns that influence practices of journalism and the safety of its workers. Finally, economic problems can decrease objectivity or can push media organizations to blackout (Lauría, 2002).

CJP reported in 2001 that needy media organizations hesitate, other organizations may excessively flourish. Many of these flourishing media organizations are possessed by a small cluster of influential persons who usually got binding with political parties which are in power, and which usually cover the issues in their political and economic benefit. Such media organizations can get benefits legally and financially both from their privileged status, in the meanwhile they prohibit other media worker/journalists from contributing in the community discussions³⁴.

An enormous compilation of political issues also can create threat to media workers. This can be commerce and state dishonesty, deficiency of political determination to recover the circumstances, faulty press laws, and failure to properly apply press laws (O'Donnell, 1998; Wiarda, 1980).

³⁴ <http://pakpressfoundation.wordpress.com/2006/05/05/pakistan-press-foundation/>; Retrieve on 11 October, 2010

Such Issues can make it complicated for media worker and journalists to look for impartiality for a murdered companion, safeguard themselves in courtyard, or are given the safety needed to complete their tasks. Also drug trafficking, rebel fighting, political instability, less state control, and absolute anarchy (O'Donnell, 1998, p. 8) in few regions make it tricky for states interested in caring media workers/journalists to do so.

There is no question that, media has attained a position of fifth pillar if state in Pakistan. In spite of this great freedom, media did not show mature signs of responsibility for the betterment of its own people. The media professional who are reporters, writers, editors, cameramen; their rights are not given in full domain. There are convincing reports and an incident which tells that even those reporters working in conflicting areas(war zones) are not given their salaries on time of if given, it is a very low in quantity like just a dollar, for the day. There are merely a small number of well established anchors are celebrating authority and getting huge amounts with privileges. We need a well-established system and academy to keep the journalists well informed and to train them how to take safety measures. There are no training and refresher courses launched by any of the journalist body to provide journalists and media professionals with modern techniques and methods as well as information in vogue³⁵.

Horsley (2007), the chairman of AEJ conducted a survey on media freedom with the overview of the several different facets of ongoing strife for media independence, which includes aggression in opposition to journalists, lawful impediments and deteriorating political and economic demands on media employees/workers. Countries who are the member of Council of Europe made a commitment to them to keep up independence of media and expression. This survey is meant to source of information along with the motivation for media professionals³⁶.

International journalist bodies do worked a lot to safeguard the economic conditions of working journalists and media professionals in the contrast of above said argument.

The efforts of IFJ in this regard are very healthy for journalism. In 2010 July with the contribution of the IFJ it was decided for the initially that salaries should be judges on

³⁵ www.ifj.org/pdfs/HRReporting.pdf; Retrieved on 17 October, 2010

³⁶ http://www.aej.org/page.asp?p_id=14; Retrieved on 17 October, 2010

international scale. IFJ had planned to conduct a survey which should measure, especially the average salaries of journalist depending on experience. The salaries of young journalist getting in to line of work and the gender pay gap should be addressed accordingly.

In the same context International Federation of Journalist with the help of Wage Indicator launched a global wage survey that measured the wages of, over fifteen hundred various occupations and four hundred industries in forty eight countries of the world. It is essential for every media worker/journalist to get respectable salary for their job as well. By taking part in the said survey, media workers/journalists will be capable to take a salary check by evaluating their present pays with those of their colleagues, or those in other professions in a worldwide labor market.

Warren (2006) explains an open and sovereign media must be an essential part of efforts for poverty reduction along with the development of good governance that has been concisely and convincingly put for this World Press Freedom Day UNESCO program. Furthermore this paper recommends that journalists by working together from side to side with self-governing journalists' unions are essential in attaining media sovereignty. There is a stable connections exist between the arrangement and support for sovereign, sturdy, independent and active unions of journalists/media workers, press liberty and poverty abolition. Followers were concerned with media growth and poverty abolition has to be familiar with main objective that supports combined organizations of journalists/media workers³⁷.

Hallin & Papathanassopoulos (2002) analyzed the hurdles; journalists and organizations of journalism in Turkey. They concentrated on three interlinked observable fact ,the first one is the attentiveness of possession of media, the second is struggle that mostly victorious for media owner to shatter the unions authority and the last one is the state legislation thrashing the rights of media workers/journalists. Furthermore, regional shade to negotiations concerning the growth of international 'market-driven journalism', this paper is also tried to emphasize the tricky working circumstances facing by several journalists/media workers in Turkey³⁸.

³⁷ [unesco.org/...Warren.doc/IFJ%2BBackground%2BDonors%2BMee ting-C%2BWarren.doc](http://unesco.org/...Warren.doc/IFJ%2BBackground%2BDonors%2BMee%2Bting-C%2BWarren.doc); Retrieved on 6 April 2010

³⁸ usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACG624.pdf; Retrieved on 11 October, 2010

CJP launched a journalist assistance program that assists media experts with monetary and non monetary assistance. CJP supports a fund for distress which can provide the funding to journalists/media workers in the worst situations.³⁹CJP also comes in to action, when journalists are in perilous circumstances due to maltreatment for their works. It helps the injured journalists to get medical treatments for, or to take care of journalists who suffer from maltreatments in Jails. It supports the journalists who are compelled to run into hiding change place inside their countries to avoid coercion from local authorities, criminal gangs or militia. It also contributes to raise legal funds for journalists who are prosecuted. It evacuate as danger into temporary sanctuary. It provides look after the families of journalists who are in jail⁴⁰.

