

TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN AND CHALLENGES FOR JOURNALISTS



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2015

Accession No. TH:18779 MM



MS

070.449

FAT

Journalists - Conflict zone
Journalism - Pakistan
Terrorism and mass media

Terrorism in Pakistan



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Reg. No. 191-SS/MSMC/F13

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
The Degree of MS in Media & Communication Studies at the Faculty of Social
Science, International Islamic University,
Islamabad

Department of Media and Communication Studies

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2015

DECLARATION

I, Fahd Mehmood firmly states that the thesis, entitled as "*Terrorism in Pakistan and Challenges for Journalists*" is the result of my own research work that has never been submitted before in any university or institute.

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This thesis entitled "*Terrorism in Pakistan and Challenges for Journalists*" submitted by Fahd Mehmood partial fulfillment of MS degree in Media and Communication Studies, has been completed under my guidance and supervision, I am satisfied with the quality of research work and allow him to submit this thesis for further process as per IIUI rules and regulations.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work to my family especially to my parents whose prayers and helping hand have always never put me to yield. I also include the innocent journalists whom had died because of terrorism my study, whose sacrifices and act of valor would brought peace one day across the world. (Insha'Allah)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My utmost thanks to Allah the omnipotent and almighty, for His ultimate and extent blessings that made me able to complete my research work. I pay my special thanks to my supervisor Dr. Manzoor Afridi for his profoundly support and precious advice. It presents great tribute to his endless efforts that made me enable to work systematically and orderly. His waste experience in the field of International Relations and social studies, and a firm grip over the diverse nature of researches put my all obstacles at ease. I would also pay my special thanks to my dear co-supervisor Dr. Zafar Iqbal who has always been contributing for our betterment and grooming. During the research, his most valuable advices helped me as candle light in the darkness. He proved unexpected supportive and kept my moral always high to keep thing in order.

I would like to pay my high esteem and special thanks to Assistant professor, InamulHaq, vice head of media communication studies. I found him an endless supportive and profound person in my entire study carrier. He has been helping me in every term and directions since the beginning of my MS study. He kept me updated and never left me alone till my study got completed. Besides, I tribute and praise to all my academic staff who always provided me the right directions keeping me updated regarding my thesis work.

I can't end this section without paying my deepest and warm feeling to my dear mpther. She had been keep shining over my head long hours and hours like a moon light to provide me high encouragement to complete my work on time. Her prayers have buoyed me up through my life.

Finally, I gladly pay my special thanks to my all class mates. Yasir and Kaleem, you have really been proving yourself supportive and a source of inspiration to me throughout the study carrier.

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Certificate of Approval

It is certified that we have read this thesis entitled "Terrorism in Pakistan and Challenges for Journalists" submitted by Fahd Mehmood. It is our Judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant acceptance by the International Islamic University Islamabad for the award of MS Degree in Media and Communication Studies

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List of Abbreviations

APS	Army Public School
CIMA	Centre for International Media Assistance
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
NATO	Non Atlantic territory Orgnization
PPF	Pakistan Press Foundation
RWB	Reporters without borders
TTP	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
SPJ	Society for Professional Journalists
URL	Universal Resource Locator

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CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION

Since recent years, Pakistani media has meant by the influences of Pakistan journalists are increasing the factors of internal politics and shows positive relationship with West (Haridakis & Rubin, 2005). It is analyzed today Pakistan considered as dangerous places in world for journalists to well perform their operational functional activities. These operational functional activities are associated with gathering accurate information about terrorism shows negative sign in the mind of investors, stakeholders and tourists as well to visit Pakistani places.

The key main strategies use Pakistan is based on strategic role. These strategic roles are evaluated in terms of South Asian regional politics and its broader is connected with global struggling against islamist militancy (Stiftung, 2012). Terrorism in Pakistan is considered as the challenge and better to understand evolution of media culture in Pakistani society. Media of Pakistan plays a very important role for sharing accurate information about terrorism activities extracted from within countries. Terrorism in Pakistan is not considered as good sign for more economic development and growth all around the globe. In Pakistan terrorism cannot be considered as legitimate and reasonable struggle or Jihad that these terrorist organization claims to be at any cost.

More than 60 banned terrorist organizations are operating in Pakistan. Number of organizations is operating in Baluchistan in the name of freedom as well (Fair & Christine, 2011). Some of organization such like Jamat-udawa, Al-Rashid trust and Al-Akhter trust are banned by U.S government and these are considered and

the concerned authorities (Fair C. C., *Militant recruitment in Pakistan: Implications for Al Qaeda and other organizations*, 2004).

Increase number of suicide attacks is rocking in Pakistan's major cities which concerns for country security rising (Bajoria, Jayshree, & Jonathan , 2010). It is observed that recent year's terrorist groups are trying to emerge having several existing groups have reconstituted themselves. This reconstituted are based on violent activities and less conducive to political solutions than their predecessors (Eid, 2017). In accordance to (Creswell & John, 2009), it is observed that the main links between new and existing groups have actually shows the strengthened, using experts and giving rise to fresh concern about stability.

Pakistan in one of the third world countries in which freedom of press has never been ideal. In its history of 68 years Pakistan has been ruled more often by military dictators than democratically elected governments. Both of them had tried different tactics to bribe them directly or indirectly in order to mould their opinions in their favour (Fair & Christine, 2011).

18th constitutional amendment article 19A entitled possesses regarding 'Right to Information' and make sure people's right to access information. That's how this article explains that every common citizen of Pakistan shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression According to this article 19A freedom to speech media houses are free to criticize Government, Judiciary and military as well but the problem remains same as we see that criticizing religious is still a big risk to tackle with. Similarly Pakistani Army and establishment is sacred cow you can't point out the flaws and problems in them (Hussian, 2009).

Immediately after American invasion over Afghanistan after 9/11 Al-Qaeda and Afghan Taliban took refuge in tribal areas of KPK (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Pakistan. Because of similar nature of area and international border it was very easy for them to hide in Pakistan tribal areas and resist against NATO(Non Atlantic territory Organization) forces (Brook Barbett, 2009).

Social economic and religious political system these entire factors proved to be very favourable for them also. With the presence of the militant in Pakistan several local religious extremist organizations started to operate in these areas and in the name of Allah and Islam they also resisted against government and other institution such like Army (Siraj D. A., 2008).

But another debate started here Terrorism across the world has not started with the Afghanistan's struggle against Soviet forces neither with America's war on terror in fact it was started back in 1960's when Palestinians adopted it as "weapon of poor" in order to attain their legitimate political right from Israeli government (Edmurd, 2012).

These terrorist organizations has damaged every section of our society including economics, sports, politics, law enforcing departments, and even our education system is badly devastated by these terrorist organization. As we see APS (Army Public School) tragedy took place on 16th December 2014 (Biberman, Yelena, & Farhan, 2016).These militant usually selects such targets that can give them world attention. In order to do so they select politicians, sport persons, security personals and journalists as well. Journalists are usually soft targets for these extremists and probably they can provide them attention of national and international community.

At the same time these terrorists' wants' not to be criticized for their rights and wrongs. According to them killing of innocent people is Jihad and what they do in this

regard is legitimate either they kill innocent young children as they did in APS(Army Public School) or kill our guest tourist as they did in Nanga Parbat or Srilanka team attack all such inhuman activities should be appraised according to terrorist ideologies (Edmund, 2012).

Journalists are probably the person who raise their voices against these extremists when the people like Moulana Samiul Haq, Syed Munawar Hassan Moulana Abdul Aziz and Moulana Fazal-ur-Rehman don't even dare to talk against them journalists are probably the one who not only criticize them but also take stands on their point of views. Media community in Pakistan is constantly under siege. David Griffiths, Deputy Director (Amnesty International Asia Pacific). These targeted Journalists are particularly those covering national security issues these targets are carried out to silence their reporting (Fair & Christine, 2011).

Basically there are three traditional pillars of the state Legislature, Executive and the judiciary (Biberman, Yelena, & Farhan, 2016). These pillars are supposed to make the laws apply them and interpret them as well. Press is considered as fourth pillar of the state because of its considerable importance as watch dog on national issues and educating masses (Edmund Burke).

We are living in the age of information and media is usually considered as the best medium not only of information but also in educating and entertaining people. Electronic media, print media or online media including social media has played very important role in shaping the ideas of people as well putting them on right track (Lockyer, 2003). Media all around the world works as think tanks and policy maker they persuade their governments to adopt such policies which are in the best of their country and people of that country.

In conflicts and crisis suchlike wars and terrorism journalists faces inner quandary which is obvious itself in the conflict between professional responsibilities to report truth no matter how it reflects on your country, and citizen's national allegiance that makes it hard to lightheartedness responsibility towards their homeland (Stiftung, 2012).

Harper (2010) determined and analysed various aspects of Universal Declaration of human rights. These universal declaration of human rights are consisting of Convent on civil and political rights and having fundamental freedoms which is known as ICCPR. Another important aspect of this article works under the strong consideration of international law in which everyone has the right to express in responsibility (Bryson, 2011). The first amendment of constitutions of US of America states as congress shall make no law abridging freedom of expression. These freedom of expression is evaluated in terms of democracy and media mentioned in 4 Articles 19, freedom of speech and constitutions of Islamic republic of Pakistan (Hoskins, 2014).

This research study is revolves around to determine and analyse journalists working in Pakistan have ensured the public's right of information and access to that information. Terrorism has badly affected all functions of state including media industry Life threats from militants has been worsen the overall situation in the country regarding freedom of expression and safety of journalist.(Kothari, 1988). Pakistani journalists are working in most hostile and uncertain circumstances. Media freedom is very essential for democracy and attacks on journalists are seriously hampering press freedom in Pakistan.

Numbers of terrorist organizations are operating in Pakistan some of them are directly involved in killing, torturing and harassing journalist (Brook Barbett, 2009).