Internews (2004-5) Pakistan reported that the USAID provided \$8, 48000 for one year to increase and carry on its media advance actions in Pakistan. The activities of the project answered to transitional changes in the policies of Pakistani media which have permitted private ownership of television and radio. This change caused the very first chance over one hundred and fifty million Pakistanis, a great many of them are uneducated to get information from different and in dependent sources.

PFUJ (2009) describes in the Press Commission's report that authorities made a wage board in 1963 for the first time. This board instructed the newspapers agencies to maintain wages of journalists, less then prescribed wages they are not allowed to hire any journalist. The wage board made three categories of the newspapers keeping their circulations in view; they made scales of the wages accordingly. The recommendations are put forward that after every three years there should be revision of wages after seeing the economic conditions of the country (Pakistan)⁴¹.

³⁹ <http://www.cpj.org/campaigns/assistance/what-we-do.php>; Retrieved on 12 October 2010

⁴⁰ www.nubrussels.org.uk; Retrieved on October 2010

⁴¹ http://www.app.com.pk/en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=119763&Itemid=2; Retrieved on 10 October 2010

Research Questions

The above discussion led to the development of following research questions.

RQ-1: To what extent journalist bodies investigate and monitor the violations against the Journalists and their rights?

RQ-2: Do the journalist bodies investigate and monitor the Journalistic Violations?

RQ-3: Do the Journalistic bodies provide any legal aid to the journalists while performing their responsibilities under the freedom of expression provisions of article of 19th of constitution of Pakistan?

RQ-4: In what ways the journalistic bodies provide a platform to pronounce and highlight the problems of journalists?

RQ-5: Do journalistic bodies participate in legislative process to develop media laws?

RQ-6: What is the perception of journalists towards Journalistic Bodies?

and things. Researcher monitors and clarifies to know the characteristics of these persons and things.

Data collection tool and analysis

Likert scale was used to record the responses of media workers/journalists of Twin Cities. The Likert scale is generally used in survey studies. It is usually used to calculate the approach of respondents by inquiring the degree to which they have the same opinion or differ with a particular query or declaration. A usual range might be strongly agree, agree neutral/undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. (Likert scale & surveys – best practices November 20, 2007)⁴². The data collected through questionnaire was analyzed, interpreted and presented was by using of SPSS statistical package.

Conceptualization and Operationalization of key Variables

1. Journalist/media worker

Journalist: any person how is concerned with the business of reporting, editing, production also one can say A person who gather and distribute information about events, general masses and issues. The work of particular person knows as Journalism.

2. Journalistic bodies/unions/associations

The organizations/association/unions/bodies that represent the journalists, and work for the promotion of journalism, protection of the rights of journalists.

3. Violations

Violations mean any action taken against a journalists/media worker or against his family such as harassments, murders/killings threats, non-state threats and oppressive actions against them.

4. Ethics: (Code of Ethics) means of cannon of journalism. Specific principles and standards for conduct of media/journalism.

5. Assistance

⁴² intelligentmeasurement.wordpress.com/.../likert-scale-surveys-best-practices/

7A- 7990.

Any action, that helps in fulfilling the needs of any group or a specific person. It means financial support, social benefits, Legal aid, training, scholar ships for children etc.

6. Legislation process

Is a participation of journalist bodies along with the government in making laws, code of conduct and regulations for the journalism as per constitution of Pakistan.

7. The perception

The perception elaborates the state of the mind of journalist that is, whether journalists consider the workings of journalist bodies in positive way or in negative way.

Violations against journalists:

Based on the literature review, and the journalist bodies' web site, violations against journalists can be any act in opposition to a journalist/media worker, his or her family, or his or her business, whether planned or unplanned, that mired the capability of a journalist/media worker to collect and report news in any way (CPJ, 2003f) such as harassments, murders/killings intimidation, non-state threats and harsh measures against them.

Ethical violations of journalists:

Ethical violations of journalists are cases where journalists infringe any law of journalism that specially connected to the principles. To know the perception of the journalist in a sense that, whether these bodies punish, apply any precincts or at least highlight such activities at their part.

Assistance to journalists:

Assistance to journalists based on the literature review, and the objectives given at PFUJ's website:

- To elevate the position and develop the criterion of all the members of the journalistic occupation.
- To encourage usually the interests of journalists and journalism, in English Urdu Punjabi, Pashto, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Gujarati or any other language spoken in Pakistan.

- To take action for its associates for the reason of defending their lawful rights relating to wages and environment of service.
- To support members, where essential, in protecting their jobs.
- To resolve the law and practice relating to journalism and to promote where necessary new or emending legislation designed to assist journalists in their professional duties.
- To assist members, where necessary, in securing employment.
- To ascertain the law and practice relating to journalism and to promote where necessary new or emending legislation designed to assist journalists in their professional duties. (PFUJ, Objectives, 2010)

Legislation process participation to promote journalism:

Legislation process participation to promote journalism is a participation of journalist bodies/associations/unions along with the government in making laws, code of conduct and regulations for the of the journalism as per constitution of Pakistan. As per the objectives given at the web site of PFUJ this phenomenon can be defined as to “ascertain the law and practice relating to journalism and to promote where necessary new or emending legislation designed to assist journalists in their professional duties (PFUJ, Objectives, 2010).

The perception of Journalists towards journalists’ bodies:

The perception of Journalists towards journalist bodies elaborates the state of the mind of journalist that is, whether journalists consider the workings of journalist bodies in positive way or in negative way.

Pilot study

The systematic checking or pretesting of a questionnaire is central to planning a good survey. Pretesting of the instrument is done by testing reliability and validity of the survey questionnaire. To be reliable, a survey question must be answered by respondents the same way each time. The reliability is assessed by comparing the answers respondents give in one pretest with answers in another pretest. Then, a survey question's validity is determined by first comparing answers to another question measuring the same

concept, then by measuring this answer to the participant's response to a question that asks for the exact opposite answer. A small sample of 8 journalists was taken in order to conduct a pilot study. The researcher then distributed the same questionnaire to the same respondents to check the reliability and accuracy of the results. Through this way the pilot study was conducted which revealed the researcher that the questionnaire accurately measure the construct and variables of the research study.

Chapter 4

Finding, Discussion and Conclusion

Findings

RQ-1: To what extent journalist bodies investigate and monitor the violations against the Journalists and their rights?

Table: 1.1

Sr. No	Topic	Responses			
		Agree /Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree /Strongly Disagree	Total
1	Protection against state threat	24 40%	23 37%	14 23%	61 100%
2	Support against harassment	32 52.4%	16 26.2%	13 21.3%	61 100%
3	Appropriate measures to check violations against journalists	34 55.8%	16 26.2%	11 18%	61 100%

Journalistic bodies in Pakistan investigate and monitor the violations against the Journalists and their rights as 40% of the journalists are of the view that journalistic bodies are protecting them against state threat as compared to 23% journalists who disagree with it. Among 40% only 2(3.2%) journalists have their strong belief that the bodies protect them against state threat while 22(36.1%) journalists are only agree with this phenomenon. As compared to 40 % only 14 (23%) of the journalists who disagreed. Among them 2(3.3%) journalists are strongly disagree and 12 (19.7) are simply disagree, while 23 (37%) of the journalists did not comment or confused because they never

experience such situation throughout their career. Similarly bodies need to provide the support to journalist to protect them against any harassment, as study explore 52.4% of the journalists share this opinion that journalist bodies support them against harassments done by the government in the form of security agencies. Whereas 21.3% journalists are of the opinion that journalist bodies do not support them against harassment done by law and enforcement agencies. Among 52.4% only 3(4.9%) journalists have their strong belief that the bodies provide them support against harassment while performing their duties while 29(47.1%) journalists are agreeing with this experience. As compared to 52.4% only 13 (20.8%) of the journalists who disagreed. Among them 1(1.6%) journalists are strongly disagree and 12 (19.7%) are simply disagree. While 16 (26.2%) of the journalists did not comment or confused because they never experienced harassments. In terms to protect journalists from violations against them, these bodies either has to take or not some appropriate measures to protect journalists from any kind of harassment so study explores that 55.8% journalists are satisfied with the measures adopted by the journalists to check violations against journalists. Whereas 18% journalists are not satisfied with the measurements adopted by the journalist bodies in securing them from law enforcements agencies or other physical and non physical assaults. Among 55.8% only 4(6.6%) journalists have their strong belief that the bodies take appropriate measures to check the violations against the journalists while 30(49.2%) journalists are only agree with this experience. As compared to 55.8%, 11 (17.5%) of the journalists who disagreed. Among them 1(1.6%) journalists are strongly disagree and 10 (16.4%) are simply disagree. While 16 (26.2%) of the journalists did not comment or confused. The reason behind this, that they marginalized the role of journalistic bodies and did not satisfy with the working and structure of journalistic bodies. Thus it may be said that journalistic bodies in Pakistan are protecting and monitoring the violations against journalist.

RQ-2: Do the journalist bodies investigate and monitor the Journalistic Violations?

Sr. No	Topic	Responses			
		Agree /Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree /Strongly Disagree	Total
1	Penalization in case of unethical activity	26 42.6%	5 8.2%	30 49.2%	61 100%
2	Unethical activities of journalist are not highlighted	19 31.1%	12 19.7%	30 49.2%	61 100%
3	Mechanism to monitor ethical violations	9 14.8%	18 29.5%	34 55.7%	61 100%