According to former TTP spokesman Ehsanullah Ehsan killing and harassing the journalists is a message for all the journalist community not to back government and security force's policies and neglecting our point of views. Information is mentioned on News 17th September 2010.

1.1 Historical Background of Study

Media is very vital source of information, news and analysis around the world. It makes public opinion in light of valid arguments (Giles, David, & John, 2004). But unfortunately media in many backward and third world countries has been pressurized by various segments of society. Pakistan is one of those countries where media and media personal have been threatened and harassed by government, business mafia, drugsmafia, political and religious parties, intelligence agencies, and militant groups. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 19 right to freedom of expression that everyone shall have the right to hold opinion without any external pressure interference (Karim, 2002).

Threats for journalist started in Pakistan way back in 1992 and the situation was worsening by every passing year. As CIMA (Centre for International Media Assistance) reported that almost 1 journalist have been killed in Pakistan in each and every month (Edmurd, 2012).

1.1.1 Committee to protect journalist (CPJ)

Committee to protect journalist plays a very important role in context of various challenges faces by journalists in any society or community (Bajoria, Jayshree, & Jonathan, 2010). The main aim of CPJ is to examine challenges which journalist face during changing environment. These changing environments are based on news media and stand ready to defend constitutional guarantees of press freedom (Matthews,

2016). The current condition of Pakistani economy is not good due to increase rate of terrorism activities held in current system. These terrorism activities disturb operational business functional activities (Fair, Kaltenthaler, & Miller, Pakistani opposition to American drone strikes, 2014).

CPJ was created by some U.S journalist working outside after they were brutally treated by the governments and in which they were working in field of journalism .The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) is an American based independent non-profit organization, based in New York USA it promotes freedom of press and also works for the rights of journalists (Frey, Luechinger, & Stutzer, 2007). CPJ started its journey 34 years ago way back in 1981 now it is headed by an American national Joel Simmon. The organization compiles an annual reports and list of all the journalists who were killed while performing their duties or were killed by terrorists around the world including Pakistan (Lee, 2007).

Since CPJ (committee to protect journalist) was established 1981, it has been CPJ's first and foremost duty to take every possible action when journalists are harassed, threatened, kidnapped, jailed or killed for their work, regardless of political and religious ideologies

In order achieve these goals, CPJ documents cases, publishes in-depth annual reports, conducts high-level advocacy, and provide individuals with moral and material support (Norris, Kern, & Just, 2003).

Full-time program coordinators around the world monitors the press .These program coordinators works in Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa and monitors the media of these regions (Abbasi, 2013).

CPJ keeps journalists and all people who work for free media and free flow of information informed with latest developments through research and reports from journalists through e-mails and other online sources (<http://www.freedomnetwork.org.pk/ethics-of-live-media-coverage-in-pakistan/>).

Reporters without Borders (RWB) is an organization working for freedom of press and freedom of information was founded in Montpellier France by four journalist Robert Ménard, Rémy Loury, Jacques Molénat and Émilien Jubineau. That was established in 1985 in Paris France. RWB (Reporters without borders) have a team of researchers working in their specific geographical areas. Christophe Deloire is its Director General and its primary function is to continuously monitor attacks of freedom of information and journalists worldwide (Eid, 2017).

This organization has consultant status at the United Nations as well (Cottle, Sambrook, & Mosdell, 2016). The organization also gradually developed two essential and highly specialized spheres of activity that focuses on Internet Censorship and the New Media, and the other is devoted towards providing material, financial and psychological assistance to journalists performing their duties in dangerous areas. RWB (Reporters Without Borders) Publishes their annual report named Press freedom index covering all the countries worldwide and questioning researcher, journalists and human rights activist prepare annual reports pointing intensity and level of threats and freedom of press all around the world.

Reporters without Borders' carries out their activities with the network of more than 150 correspondents on five different continents including Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Middle East region with local and regional press

freedom groups. Reporters without Borders currently have 10 offices and sections worldwide (Ganesh, 2015).

1.2 Problem Statement

This study aims to find out the working condition of journalist working in Pakistan. The threats they are facing from militant groups active in Pakistan on different ideological borders. This study is prove to be a stone laid in protection for journalist and the problem they are having in and out of the working field. This research study is to determine terrorism in Pakistan and facing various challenges for Journalists. These challenges are based on behind killing and harassing journalist, reporters are always receiving factual and objective coverage's and Pakistan have a poor record context in protecting journalist from attacks and culprit not taken into account.

1.3 Objective of Study

Objectives of this research are:

1. To investigate the working condition and challenges regarding life safety of journalist working in Pakistan,
2. To explore the reasons why journalists were threatened and killed by militant groups,
3. To analyse conditions of journalists in fulfilling their professional responsibilities.

1.4 Research Question

1. What are the key challenges and problems that journalism in Pakistan face while reporting on terror related incidents?

1.5 Significance of study

Significance of study is based on terrorism in Pakistan and Challenges face by Journalists. It is analysed that terrorism has becoming major and highly destructive phenomenon and processes since recent years. It is observed that from year 2003 terrorist attacks has been risen from 164 to 3318. This figure is not considered as good sign for more Pakistani economic growth in market. Terrorism attacks are directly as well as indirectly affect economic costs. Total numbers of people killed in Pakistan during terrorism attacks were thirty five thousand. In this figures many of journalist being killed during coverage's of different events.

1.6 Thesis Contribution

Thesis contribution of this study is revolves around to determine and analyse current working conditions, facing challenges by journalist during terrorism attacks, professional responsibilities threats and killed militant groups which directly as well as indirectly linked with journalist activities. It is analysed that terrorism in Pakistan is not considered as good sign for more Pakistani economic development and growth. Government of Pakistan is trying to overcome terrorism attacks due to designed and developed strict policies and procedures. Pakistan is one of those countries where media and media personal have been threatened and harassed by government, business mafia, drugs mafia, political and religious parties, intelligence agencies, and militant groups. These all activities are not working infavour of Pakistani economic development.

1.7 Thesis Structure

The thesis structure of this study is based on following remaining chapters.

In the next chapter literature review is presented, in which the researcher covers the main aspects related to the similar and past literature; theory and model are helpful for the development of the conceptual framework model, proposed hypotheses and summary. Third chapters, research methodology in which researcher covers the research design, sample size, methods of data collection, treatment of research data and software employed for the data entry and applies various tests for results and discussion.

Forth chapter is about the data analysis, results and presentations in which researcher clearly define the verification, reliability of data in term of apply several statistical tests. In last chapter, the researcher provide them strong suggestions, conclusion and future research for how to reduce terrorism activities in Pakistan and in context of journalist facing challengescurrent system of Pakistan.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to FES (2014) whenever it comes to safety of journalists and smooth security environment for them than it is very obvious that national and international journalist in Pakistan are living on the edge (Eid, 2017). Government and security agencies have failed to protect journalist from militants, drugsmafia, smugglers and religious and political terrorists .Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) ranked Pakistan the second most dangerous country in the world for journalists (Brook Barbett, 2009). In the section of literature, we have presented and discussed various previous research studies and frameworks that have been conducted within the perspective of Terrorism in Pakistan and Challenges for Journalists

Journalism can be a dangerous profession. In order to cover breaking stories, journalists put themselves in contexts of war, conflict and natural disasters, while in order to report on corruption, human rights abuses and political chicanery, journalists often incur the wrath of the most powerful in society (Fair C. C., Militant recruitment in Pakistan: Implications for Al Qaeda and other organizations, 2004).

As per German & Stanly (2008) reports the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) documents attacks on journalists that include targeted killings, physical attacks, censorship tactics, confiscation of equipment and anti-press legislation. 1,005 journalists have been killed around the world since 1992. In accordance to supporting the argument from (Hoskins, 2014) almost 56 journalists have been killed in Pakistan since 1992 till 2014 these are the cases in which motives and intention were clear. Whereas in year 2013 about 37 journalists were killed in year 2014 the number goes to

Khan & Wei (2016) disclosed that Pakistani journalists are being forced to flee or go into hiding to escape acts of violence and intimidation that usually go unpunished. The authorities have not kept their promise to protect media personnel and are sometimes even responsible for these abuses and an Amnesty International (2014) found that Journalists in Pakistan are constantly living under death threats, harassment and other forms of violence being carried out by intelligence agencies, political parties and militant groups (Gaibulloev & Sandler, 2009).

Cottle, Sambrook, & Mosdell (2016) conducted an extensive research to gauge media situation, environment and landscape in Pakistan and South Asia and published a book titled Asian Media Barometer. He, in his report on website, disclosed that in 2011, 12 journalists were killed. The death of eight was directly linked to their work. The total number of journalists killed in South Asia was 17 out of which 12 were Pakistanis. Further he said in his report that since 1992, 42 journalists have been killed while they were reporting terrorism and war (Haridakis & Rubin, 2005).” There have been different alarming figures about the killings, murders and deaths of journalists in Pakistan.

Unfortunately the Committee to Protect Journalists (2012) ranked Pakistan the second most dangerous country in the world for journalists and Green Press Report (2006) highlights working in Pakistan as an independent journalist is difficult and dangerous (Hussian, 2009). Reporters without Borders in Press Freedom Index (2011-2012) ranks Pakistan 151 as freedom of expression and freedom of press are concerned.

2.1 Journalists Faced tough situation worldwide

Johnston & Sarbahi (2012) studied that, since the colonial era, journalism practice in Latin American had also been deeply attacked especially in Spain. The inspection has

focused on some studies in Western Europe, primarily in Spain. It centred on research on the subject in USA. About who were include in most of the research utilize journalists was associated level of contentment surveyed with the profession (Lockyer, 2003). In various areas in North America and Europe, it observed that the journalists were please with their selected field of working.

The studies have spoken about some extraordinary and unusual in Iberian Peninsula. Diezhandino et al. (Siraj S. A., 2008)studied that only 47% of the interviews of journalists described that they are satisfied and contented with their profession.

Rodrigues (2014)expressed that reporters indicated remarkable point of unhappily attached to their jobs. In accordance to Harper (2010) that about 70 percent journalist in Spain expressed to have considered substitute their profession. In accordance to Ganesh (2015) causes figured out were to spend maximum leisure with family and friends as 36.1 percent, to decrease stress as 35 percent, while 29 per. to earn more money elsewhere, while 25.5 per. for frustration.

Lee,(2007)stated that professional gratification was much higher in decentralized newsrooms, characterized by a higher level of power for the journalists. Simons & Strovsky(2006)also pointed out that the satisfaction varies considering such as frequent discussions with bosses, supervisors on job and the perceptive autonomy of the journalists. Kothari (1988)found that the best analysis of professional or work satisfaction were the communication level amongst the journalists within the newsroom particularly among the reporters and editors, the recognition of autonomy, and their work flexibility.

Most of researches Walker, (2016),Brook Barbett, (2009) have generally realized the issue that dependence in profession, Newsroom conversation, participation, and the

value of their work were decisive factors in effecting journalist's professional contentment. Job satisfaction amongst the media professional evidently varies. Satisfaction in work includes not only amusement of the journalists of their work, but also to their beneficitation to their company (Matsaganis & Payne, 2005).

Ganesh (2015) likewise highlighted that, Tanzania and Nepal's journalists regard their media profession much important and adopt it as they believed in their aims and motive of aware of the masses and society building. Study in the tradition of journalist surveys has mainly measured how important the media profession is for its workers and may comprise questions on the reasons for adopting the field. Many press organizations (e.g. Freedom House) scale freedom of the press in states across the world. African countries are lower in numbers yet not rating on the following states (Salter, 2008). For example, in 2004, in the Freedom House, 13 report noted on press freedom in 194 countries, Uganda in on ranked 99th, while Tanzania and Malawi ranked as 111th and 114th respectively and Kenya stands on 126th. Kenya hadn't ranked on Free State while the other three countries were noted partly free. Study and founding on the legal, political and economic frame works of also provide an assessment of press freedom in various states of Africa. These also signify different constraints on freedom of press in the most part of the African countries (German & Stanley, 2008). If we talk about Uganda, in addition to other social evils as literacy, laws and order situation, economic issue and roadblocks and an oral tradition, media and journalists continue to fighting against the entrenched hostility of government to free expression and criticism. While the situation in Malawi, we analysed power hungry politicians are heavily using violence, militancy, intimidation, old and new sorts of tactics to chain the media through severe legislation against media practitioners to stifle freedom of press and gag criticism (Walker, 2016).

Reading (2014) stated due to control of government in all sectors of the media and journalism in fact, until recently, Malawians had few independent information available to them. Added, In Colombia where Journalists located in sensible geographic areas, express that pressures or militant groups are continually threatening their profession and lives, further, the not only threatening the journalists and their siblings but also their belonging and their loved ones. In accordance to putting the argument forward by Norris, Kern, & Just, (2003) now the physical situation is that, in order to protect their lives, insecurity has forced them to keep an anonymous identity and they work as unknown profession workers. In some areas where the order situation is sensitive, journalists decide to work behind the scene, they conceal their stories, not to sign them or to make any appearance before their news cameras while the report any event anywhere (Johnston & Sarbahi, 2012).

Pintak, Lawrence, & Syed (2013) Nevertheless, some bold actions have to be highlighted in the middle of the limits that the military forces of the country conflict sets. Now, in order to fulfil their duties and save their lives, the professionals and media persons use different tactics and way of partnership based on solidarity and mutual harmony. It takes importance out of the new information, known as breaking news or "chiva", and leaves it aside, in order to present information to the audience while keeping physical integrity (Simons & Strovsky, 2006).

So, they go to their jobs and fields in groups, and ignore to do cover the events in such an odd conditions they consider vulnerable or dangerous. While looking at the safety measurements it observed that though the national government had planned a program and steps to save and protect journalists' lives, yet ground reality seems to suggest that criminals still have a lot of lapses and advantages, especially in such areas and

places where a void of authority has been detected, and where a huge numbers of professionals are threatened or even assassinated (Gaibulloev & Sandler, 2009).

In accordance to Walker (2016) reported that an account of 02 brutal murders in the cities of Cùcuta (Julio Palacios) on January 11, while on 19 February, Maganguè (Rafael Prince), 64 threats were observed and 103 aggressions incidents too against the freedom of speech in 2005. While in an another release that happened in various countries of Latin American, several matters related to the Personal dimension and the Institutional dimension category arose in the groups discussion with reporters, the Threats and Obstacle dimension was a prominent category of the Colombia study, highlighting the specific dynamic of the country. As a (Altheide, 2006) expressed,

“We are between three fires: the paramilitary fire, the guerrilla fire, and the Colombian army fire, you know? One doesn't know the exact time when one may be wounded or murdered by any of these three fires.”

Pintak, Lawrence, & Syed (2013) reported that quite obvious that to be a reporter in a region of Latin America like Colombia, it is not an easy job. These four dimensions which concluded from the long sittings in the five cities with the professionalist that took a part in this study make a quite apt manifestation, a series of dynamics which related to the job of reporting and journalism in the country.

The War on Terrorism and Beyond, (2008) highlighted and examined the significance objective to lay out the sociological profile of journalist as a subject matter in the eye of country. Haridakis & Rubin,(2005) unveiled sound elements, which, at the same time, are serious causes of anxiety and worries in the socio life of the media workers and professionals that strongly deserve to have a sound support and coverage through the use of different means, measurements and other techniques that would allow a

global and complementary vision of the phenomenon. In this way, the job of a journalist as well as profession of journalism in (Latin America) especially in Colombia can be counted with elements which may help have a better understanding of its development in the context of country (Brewer, Graf, & Willnat, 2003).

An email message was received to CPJ from the TTP (Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan) the militant group of Pakistan from Mohmand agency. This message was directly addressed to CPJ (Committee to Protect Journalist) and employes of RWB (Reporters Without Borders) The message was headlined as, "The Global war of ideologies and the behavior of media (Jones, 2007)

Eied (2017) analysed that the military campaigning is known as "Zarb-e-Azb" means strike of the sword of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), and according to army it is a comprehensive operation against militants." As Pakistan's military has made media coverage extremely difficult. Because of the biased coverage, the TTP (Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan) is accusing Pakistani media of betraying its journalistic values. According to TTP "Pakistani media is spreading false and baseless news in order to propogate western agenda against TTP".

Mythen & Walklate (2008) interpreted is that the TTP (Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan) are losing the grip over media and they are not able to present their own point of view. Keeping in view the current scenerio and circumstances fighting doesn't look to come to any conclusion in near future and the government is dominating the flow of news from the battlefield and TTP militant are trying put their frustration over journalists (Tierney, Bevc, & Kuligowski, 2006)

This signal seems alike that the number of attacks on media will be increased in the near future: According to the hidden message behind this message if media constantly

criticizes TTP then the attacks on journalists will be increased and no crying and sobbing stated by (Edmurd, 2012).

Hoskins,(2014) stated that Pakistani journalists have long been under constant pressure from every group with a political or criminal agenda in the country--the military and intelligence agencies, the many militant groups (including the TTP), political parties, local strongmen, and criminal thugs. We have written about how journalists are under constant threat no matter what their political slant, and how they can be harassed, abducted, beaten, and killed with near-perfect impunity.

According to international law attacks on journalists are unlawful. Even during wars they are considered as civilians and they are not harmed by enemy forces. Suicide bombings, target killings and poor law and order situation, security has put lives of journalists at stake because of which media is not functioning properly (Fair C. C., Militant recruitment in Pakistan: Implications for Al Qaeda and other organizations, 2004). Watch dog role cannot be performed when sword of threats is always hanging on the heads of journalists.

Wolfe (2011) reported that CPJ interviewed more than four dozen journalists who said that they had been victimised on past assignments.

Killings, physical attacks and pressure are constant concerns for many Pakistani journalists, editors, cameramen, other media workers and owners. Violence and threats are serious problems that lead to self-censorship and limit the topics and geographical areas being covered by the media (Matthews, 2016).

Batty (2013) says that Guardian columnist Hadley Freeman informed police that a bomb had been placed outside her home and would be detonated. (Abbasi,

2013)reported this to the Metropolitan Police who said they were launching an investigation as the threat was an arrestable offence but also advised her not to stay at home overnight. Grace Dent of the Independent; Catherine Mayer, Europe editor of Time magazine; Sara Lang, a social media manager at American non-profit AARP; and Anna Leszkiewicz, editor of Cherwell, Oxford University's independent student newspaper subsequently received identical threats.

Creswell & John (2009) highlighted working in Pakistan as an independent journalist is difficult and dangerous. (Lee, 2007)writes than unknown attackers abducted UmerCheema in September 2010. The men first removed his clothes, beated, and sexually assaulted the journalist, a reporter for the renowned English-language daily The News. Soon after his release, UmerCheema went on television to tell the world what "men in police commando uniforms" had done to him. Cheema said his captors asked why he continued with his critical reporting was he trying to discredit the government. The journalist's unwillingness to stay silent about his abduction drew wide attention to anti-press violence in Pakistan. In the months since his kidnapping, Cheema has been harassed and threatened for his coverage of politics, national security, and corruption. Even so, Cheema's courage has rallied colleagues across the nation.

Pakistan has been world's deadliest country for journalist in 2010 and 2011. Violence and threats for journalists remain at higher level of percentage (Anas, 2013).