In Pakistan Journalistic bodies are not investigating and monitoring the journalistic violations. As studies explores that 49.2% journalists are of the opinion that journalistic bodies do not penalize a journalist in case of unethical activity done by him/her as compare to 42.6%, who agree that journalistic bodies penalize the journalist in case of any unethical activity. Among 42% only 8(13.1%) journalists have their strong belief that the bodies penalize journalist if he/she involves in any unethical activity while 18(29.5%) journalists are only agree with this experience. On the other side 30(49%) journalists disagree. Among them 5(8.2%) journalists are strongly disagree and 25 (41.0%) are simply disagree. There is no major difference between those who agree or disagree that Journalist bodies penalize journalist if he/she involves in any unethical activity in regards to journalism ethics. Mostly journalists are of the opinion that journalistic bodies have lose control over the journalists that is why they are failed to penalize the unethical activities of the journalists and serve their interest well. A very low number of journalists

(8.2%) are confused that whether bodies penalize journalists or not, because they never experiences such activity. Furthermore 49.2% journalists endorsed the statement that the journalistic bodies do not highlight the unethical activities of journalists. Whereas 31.1% share this view that journalistic bodies highlight unethical activities of journalists. Among 30(49%) journalists disagreed with the statement. Among them 3(4.9%) journalists are strongly disagree and 27 (44.3%) are simply disagree. The reasons behind not highlighting the unethical activities that journalistic bodies have lose control over the journalists and serve their interest well. Whereas among 19(31.1%) journalists only 6(9.8%) journalists have their strong belief that the bodies highlight journalist if he/she involves in any unethical activity in regards to journalism ethics while 13(21.3%) journalists are only agree with this experience. While 19.7% respondents have their no opinion or they are confused because they do not know journalists bodies are also working on such grounds. To effectively penalize the journalists, journalists bodies have to establish the proper mechanism so that they forbid themselves to do any unethical act which perturb the norms of journalism, study explores that 14.8% journalists uphold the belief that journalistic bodies have the mechanism to monitor ethical violations as compared to 55.7% of the journalists who strongly belief that journalistic bodies in Pakistan have no mechanism to monitor the ethical violation of journalism in Pakistan. Among 9(14.8%) only 4(6.6%) journalists have their strong belief that the journalistic bodies have develops the mechanism to monitor the ethical violations on the part of the journalists while 5(8.2%) journalists are only agree with this experience. On the other side 34 (55%) journalists disagree. Among them 8(13.1%) journalists are strongly disagree and 26 (42.6%) are simply disagree. The reason behind this phenomenon is that these journalistic bodies have no well established constitutions to monitor the ethical violations committed by journalists. 18 (29.5%) respondents have not commented or confused, because they thinks the other roles of journalistic bodies eclipsed their role of monitoring the ethical violations of journalists. All it shows that journalistic bodies neither investigate nor monitor because they have no mechanism to monitor the ethical violation of journalists for journalism.

RQ-3: Do the Journalistic bodies provide any legal aid to the journalists while performing their responsibilities under the freedom of expression provisions of article of 19th of constitution of Pakistan?

Table: 1.3

Sr. No	Topic	Responses			
		Agree /Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree /Strongly Disagree	Total
1	Legal support and help to journalists	15 24.6%	20 32.8%	26 42.6%	61 100%
2	Support in litigation against any oppressive action	26 41%	17 27.9%	19 31.2%	61 100%
3	Legal support for all without affiliation	5 8.2%	22 36.1%	34 55.7%	61 100%
4	Steps taken for freedom of media	51 80%	4 6.6%	6 9.8%	61 100%

Journalistic bodies do not provide legal aid to the journalists while performing their responsibilities under the freedom of expression provisions of article of 19th of constitution of Pakistan. As far as legal support and help to journalists is concerned 42.6% are disagreed with this phenomenon, whereas 24.6% are agreed. Among 24.6% only 3(4.9%) journalists have their strong belief that bodies provide them legal support and help to journalists while 12(19.7%) journalists are only agree with this experience.

Relatively high number 26 (42.6%) journalists are in opposition. Among them 5(8.2%) journalists are strongly disagree and 21 (34.4%) are simply disagree. According to them Journalistic bodies always left the journalist who fell under the law of defamation and became victim of state atrocities. On the other hand 20 (32.2%) journalists have not commented or confused because they felt that journalistic bodies and the concept of legal support are two opposite poles. Furthermore question also addressed with the factor that journalistic bodies provide any support to journalists in any litigation against them or not. Study explores that 41% journalists have the opinion that bodies support them in Litigation as compared to 31.2% who do not share this opinion. Journalistic bodies provide legal support only to their affiliated members. Among 41% only 2(3.3%) journalists have their strong belief that Journalist bodies support journalists in litigation against any oppressive action(s) against them. while 23(37.7%) journalists are only agree with this experience. History shows whenever state took oppressive measures against the journalists, journalistic bodies supported them in litigation against the state. Only 19 (31%) of the journalists have opposed the statement, among them 17(27.9%) journalists are strongly disagree and 26 (42.6%) are simply disagree. On the other hand 17 (27.9%) journalists have not commented. The table also shows 55.7% journalists are of the opinion that support is only given to the affiliated members as compared to the 8.2% journalists who disagree with it. Among 8% only 1(1.6%) journalists have the opinions that Journalist bodies provide legal support to all without any discrimination of affiliation with any special group of journalists while 4(6.6%) journalists are only agree with this experience. A high number 34 (55%) of journalists are in opposition, among them 3(4.9%) journalists are strongly disagree and 31 (50.8%) are simply disagree. On the other hand 22 (36.1%) respondents have not commented or confused because either they had never indulge in situation where they need any legal support form journalist bodies or they were not the affiliated member of any journalist body. In Pakistan there is no doubt that journalist bodies are taking steps for the freedom of media. That is why 80% journalists agree with it as compared to 9.8% journalists who still beliefs that journalist bodies are not taking steps for the freedom of media in Pakistan. Among 80% only 23(37.7%) journalists have their strong belief that the journalist bodies take steps for the freedom of media in the country while 28(45.9%) journalists are only agree with this

experience. A lot of research material and article are contributed by these journalistic bodies regarding the media freedom against the draconian laws and dictators regimes. On the other side a few number 6(9.8%) journalists opposed the statement, among them 1(1.6%) journalists are strongly disagree and 5 (8.2%) are simply disagree. 4 (6.6%) respondents have not commented or confused because they are new in this profession.

RQ-4: In what ways the journalistic bodies provide a platform to pronounce and highlight the problems of journalists?

Table: 1.4

Sr. No	Topic	Responses			
		Agree /Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree /Strongly Disagree	Total
1	Social benefits providence	4 6.6%	14 23.0%	43 70.5%	61 100%
2	Support in wage board	43 70.5%	6 9.8%	12 19.7%	61 100%
3	Assistance in improving working conditions	7 11.4%	20 32.8%	34 55.7%	61 100%
4	Alternate opportunity in regard to economic recession	5 8.2%	14 23.0%	42 68.9%	61 100%
5	Training programs for improvement	35 57.3%	11 18.0%	15 24.6%	61 100%
6	Training/workshop is worthy	51 83.6%	4 6.6%	6 9.8%	61 100%
7	Training for improving journalist's qualification	31 50.8%	11 18.0%	19 31.1%	61 100%

Journalistic bodies do not provide platforms to journalists to pronounce and highlight their problems, like social benefits, assistance in improving working conditions and

alternative opportunities etc. As study explores 70.5% journalists say that journalist bodies do not have social benefits providence schemes as compared to 6.6% who are agree with it. As compared to 6.6%, 43 (70.5%) of the journalists who are disagree, among them 8(13.1%) journalists are strongly disagree and 35 (57.4%) are simply disagree. The real situation is this that these journalistic bodies are playing in the hands of media owners and serving the interests of people in power. They never bothered to think about the welfare of the journalists. While 14(23.0%) of the journalists did not comment on the statement because they are unaware that these journalistic bodies are responsible for the welfare of the journalistic community. As concern in providing support to journalists and help journalists to pronounce their problem journalistic bodies playing very important role in wage board issue as study shows that 70.5% journalists are of the views that journalist bodies support them in wage board issues whereas only 19.7% of the journalists disagree with it. Among 43(70%) only 15(24.6%) journalists have their strong belief that Journalist bodies provide support on wage board issue to journalists while 28(45.9%) journalists are only agree with this experience. As compared to 70% only 12 (19%) of the journalists who are disagree. Among them 2(3.3%) journalists are strongly disagree and 10 (16.4%) are simply disagree. There is no doubt that journalistic bodies really did their job well by supporting wage board issue against media mughals on all platforms. As a result the future scenario is promising for the journalists. Event today the wages of journalists' especially electronic media are for better then the past. While 6(9.8.0%) of the journalists did not comment or confused because these are the technical people involved in the printing, transmission, page making, marketing etc. and considers as semi worker or journalists.

In providing assistance to journalists in improving their working conditions 55.7% journalists have the opinion that bodies do not provide them any kind of assistance to improve their working conditions in contrast with 11.4% journalists who are agree that they got help from bodies to improve their working conditions. Among 11.4% only 1(1.6%) journalists have their strong belief that journalist bodies provide assistance in improving the working conditions of the journalists while 6(9.8%) journalists are only agree with this experience. As compared to 11.4% relatively high number i.e. 34(55.7%) of the journalists who are disagree, among them 5(8.2%) journalists are strongly disagree