2.2 Structural Functionalism

Structural functionalism approach suggested by Comte, Herbert Spencer, and Durkheim is the most suitable theory in order to get findings and result of this research. French Sociologist (Bhattacharya, 2015)focuses on how traditional and

modern societies are evolved and functions. This theory was found on a concept of social facts defining norms, values and structures of a society. This perspective of society differed from other sociologist of his era as Durkhiem's theory was founded on things on external in nature. (Hoskins, 2014) focused on negative and positive functions of the society. This theory attempts to explain by focusing on the relationships between the various social institutions that why society functions the way it does by that make up society (government, law, education, religion etc)

According to Durkheim's collective consciousness, values and rules are critical to a functional society. Society is a system of interrelated parts where no one can function without other. Society is complex system with many independent parts that works together to maintain itself similarly like a car where engine, tyres, escalator, breaks, control the entire system works in order for smooth running of a car (Frey, Luechinger, & Stutzer, 2007). Press along with other organs such like Executive, Judiciary and Legislative. It is obvious that if any single organ is disturbed than entire system falls.

Societal functionalism is type of structural functionalism that aims to explain the role of institutions and social structure in society. Society is a complex system with many independent parts that work together to maintain itself even bad times (Jones, 2007). Social Structure repeated and routine like pattern of society, interaction or social behaviour. Social functionalism is considered as a mechanism by which the structures of a society are maintained. Social structure can be a religion while social function is why social structure exist it is to the purpose to keep to create community (Frey, Luechinger, & Stutzer, 2007)

Social functionalism can be considered as interdependence in others words. People works in social system they had their set of principles in order to run the system smoothly. In order to maintain the social order as a whole Emile Durkheim examined all the aspects of the society (Bell, Clay, Murdie, & Piazza, 2014).

This theory best suits to current scenario and environment because journalists work according to the social structure as well as structure of organization (Singh, 2002). It is quite obvious Under the light of structural functionalism research that journalists are not freely working because there are number of challenges for journalist especially from militant during constructing a story or getting information for follow up there are certain restriction on them (Rodrigues, 2014).

2.3 Theoretical framework model

Theoretical framework model of this study is designed and developed with the help of past literature, theory and model which directly as well as indirectly linked with terrorism in Pakistan and challenges faces by Journalists during their duties. The theoretical framework is designed in context of Structural-Functionalism that is defined as a sociological theory that originally attempted to explain social institutions as collective means to meet individual functionalism needs. A theoretical framework is conceptual model of how one theory makes logical sense of the relationship among several factors that have been identified as important to the problem. The theoretical framework has been identified upon the basis of the considered analytical approach by the researchers. Under the following theories the researcher has determined his research.

Theoretical framework model is also known as conceptual framework model. Theoretical framework model is composed of two variables. These variables are

independent and other one is dependent. In accordance to theoretical framework model independent variables are working conditions in highly alert areas, professional responsibility and threats, whereas dependent variable is journalist face terrorism attacks in Pakistan. Theoretical framework model is given below:

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CHAPTER 3.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology plays very dynamic role lead toward completion of study. Research methodology is designed and developed under the strong consideration of terrorism attacks in Pakistan. These terrorism attacks are faced by journalists. This chapter discusses the research methodology, research design, data collection techniques, population and sample size and many other relevant activities perform which directly as well as indirectly helpful for determining terrorism in Pakistan and journalist faces challenges as well. The main aspects of research methodology are based on content analysis that this defined as research procedure for aim, qualitative and systematic narrative about the content of communication. The figure of research methodology is presented as follow:

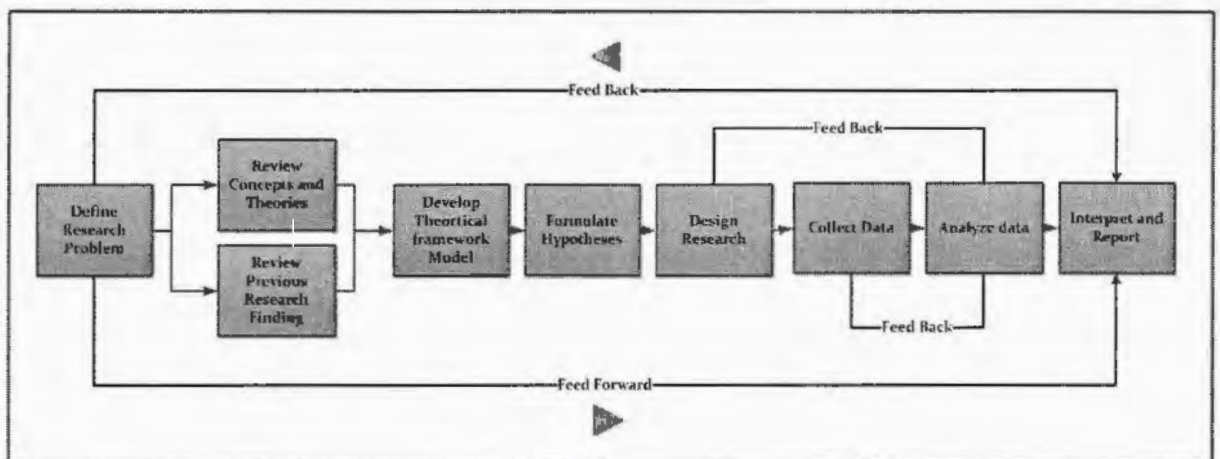


Figure 0.1 Research Methodology

Here, in this study, the figure of research methodology is based on various phases that are highly influences on determining the terrorism activities in Pakistan which journalist faces challenges.

methodology is defined as terrorism in Pakistan and facing various challenges for Journalists. These challenges are based on behind killing and harassing journalist, reporters are always receiving factual and objective coverage's and Pakistan have a poor record context in protecting journalist from attacks and culprit not taken into account. Second phase of research methodology is review of literature covering the important aspects related to the variables. These variables are working conditions in highly alert alarming situations, professional responsibilities, threats and journalist face terrorism.

All of these variables are derived from past and similar literature, model and theory helpful for designing the theoretical frame work model. Third phase is formulation of hypotheses. Applied research was utilized in this research study for terrorism in Pakistan and challenges for Journalists.

The research study was based on the utilization of qualitative analysis and research qualitative instruments were used for the research results. In the data collection phase of this research study, the data was collected through secondary source of data, that includes media report that are CPJ (committee to protect journalist) and RWB (Reporters without Borders).

This was one of the most difficult phases as the complete study's result and interpretations were dependent upon the data collection. If the data was not collected appropriately or if the research instrument was not used according to the research, then the complete study would not be providing the accurate results. Thus, the data collection and utilization of the research instrument should be done after the deep analysis of different related past researches. In this research study, qualitative research technique was utilized to conduct the research survey and gathering of data.

3.1 Research Design

The design of research is based on terrorism attacks and challenges face by journalist. The qualitative study was utilized in this research to analyse the phenomena. (Strauss & Corbin, 1990) Argue that the qualitative methods can be utilized to better understand any phenomenon regarding which a less is yet known. Debates on comparative utility qualitative had long time amongst the scholars and researchers ((Patton, 1990) However, the Qualitative research, in context of phenomenological inquisition utilizes a naturalistic approach which desires to understand phenomena in perspective of clear and defined framework. In simple words, the qualitative research can be defined as "any kind of research that presents findings not attained by mode of statistical procedures or other means of quantification" (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). Research design usually refers to a systematic plan for gathering, analysing and processing samples data in order to generalize the answer of the questions designed by the researcher. A comprehensive research design allows a researcher to go systematically with the plan, explore the invisible facts, search out the facts and finally obtain the desire results of study. The design also justifies a link between the aim of study and method of study. It varies the nature of research as if the research has broader aspects, ultimately the research methodology and research design would base on broader aspects.

Terrorism in Pakistan and challenges are for the journalists in analysed by using systematic procedure of data collection. The main method of this study is content analysis. Content analysis is a research design that examines the information, or content, in written or symbolic material. In content analysis the researcher points out a body of material for analysis and then formulates a system for recording specific

information about it. Content analysis is used for exploratory and explanatory research but is most often used in descriptive research" (Brook Barbett, 2009).

3.2 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques play a very important role for further proceeding of study. In this study, researcher used two types of data collection techniques for converting data into meaningful form.

These data collection techniques are primary source and other one is secondary source. Data collection techniques are associated with threats to journalists from militant outlets. These militant outlets is analysed under the research questions by analysing annual reports published in two organizations working for the safety and rights of the journalists across the continents. Given the nature and focus of this study, content analysis is of crucial importance. Time period is selected between 2002 till 2014 in order to get as much information as possible because lots of political changes accrued in our region especially in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The data was collected from the official websites of both organizations. This study was determined through the reports and blogs published by national and international institutions, organizations and associations. Content analysis of the reports published by above mentioned departments has been done to analyse and examine the brutal killings torture and harassments of journalists and reasons behind it. For this purpose annual reports by various organizations and associations working for journalists safety and rights including recent incident of journalists brutal killing ,torture and harassment have been taken for purpose to analyse the fact and figures.

Annual reports published by two international organizations CPJ (committee to protect journalists),RWB(Reporters without borders).Content analysis will be based

on the analysis of the reports and news published in annual reports carried out by these organizations that how and why these journalists were killed, tortured or harassed across Pakistan.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

In this study journalists are the Population of this research study. The major characteristic of population is, it should be real representative of overall society or population because an individual or an object taken as population is the main focus scientific query. Because, if the object or individual don't represent the real population, the research can face error in result. However, It can't possible for a researcher to take all the individual or object as sample for analysis because it involves lot of time and much cost too, so generally the researcher use sampling technique in this regards.

The individual or object who consider as population are having same characteristics or traits. It is essential for real result that they traits should be same. In this study the "journalists" are a group of individuals that can be considered as population.

Sampling frame is referring to a list of items, people, source or device comprising of a population by which a sample is determined. In this study, CPJ (Committee to Protect Journalist) and RWB (Reporters Without Borders) annual reports were taken as population frame. The frame is as importance as the sample in research study as the Raymond James Jessen explores the importance of frame as, Frame is on choice of the researcher or the survey planner in certain experimental situation and sometimes it goes crucial. An inappropriate Frame might spoil process even the worthwhile investigation, moreover, the faulty frame can cause of disaster or in cloud of doubt. The limit of sample size is 115 journalists.

3.3.1 Sampling Method

Simple random sampling method are to be used for process research data. By rising the size of sample does not generates variations in the result and findings of any research that was suggested by Stempel III way back in 1952. Sampling procedure used by Villanelle(1967) and sampling criteria which was suggested by Stempel is used for the study.

Systematic Random Sampling method is used by researcher in order to get samples from population. All the annual reports published by two organization CPJ's(Committee to Protect Journalists)annual reports published from 2011 till 2014 and RWB's(Reporters Without Borders)annual reports published from 2002 till 2014 has been included in this work.

3.4 Statistical Development Techniques

Statistical development techniques play a very dynamic role for process research data into meaningful form. In this study, the researcher use two types of business software are for evaluation of variables. These business software's are SPSS and other one is MS excel. The main functionality of SPSS software is use for apply correlation analysis for testing of suggested hypotheses and multiple regression analysis model is for determining the impact of all independent variables on dependent variable. MS excel is used for graphical representation of graphs and tables in according to determine journalist views about terrorism activities.

CHAPTER 4.

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND PRESENTATION

Data analysis, results and presentation plays a very important role for completion of study. Since 9/11 attacks on World Trade Centre in America Pakistan's support for the Taliban start creating problem. At that moment Pakistan was left with only one option that was to be a US ally in barbaric attack on poor Afghanis. Taliban and Al-Qaeda has very close bonding from a long period of time. In fact both of them were operating under one umbrella of Pakistani establishment. For some period of time Pakistani government and establishment managed to deal both with America and Taliban by playing double game. But after mounting U.S and world pressure over Pakistani government and establishment they step aside in supporting Taliban. Because of it theses militant groups started their activities in Pakistan and attacking government officials and security forces officials.

All the collected data is analysed to answer the research questions because it is easy and effective way. This study is based on qualitative content analysis and all the findings and result generated are discussed. In order To analyze the incident of media attacks and journalist killing researcher selected CPJ (Committee to Protect Journalist) Annual reports from 2002 till 2014 and RWB (Reporters Without Borders) Annual reports from 2002 till 2014. For qualitative analysis researcher developed a coding sheet which helped to convert all data into numeric. Researcher read all the reports personally to avoid subjectivity and prepared a report in which all the incident which took place in these years including other incident of journalists killing took prior to these years place were developed.

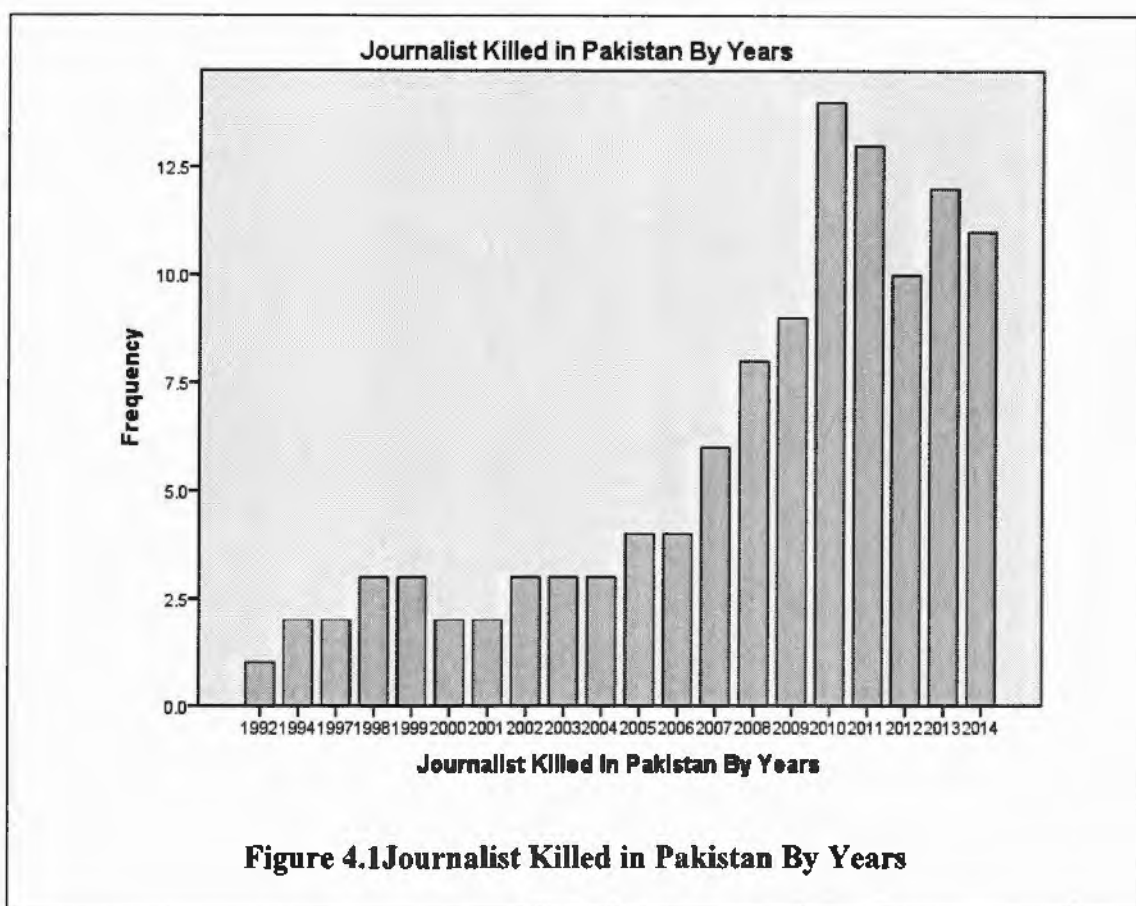


Figure 4.1 Journalist Killed in Pakistan By Years

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1992	1	.9	.9	.9
	1994	2	1.7	1.7	2.6
	1997	2	1.7	1.7	4.3
	1998	3	2.6	2.6	7.0
	1999	3	2.6	2.6	9.6
	2000	2	1.7	1.7	11.3
	2001	2	1.7	1.7	13.0
	2002	3	2.6	2.6	15.7
	2003	3	2.6	2.6	18.3
	2004	3	2.6	2.6	20.9

2005	4	3.5	3.5	24.3
2006	4	3.5	3.5	27.8
2007	6	5.2	5.2	33.0
2008	8	7.0	7.0	40.0
2009	9	7.8	7.8	47.8
2010	14	12.2	12.2	60.0
2011	13	11.3	11.3	71.3
2012	10	8.7	8.7	80.0
2013	12	10.4	10.4	90.4
2014	11	9.6	9.6	100.0
Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1 Journalist Killed in Pakistan By Years

Journalist killed in Pakistan by years. It is analyzed that journalist plays very important role in context of sharing information about current conditions of economies. Terrorism on journalist is not considered as good sign for more economic growth of society and media as well. The results shows that today, journalists working in Pakistan are having different level of threats from militant groups active in Pakistan. Since, 1992 till 2001 when we stepped into American war on terrorism and till 2014. In between these years we lost number of lives of civilians, Army personals and journalist as well. Here is complete statistics from 1992 till 2014 that who many journalist were killed every year. While analyzing these reports situation in 2010 till 2014 was really embarrassing and alarming as almost 60 journalists were killed in these years. All the facts and figures indicate that the threats to Pakistani journalists have been increasing by every passing year.