and 29 (47.5%) are simply disagree. According to them there is nothing new in the media environment and the working condition are same just as in the past. All this shows that journalistic bodies did not actively engaged in improving the working conditions of working journalists. While 20(32.8%) of the journalists did not comment because they are unaware of the very meaning of working environment and take it as a routine job. Economic recession is very high all around the world, in this situation the role of journalistic bodies is become more important to provide support in terms of job security but the situation in Pakistan is not much suitable for journalists as study explore that a very low number 5(8.2%) of journalists have the opinions that Journalist bodies provide them alternative opportunities in recession, among 8.2% only 2(3.3%) journalists have their strong belief that the that Journalist bodies provide them alternative opportunities in recession while 3(4.9%) journalists are only agree with this experience.14 (23.0%) journalists do not have any opinion in favor or opposition. On the other hand a very high number of journalists 42 (68.9%) disagree with the statement that journalist bodies provide them alternative opportunities in recession, Among them 9(14.8%) journalists are strongly disagree and 33 (54.1%) are simply disagree. They are right in saying that the whole history shows that these journalistic bodies did not provide alternate opportunities for those who lost their jobs in the recession. 23.0% journalists do not have any opinion in favor or opposition of the statement, because they did not cope with any awkward situation like this. They never lost their job or any organizations fire them just because of recession. Furthermore support in terms of training programs for journalists is one of the prime need for today and study see the sights that majority of the journalists i.e. 57.3% agree that journalistic bodies have training programs for the improvement of the journalists. A few numbers of journalists i.e. 24.6% disagree with the phenomenon. Among 57.3% only 6(9.8%) journalists have their strong belief that the Journalist bodies arrange training programs for the improvement of quality of journalism while 29(47.5%) journalists are only agree with this experience. A lot of training programs are being initiated by these journalistic bodies for the improvement of quality journalism in Pakistan. Relatively low numbers 15 (24.6%) of journalists have opposed the statement, among them 2(3.3%) journalists are strongly disagree and 13(21.3%) are simply disagree. On the other hand 11 (18.0%) journalists have not commented or confused because they

do not have the information about such programs and they are new to the profession. 83.6% journalists believe that the training workshops arranged by journalistic bodies are worthy for them and for their professions as compared to 9.8% journalists who believe that training workshops are futile exercise and wastage of time. Among 83.6%, 27(44.3%) journalists have their strong belief that trainings/workshops have a great worth to their professions while 24(39.3%) journalists are only agree with this experience. According to them these training workshops will enhance their skills to meet the future demands of the journalistic profession. On the other side very few numbers 6 (9.8%) of journalists are in opposition that training/workshops are worth able to them. Quite a few numbers 4 (6.6%) of the journalists have not commented because these are those people who are on the verge of their career. Similarly 50.8% journalists uphold the believe that there should be trainings for improving journalists qualification i.e. language and cultural affiliation, whereas 31.1% journalists rejects this very idea. Among 50.8% only 6(9.8%) journalists have their strong belief that journalist bodies conduct training in terms to improve the qualification of journalists i.e. language and cultural affiliations while 25(41.0%) journalists are only agree with this experience. On the other side 19 (31.1%) of the journalists are disagree with this phenomenon, among them 3(4.9%) journalists are strongly disagree and 16 (26.2%) are simply disagree. 11 (18.0%) journalists have not commented or they are confused.

RQ-5: Do journalistic bodies participate in legislative process to develop media laws?

Table: 1.5

Sr. No	Topic	Responses			
		Agree /Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree /Strongly Disagree	Total
1	Part in legislation process	36 59%	13 21.3%	14 19.7%	61 100%
2	In legislation process journalist bodies take input from journalists	30 49.2%	11 18.0%	20 32.8%	61 100%

Journalistic bodies in Pakistan usually take part in the legislative process to develop the media laws for their general practices. Study explore that 36 (59 %) of the journalists have the opinions that Journalist bodies take part in legislative process along with government. Among 59% only 8(13.1%) journalists have their strong belief that Journalist bodies take part in legislative process along with government while 28(45.9%) journalists are only agree with this experience. The laws are basically made to facilitate the journalistic profession so these journalist bodies try to voice opinion on different platforms regarding media legislation process. On the other side very less numbers 12 (19.7%) of the journalists disagree, among them 2(3.3%) journalists are strongly disagree and 10 (16.4%) are simply disagree. 13 (21.3%) of the journalists have not commented because they think so that the legislation process is matter of concern for the state and not for the journalistic bodies. This is also very important at the part of journalistic bodies that they take input from journalists while making any laws for them, according to the study 30 (49 %) of the journalists endorse the consideration that while taking part in legislation process the journalist bodies usually take input from journalists. Among them 49% only 2(3.3%) journalists have their strong belief that the that while taking part in

legislation process the journalist bodies usually take input from journalists while 28(45.9%) journalists are only agree with this experience. Meeting is being convened by these journalistic bodies where the input is taken from the journalists and media experts regarding issues faced by the profession of journalism. On the other side 20 (32.8 %) journalists opposed the statement, among them 6(9.8%) journalists are strongly disagree and 14(23.0%) are simply disagree. 11 (18.0%) journalists have not commented because of the journalists neither agrees nor opposed the statement because they were unable to locate such activity in their memories; few were also new to this profession.

RQ-6: What is the perception of journalists towards Journalistic Bodies?

Table: 1.6

Sr. No	Topic	Responses			
		Agree /Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree /Strongly Disagree	Total
1	Positive perception of journalists towards journalistic bodies	41 67.2%	10 16.4%	10 16.4%	61 100%
2	Negative perception of journalists towards journalistic bodies	9 14.8%	17 27.9%	35 57.4%	61 100%