4.3 Beats of Journalist killed so Far

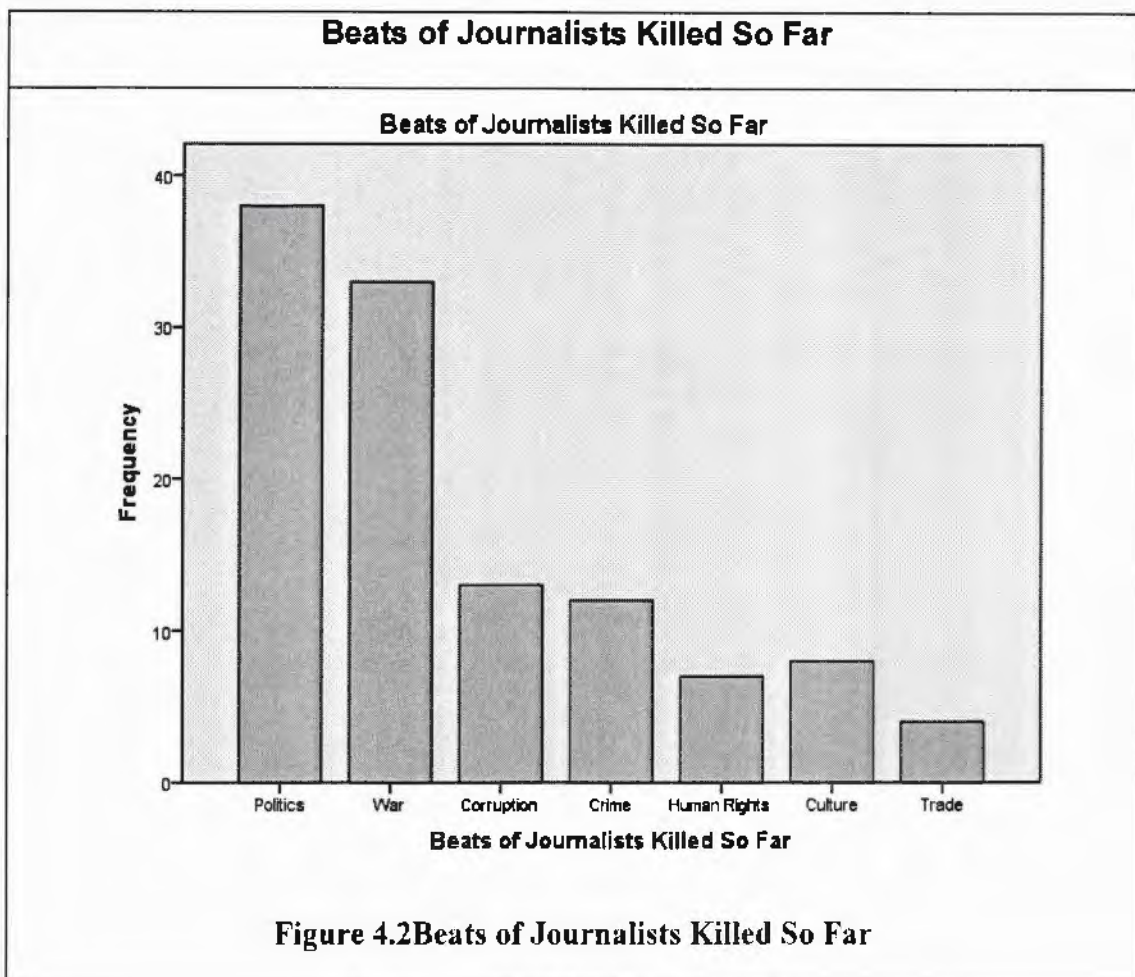


Figure 4.2 Beats of Journalists Killed So Far

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Politics	38	33.0	33.0	33.0
	War	33	28.7	28.7	61.7
	Corruption	13	11.3	11.3	73.0
	Crime	12	10.4	10.4	83.5
	Human Rights	7	6.1	6.1	89.6
	Culture	8	7.0	7.0	96.5
	Trade	4	3.5	3.5	100.0

	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
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Table 4.2 Beats of Journalists Killed So Far

It is really important to know that what were the beats covered by journalists who were targeted by terrorists, The journalists who are killed in Pakistan so far among them thirty five (33) % were reporting politics, twenty nine (29)% reporting war, eleven(11)% reporting corruption, ten (10% reporting crimes, eight (6)% reporting human rights, seven (7)% reporting culture, and four (3)% were reporting trade, commerce and business. So a good percentage of journalists who have been killed while reporting war and terrorist activities this figure is really alarming.

4.4 Job Description of the journalists killed so far

Job Description of the journalists killed so far

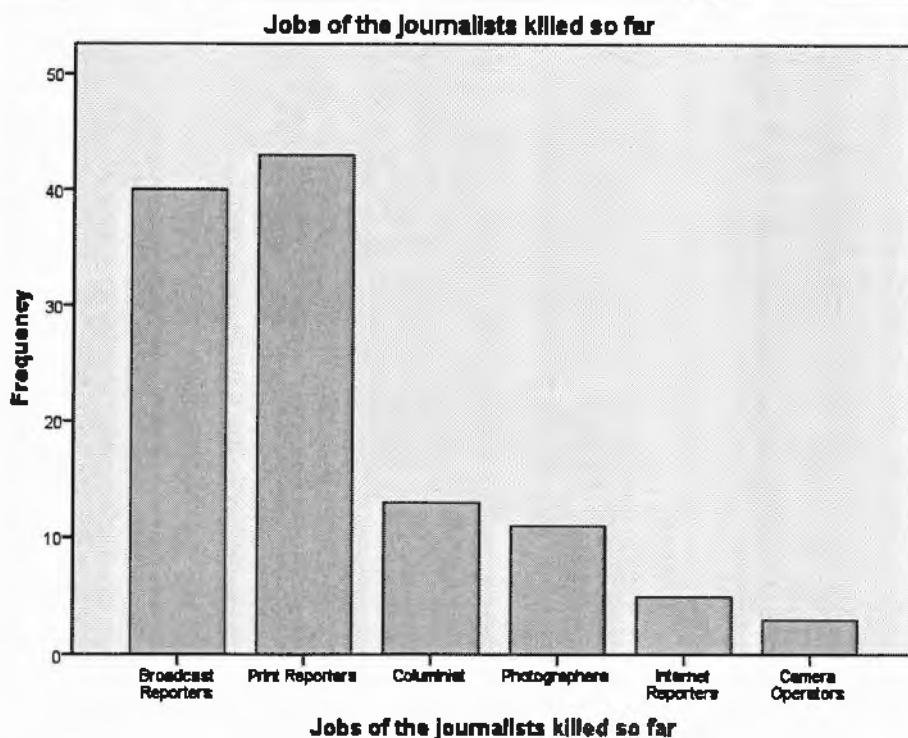


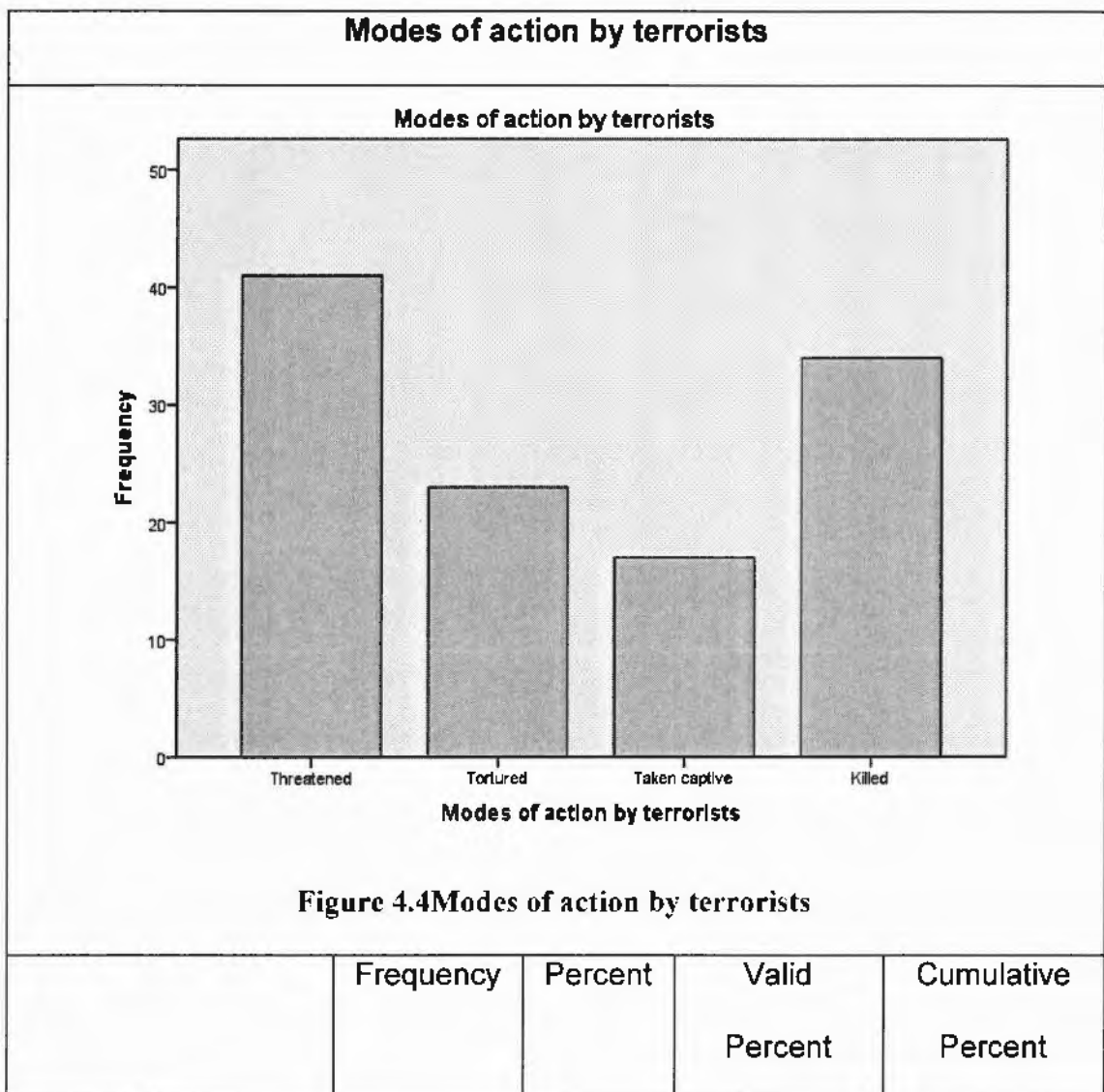
Figure 4.3 Jobs of the journalists killed so far

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Broadcast Reporters	40	34.8	34.8	34.8
	Print Reporters	43	37.4	37.4	72.2
	Columnist	13	11.3	11.3	83.5
	Photographers	11	9.6	9.6	93.0
	Internet Reporters	5	4.3	4.3	97.4
	Camera Operators	3	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.3 Medium of the journalists killed so far

Journalists working in different mediums were targeted in the area of broadcast reporters, print reporters, columnist, photographers, internet reporters and camera operators. The results shows that in this each and every detail was mentioned that a number of journalists from print sector were targeted the most having percentage of 35%, Columnists having percentages of 11%, print reporters are having percentages of 38%, photo journalists having percentage of 9%. The percentage of internet reporter is 4% and camera operators are 3%. Both of these two types of reporters were targeted by militants during perform operations.