In Pakistan various journalistic bodies are work on various grounds. What journalists think about their performance or how evaluate their performance is most important. So in connection to this study explores that 41(67 %) of the journalists have positive opinion and perception about the journalist bodies as they considers these bodies are working for the protection of media freedom and the rights of journalists in the country along with the promotion of journalism in different platforms including national and international. Among 67% only 2(3.3%) journalists have their strong belief on the journalist bodies and have positive perception while 39(63.9%) journalists are only agree with this experience. On the other side only 10(16.4%) of the journalists are in opposition, among them 2(3.3%) journalists are strongly disagree and 8(13.1%) are simply disagree. Only few (10(16.4%)) of the respondents have not commented because they are not members of such bodies, few of them are new to this profession and are unaware about role of such bodies in their profession. They also think the role of such bodies is not much particular as it should be. Similarly only 9 (14.8 %) of the journalists have the negative opinions or

agree while 7(11.5%) journalists are only agree with this experience. On the other side quite a high number 35 (59%) of the journalists are in opposition that they have negative perception towards journalist bodies, among them 4(6.6%) journalists strongly disagree and 31(50.8%) simply disagree. 17 (27.9%) respondents have not commented as they are unaware about the role of journalist bodies. Thus journalists consider that the bodies/unions representing them are working fine as they have positive perception for them. Just a need to regularize them in a manner that these bodies would be able addresses the problems and issues of journalists in more effective ways.

Discussion

Committee to protect journalists (CJP) is an international nongovernmental journalistic body which is protecting and serving the interests of the journalists against states coercion on international level. Like CJP the journalist bodies of Pakistan are investigating and monitoring the violations against the journalist and their rights, by protecting them from the state, providing them support against harassment, taking appropriate measures to check violations against the journalists and supporting the journalists in litigation against any oppressive action. The survey of media professionals and journalists presents the true picture that the journalist bodies positively contributing their role in investigating and monitoring the violations against the journalists and their rights. The findings show that 36.15% journalists have this opinion that the journalist bodies protect them against the State,(47.5%)journalists have this opinion that the Journalist bodies provide them support against harassment while performing their duties, 30(49.2%) journalists have this opinion that The Journalist bodies take appropriate measures to check the violations against the journalists specifically in cases of murders, non-state threat, , 37.7% of the journalists have the opinion that Journalist bodies support journalists in litigation against any oppressive action(s) against them. The results show the awareness of journalists about the role of journalist bodies in the protection of their rights and to safeguard them against the oppressive violations, but there is still a lot of work is needed to be done from the side of these bodies to properly investigate and monitor these violations. The situation in Pakistan is not promising regarding violations against journalists and CJP, IFJ and PFUJ articulated their deep concerns over the safety measure of media workers in Pakistan and a question mark on the effectiveness of journalist bodies.

The journalistic bodies are in the embryonic stage and did not develop any affective mechanism to investigate and monitor the journalistic violations. The study explores that 42.6% Journalists have the opinion that The Journalist bodies have not established mechanism to monitor the ethical violations on part of the journalists because journalistic bodies do not highlight the unethical activities of journalists and do not punish if found any journalist guilty of violation of code of ethics. Moreover these journalistic bodies have differences over the code of ethics. These bodies are at embryonic stage of their

evolution and future is optimistic because of the arrival of new professional journalists who have proper degrees of media and communication and more understanding of code of ethics. In the light of survey conducted journalists want these bodies to develop a sound mechanism, so that the journalistic violations can be stopped effectively. In Pakistan the focus of journalistic bodies is mainly towards the protection of journalists and their rights and ignores the journalistic violations which are done by journalists. There is a need on the part of these journalists' bodies to safe guard the rights of citizens by developing the code of ethics to penalize those journalists who violates the journalistic norms and intrude the integrity and privacy of an individual. So it is supporting that journalist bodies are protecting journalist rights at the cost of public rights.

There is no doubt that the journalist bodies take steps for the freedom of media in the country and it is proved even from the journalists (45.9%) who agree with it. They raised their voices on different platforms, nationally and internationally, to protect media freedom but journalistic bodies of Pakistan do not provide them legal support and help to journalists and a relatively higher number (42.6%) of journalists have this opinion. Journalists have the feeling that journalist bodies provide legal support to those who are affiliated members of the journalist bodies. The checkered history of media freedom in Pakistan showed that journalist bodies did not come to the legal aid to the journalists against state iron hand. Rare cases are available on international forums regarding legal aid to the journalists in case of litigation against state and other powerful groups in the form of defamation.

The role of journalistic bodies is not encouraging regarding the welfare of journalists. Neither they are working for the welfare of journalists nor do they provide social benefits i.e. medical facilities, scholarship for children of journalist. The result also shows that 57.4% respondents agree that the role of journalistic bodies is not active for the uplift of the journalists. According to survey only 24.6% respondents agree that journalistic bodies support journalist on wage board issues and 47.5% respondents are of view that they are not assisting journalists in improving their working conditions .Even they are not providing alternative opportunity in regards to economic recession to journalists and results support this view by 54.1%. In this scenario journalist want journalist bodies to play a positive role. Unfortunately, journalist bodies are unable to provide alternative

opportunity to the journalists. No doubt PFUJ and other journalist bodies in Pakistan worked on the wage board issue but ignored the social welfare for the journalists in Pakistan. With the mushroom growth of channels and media awareness among the political elite raised the issues of social and economic welfare of the journalists. As the result of this, government allotted the plots and various other schemes for the benefit of journalists in Pakistan. In this entire scenario the loop wholes such as favoritism, nepotism are there which hamper the process of true welfare of the journalists.