4.5 Modes of action by terrorists



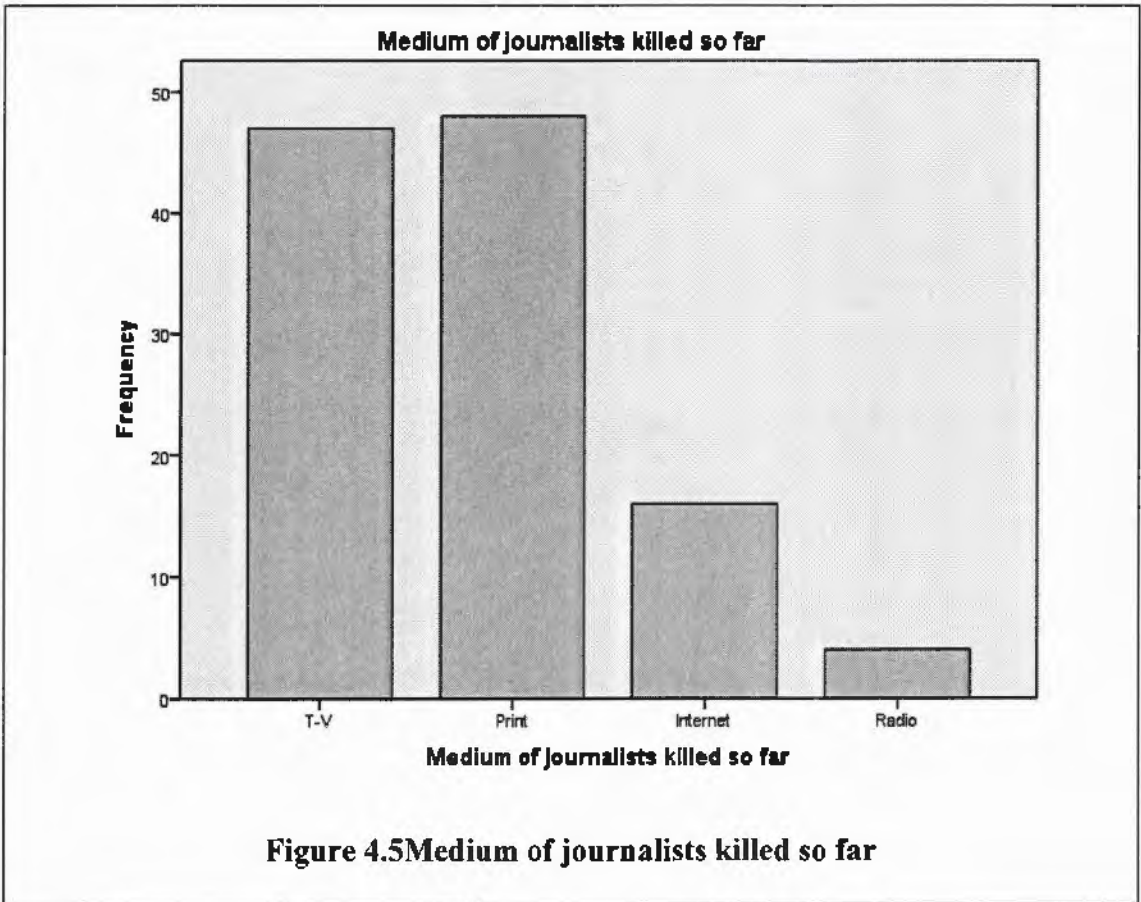
Valid	Threatened	41	35.7	35.7	35.7
	Tortured	23	20.0	20.0	55.7
	Taken captive	17	14.8	14.8	70.4
	Killed	34	29.6	29.6	100.0
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.4 Modes of action by terrorists

Modes of actions by terrorist plays an important role in context of terrorism attacks on journalism. Militants used different tactics to stop journalist on working which they feel is not appropriate for their existence and survival .In year, 1992, it is analyzed that 35% of journalists were threatened by militants to stop them which they feel is against their ideology. “A bullet has been chosen for you” this is the message which most number of journalists got from these groups.20% of journalists are tortured so far as 15% of the total have been kidnapped and 30% of them were killed by these groups.

4.6 Medium of journalists killed so far

Medium of journalists killed so far
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		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	T-V	47	40.9	40.9	40.9
	Print	48	41.7	41.7	82.6
	Internet	16	13.9	13.9	96.5
	Radio	4	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5 Medium of journalists killed so far

Important aspects related to medium of journalists killed so far through different source of media. These sources are TV, Print, internet and radio. The results shows that most of the journalists mentioned who were targeted by militant were from print section of media where about 41.7% of the total journalist killed are from print media .Whereas 40.9% of them are from electronic medium who were either killed for their

reporting or died in bomb blasts. The ratio of internet is 13.9% and radio i-e 3.5%. Terrorism attacks on journalism are not considered as good sign for Pakistani economic growth in market.

4.7 Correlation analysis

The results of correlation analysis are used for testing of hypotheses derived with the help of theoretical framework model. The result of correlation analysis is presented as followed:

		Working in High Alert Area Conditions	Professional Responsibility	Threats	Journalist for Terrorism
Working in High Alert areaConditions	Pearson Correlation	1	.432*	.318*	.621*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
Professional Responsibility	Pearson Correlation	.423**	1	.306*	.393**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
Threats	Pearson Correlation	.318*	.306*	1	.352*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000

	tailed)				
	N	100	100	100	100
Journalist for Terrorism	Pearson Correlation	.621*	.393**	.352*	1
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100

Table 4.6 Correlation analysis

First research hypothesis is about working in highly alert area conditions is positively associated with journalist for terrorism. The result shows that correlation value of working in highly alert areas condition and journalist for terrorism i-e .621*, significant level is 0.000.

Second research hypothesis is about professional responsibility is positively associated with journalist for terrorism. The result shows that correlation value of professional responsibility and journalist for terrorism i-e .393**, significant level is 0.000. Third research hypothesis is about threats is positively associated with journalist for terrorism. The result shows that correlation value of threats and journalist for terrorism i-e .352**, significant level is 0.000. Hence, all the hypotheses are proved and support the research framework model of the study.

4.8 Hypotheses Assessment Summary

The result of hypotheses assessment summary is given below:

Hypotheses	Correlation Values	Significant Level	Remarks (Accept/Reject)
Working condition in highly alert areas is positively associated with journalist face terrorism attacks in Pakistan.	.621**	0.000	Accept
Professional responsibility is positively associated with journalist face terrorism attacks in Pakistan.	.393**	0.000	Accept
Threats are positively associated with journalist face terrorism attacks in Pakistan.	.352*	0.000	Accept

Table 4.7Hypotheses Assessment Summary

Hypotheses assessment summary is composed of four main aspects. These aspects are hypotheses, correlational values, level of significant and remarks.

First research hypothesis is about working in highly alert area conditions is positively associated with journalist for terrorism. The result shows that correlation value of working in highly alert areas condition and journalist for terrorism i-e .621*, significant level is 0.000. Second research hypothesis is about professional responsibility is positively associated with journalist for terrorism. The result shows that correlation value of professional responsibility and journalist for terrorism i-e .393**, significant level is 0.000. Third research hypothesis is about threats is positively associated with journalist for terrorism. The result shows that correlation value of threats and journalist for terrorism i-e .352**, significant level is 0.000. Hence, all the hypotheses are proved and support the research framework model of the study.

4.9 Multiple Regression analysis model of Public School

Regression analysis is considered as statistical term which is used for determining the impact of all independent variables on dependent variable. The result of model summary is presented as followed:

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.530 ^a	.309	.305	1.51056
a. Predictors: (Constant), Working in highly alert areas condition, professional responsibility and threats				
b. Dependent Variable: Journalist for terrorism				

Table 4.8 Model Summary

Model summary main predictors are working in highly alert areas conditions, professional responsibility and threats leads towards journalist for terrorism. In accordance to the results, it is analysed that the value of R is 53.0% and R square is 30.9%. This model summary is used for determined the overall values of variables of framework model.

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.564	4	3.141	13.77	.000 ^a
	Residual	102.681	45	2.282		
	Total	115.245	49			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Working in highly alert areas condition, professional responsibility and threats						
b. Dependent Variable: Journalist for terrorism						

Table 4.9 ANOVA

The main functionality of ANOVA result is based on values of frequency. This frequency actually shows the variance in the model. Frequency is denoted by F. In accordance to the results, it is determined that 13.77% shows variance in current model of terrorism in Pakistan and challenges faces for Journalists.

Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std.	Beta		

			Error			
1	(Constant)	2.964	1.299		2.281	.000
	Working in highly alert areas conditions	.097	.199	.073	.487	.000
	Professional responsibility	.094	.129	.109	.728	.000
	Threats	.209	.154	.229	1.356	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Journalist for terrorism						

Table 4.10 Coefficients

The result of standardized coefficients of Terrorism in Pakistan and challenges faces by Journalists is used for determining the best predictors associated with values of Beta. In accordance to the result, it is analysed that first performance predictor is threats for journalist having beta value i-e .229, second performance predictor is professional responsibility having beta value i-e .109, third performance predictor is working in highly alert areas conditions having beta value i-e .073, and level of significant is 0.000. So, all of these entire variables are important for bringing change in current system of reducing the factor of terrorism. Discussion

All the collected data is analyzed with very cautious approach. Results and findings are presented through tables and graphs. This result shows that how many journalists every year have been killed.

First of all the result CPJ (Committee to protect journalists) and RWB (Reporters without borders) annual reports finding are presented below in which information regarding killings of journalists in Pakistan every year has been presented very

carefully. All these organizations working for the rights of journalists are really concerned by the overall security of journalists in Pakistan.

According to CPJ killings and harassments of journalists in Pakistan started back in 1992. These reports says that 80 journalists have been murdered in Pakistan since 1992 to 2014. The researcher has accessed the reports of the murdered journalists along with details from CPJ's database. Daniel Pearl an American national with Israeli citizenship working as south Asia Bureau chief of wall street journal based in India .He was kidnapped and later murder by the captivators on 1st Feb 2002 in Karachi Pakistan. Khalid Sheikh Pakistani based British citizen was behind his killing.

Senior journalist and anchor Hamid Mir escaped an assassination attempt by TTP in Islamabad when Police defused a bomb planted under his car. Mir, who anchors Geo Tv's very famous talk show Capital talk and columnist for Jang newspaper and author of the book titled (KALAM KAMAN). He was criticised by the TTP on the Program related to the shooting of teenage social activist Malala Yusufzai a month before the incident took place. TTP took the responsibility of this attack.

Waqas Aziz Khan was working for Express tv until he was shot dead by two gunmen in Nazimabad are of Karachi on 17th of Jan 2014. DSNG van was targeted by the TTP Gunmen .Ehsanullah Ehsan TTP spokeman claimed the responsibility and warned Express media group not to support government on their every right and wrong act.

Similarly Express News TV's bureau chief Jamshaid Bhagwan in Peshawar was targeted by TTP activists with homemade explosive on 24 July 2014. Earlier Two attacks were attempted on Bhagwan and his family. (Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan) took the responsibility.

Another tragic incident took place when Abdul Wahab reporter for Express news and Parvez Khan of Waqt news were died in double suicide bomb blast on 6th Dec 2010 in Mohmand Agency while they were covering a meeting of tribal leaders and government officials in Ghalanai. Sources said the meeting was called to discuss the formation of an anti-Taliban militia. Agence France-Presse said a Pakistani Taliban group took responsibility of this attack.

Mohammad Sarwar reporter for Aajtv died in a suicide attack on Shitemuslims rally in Quetta on 3rd of September 2010. The militant groups Pakistani Taliban and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi each claimed responsibility for the bombing.

Mian Iqbal Shah an employe of Peshawar Press Club was killed on 22nd of December 2009 when a suicide bomber tried to enter in PPC(Peshwar Press Club) and detonated himself at the gate because of tight security. According to Iqbal Khattak a senior journalist and Bureau Chief of Daily Times said that Journalist from KPK specially from Peshawar are having life threats from Millitant groups such like TTP.

FazalWahab a freelance journalist and writer was killed on 21st Jan 2003 by two gunmen in magalwar bazaar in Mingora Swat.He was very critical to local religious leaders and Islamic militant organizations and wrote a book name (Mullah KaKirdar)Mullah's Role. According to local journalist and his family member Wahab was having threats from militant groups and TTP was directly behind his killing.

On 5th of Feb 2005 Amir Nawab, a freelance cameraman for Associated Press Television News and a reporter for the Frontier Post newspaper, and Allah Noor, reporte working for Khyber TV Peshawar, were killed by two unidentified militants in Wana of South Waziristan Agency of FATA. There was a news that TTP Chief BaitullahMasud has surrendered himself in Sargodha district of Punjab both of the

journalists were there for the coverage Two other journalists were also injured. Sipah-e-Islam (Soldiers of Islam) a terrorist group took the responsibility.

Nasrullah Khan Afridi was working for Khyber News Agency, Daily Mashriq and PTV (Pakistan Television Corporation official television of Government of Pakistan) died when a remote-control device planted in his car was detonated in Peshawar on 19th May 2013 in Lundikotal area. Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists reported that Afridi was in Peshawar and having threats from militant groups. According to Agence France-Presse reported that a senior TTP Commodore MangalBagh and his group was directly involved in Afridi's killing. He had threatened Afridi for his reporting several times .

Zulfiqar Ali Shahid, a photographer working for daily Khabrain was killed in a bomb blast that took place in Lahore High Court on January 18, 1997. Leaders of the Sipah Sahaba Pakistan an anti-Shiite party who were being brought from jail for a hearing were the target of this attack. At least 19 people were killed and more than 80 including 5 journalists were injured.

Mukarram Khan Aatif reporter for Dunya News was shot when he was leaving to home from a mosque after evening prayers in Shabqadar area of FATA(Federal administrated tribal area) Pakistan. Aatif was also working for Deewa Radio, and Voice of America Pashto language .A statement released by Taliban justifying their attack said Aatif had been warned a number of times to stop anti-Taliban reporting.

Irshad Mastoi secretary for Baluchistan union of journalist was also working with online international news network and ARY news was shot dead by two armed personals on 28th of Aug 2014 in Quetta. According to his family members and

friends' irshad was threatened several times by different sectarian and militant groups including Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Baloch separate groups.

Wasi Ahmad Qureshi journalist working for Daily Azadi and Baluchistan Express was gunned down by three killers on bike on 16th of April 2009 in Khuzdar district of Baluchistan. According to some reports Baloch Separatist were behind the attack.

Azmat Ali Bangash, along with a cameraman was killed on April 17, 2010 in a suicide bombing while covering food distribution in a refugee camp near Orakzai, in FATA(Federally Administered Tribal Areas). Banagsh was attached with SAMAA tv . The BBC and CNN said the Sunni group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed responsibility for the explosions, which targeted the Shia refugees.

Abdul Aziz Shaheen was kidnapped and later killed by a local Taliban group in the Swat valley on 7th of August 2008. Valley .A.A Shaheen, was working for the local Urdu-language daily Azadi .There were authentic and credible proves that the Taliban abducted the journalist because of his work.

Siraj Uddin correspondent for Daily The Nation died in suicide bomb attack on 29th Feb 2008, in Mingora, Pakistan .Swat valley was conflict zone at that time

Moulana Sufi Muhammad was heading Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-ShriyateeMuhammadi .This militant group was not only attacking civil and military leadership but also common citizens and journalists as well.

Noor Hakim Khan a freelancer and vice president of the Tribal Union of Journalists, was killed by a roadside bomb blast on 2nd jun 2007 in Bajaur Agency KPK alongwith five others.

Allah Noor was working for Khyber TV. Noor along with Amir Nawab a freelance cameraman for APP was killed by TTP commodor Baitullah Mahsud's gunmen opened fire on them on February 7, 2005, in Wana, Pakistan.

Anwar Shakir, a stringer working for Agence France-Presse, was wounded by a bullet in his back during the attack. Dilawar Khan, who was working for Al-Jazeera television network suffered minor injuries

Saifur Rehman working for Samaa TV was killed in twin bomb blast on 10th Jan 2013, in Quetta, Pakistan. Saif was reporting military operations in Baluchistan among policemen and rescue workers present at the scene for coverage when another explosion took place. Imran Sheikh a senior cameraman and Saif-ur-Rehman's colleague was killed in the first bomb blast. Bakar Saddiq, a spokesman for the banned militant group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed the responsibility of the attack.

Abdul Haq Baloch local correspondent for ARY Television and secretary-general press club was gunned down on 29th Sep 2012, in Khuzdar district of Baluchistan as he was leaving Khuzdar press club. BMDA (Baluch Musallah Difa Army) or the Armed Baluch Defence had been threatening him since November 2011 and had been on a hit list issued by a BMDA spokesman.

Abdul along with many local journalists was threatened for not reporting military operation in Baluchistan.

CHAPTER 5.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION,

5.1 Conclusion

At this stage of the study is fair to conclude that journalists and media workers in Pakistan are facing a number of challenges in their professional careers. In order to act as watchdog of the society they face number of threats especially from militants in Pakistan. Killings, harassments and physical attacks are faced by journalists in order to safeguard the public interest. TTP (Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan with their recent activities have made their intention very much clear as they want to dictate terms to the media at gun point. They want adequate news coverage and also wants that their agenda should be to be promoted.

Journalists working in central and southern Punjab are facing harassment from the Punjabi Taliban and the administration

Freedom of media in Pakistan and threats to journalists is still a topic of great public debate and Government of Pakistan, Judiciary, Security agencies and civil society should come up with really solid home work in order to tackle the situation so that journalists feel similar level of security and safe environment as do the people working in other professions.

However representative from government and law enforcement agencies say that they are actively prosecuting the cases of threats against journalist but instead of Wali Khan Babar case in which two culprits Saulat Mirza and Faisal Mota has been jailed and Saulat Mirza has been hanged we can't see any big or prominent example of

Executive and legislative with the help of judiciary should come off with strict laws and regulations in order to ensure journalists safe working environment.

In order to control the situation regarding the threats against media houses and media personals, media should balance the news regarding militants and should maintain a certain level of intensity of criticism on these groups. Taliban and other militant groups feel that reporters are working Pakistani army. This mind set is ridiculous and it is really impossible to happen as they says .Some time ago it was a reality that reporters goes to those areas where the militants hideout were and conduct their leaders interviews but now days these reporters are considered as Pakistan army's agents.

In order to ensure journalists safety and press freedom so that press can play its role in development of country there is a need that public should stand with media and media personals politicians and civil society should actively make efforts in safety of journalists and journalism.

Additionally journalism and journalist in Pakistan is under serious pressure every coming year is more threatening than the previous one and on the other hand media safety organizations, government and civil society only condemns the brutal attack on the journalists and Media and media personals in Pakistan are facing the worse arena of the history as far the threats are concerned.

5.2 Recommendation

Freedom of expression in Pakistan should be improved because media plays a critical role in informing the people and keeping the powerful authorities accountable. The most tragic thing is this that government is not supporting journalists. There should be national strategy within government institutions, the media industry or civil society on

the protection of journalists" and there should be an action plan to put the culprits behind bars. Security mechanism should be improved in order to protect journalists within media houses as well as in the working field. There should be 9 member JIT(judicial inquiry tribunal) headed by 2 senior supreme court judges including member of PFUJ,PPI,1 senior working media member,1 member from Ministry of information and Broadcasting,1 member from CPNE(Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors), and 1 member from PEMRA to investigate the killing and harassment of journalist that took place since 1992. That will Insha Allah give a ray hope for new and already working journalist that the field of journalist is safe enough. That will result in free , safe and much more improved atmosphere for general public as well and the public will for sure benefits from improved reporting by journalists operating in a free and safe environment. Especially journalist would not have any kind of fear reporting sensitive matters.

Special training programs under supervision of foreign qualified trainers should be done and journalists working in conflict areas especially in KPK and Baluchistan they should be trained to survive in theses hostile areas.

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