The results show that 45.9 % of the journalists have the opinion that Journalist bodies take part in legislative process along with government. The reason behind is that these laws are relating to media and greatly affect the working of media professionals and journalists. That is why the journalistic bodies take active participation in the legislative process regarding media process to protect their vested interests. All over the world the journalist bodies are playing an effective role in media legislation as compared to the Pakistani context where the authoritarian regimes discourage the active participation of journalist bodies regarding media legislation and engaged in legislation process by enacting those which turns the watch dog in to lap-dog. PFUJ raised its voice so many times against these media laws which are not facilitated the media workers regarding their day to day affairs.

The perception of journalists is positive towards the journalistic bodies that they are fighting for the cause of journalists in Pakistan. Even the results show that 63.9 % of the journalists have positive opinion and perception about the journalist bodies. It's a promising sign for the future role of journalist bodies in Pakistan.

Conclusion

Firstly the study elaborates that journalist bodies not only protects the rights of journalists against state and non state actors but also investigate and monitor the violations against the Journalists and their rights Secondly journalist bodies did not develop any mechanism to penalize the journalists who violate the code of ethics, because the owners of the media organizations in big numbers are members of these organizations. Because of this there occurs a conflict between the aims and objectives of both organizations. This casts bad effects on the policy of newspapers and quality of journalism. Thirdly Journalistic bodies

are actively engaged for the media freedom in Pakistan but they are not providing any legal aid to journalists under the Freedom of Expression provisions of article 19th of the Constitution of Pakistan because they are weak in structure and even have differences among them.

Fourthly Journalist bodies are not working for the welfare of journalists rather they are serving the interests of media owners because they occupy the most important positions in journalistic bodies. Fifthly they are actively participating in legislative process regarding media laws. Lastly the study describes that perception of journalist is positive towards these journalist bodies somehow are the other. They believe that they are contributing for the uplift of the journalists and profession of journalism

Thus the journalistic bodies are playing an important role for the promotion of journalism in Pakistan. Their role will be more effective in future for the uplifting the journalist and betterment of journalism in Pakistan. The evolution process has been started and time will tell that how these bodies will really act their role of the development of journalism in Pakistan.

Recommendations

- The journalist bodies should protect the rights of journalists against state and non state actors; there should be effective committees to take on time action.
- To investigate and monitor the violations against the Journalists and their rights, journalist bodies should set up a proper mechanism.
- The journalist bodies should also develop some mechanism to penalize the journalists who violate the code of ethics.
- Journalist bodies should work for the welfare of journalists rather serving the interests of media owners because they occupy the most important positions in journalistic bodies. The journalistic bodies should be engaged more actively in legislative process regarding media laws.

Limitations

- Sufficient Literature was not available on this topic.

- Sample is confined only to the journalists of Twin Cities.

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Appendix

Role of journalist bodies in promotion of journalism in Pakistan

Questionnaire

This survey is conducted purely for educational purposes. The information provided will be kept confidential and will not be used for commercial purposes.

Please circle the appropriate choice:

Age:	20y-25y	26y-35y	36y-45y	Above		
Sex:	Male	Female				
Income:	10k-20k	21k-30k	31k-40k	Above		
Experience:	1y-5y	6y-10y	Above			
Media:	T.V	Newspaper	Magazine	News agency	Radio	Others
Qualification	BA	MA	M-Phil/PHD	Other		

Questionnaire	A	B	C	D	E
	Strongly-Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly-Disagree
1. The journalist bodies protect you against the State threat.					
2. The Journalist bodies provide you support against harassment while performing your duties.					
3. The Journalist bodies take appropriate measures to check the violations against the journalists specifically in cases of murders, non-state threats etc.					
4. Journalist bodies provide social benefits i.e. medical facilities, scholarship for children etc to journalists.					
5. Journalist bodies provide support on wage board issue to journalists.					
6. The journalist bodies provide assistance in improving the working conditions of journalists.					

7. Journalist bodies provide alternative opportunity in regards to economic recession to journalists.					
8. Journalist bodies penalize journalist if he/she involves in any unethical activity in regards to journalism ethics.					
9. Journalist bodies do not highlight the unethical activities of journalist in regards to journalism ethics.					
10. The Journalist bodies have established mechanism to monitor the ethical violations on part of the journalists.					
11. The journalist bodies take steps for the freedom of media in the country.					
12. The Journalist bodies provide legal support and help to the Journalists.					
13. Journalist bodies support the journalists in litigation against any oppressive action(s) against them.					

14. Journalist bodies provide legal support to all without any discrimination of affiliation with any special group of journalists.					
15. Journalist bodies arrange training programs for the improvement of quality of journalism.					
16. Journalist bodies conduct training in terms to improve the qualification of journalists i.e. language and cultural affiliations.					
17. Trainings/workshops have a great worth to their professions.					
18. Journalist bodies take part in legislative process along with government.					
19. While taking part in legislation process the journalist bodies usually take input from journalists.					
20. Perception of Journalists towards journalist bodies is positive.					
21. Perception of Journalists towards journalist bodies is negative.					

