

Freedom and Growth of Media in Pakistan: An Analysis (2008-2013)

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Abstract

This research study depicts the development and opportunity of growth for media during the majority rule system of Pakistan People Party. The length of the examination was from 2008 to 2013. The study's goals were to investigate how journalists were treated by police and other law enforcement agencies, the state of media freedom, and the growth of the media over the specified time frame. Research questions in view of these goals were to investigate the degree to which media thrived, circumstance of the media opportunity, treatment of the columnists by state and other policing during the chose time span (2008-2013). collecting, analysing, and interpreting the data required by the study using the secondary analysis (descriptive analysis) as the research method. The study found that President General Musharraf's authoritarian government granted media access. However, when General Musharraf declared an emergency in November 2007, media freedom was restricted. Licenses were revoked and many channels were suspended. Then PPP government eliminated the boycott and gave most extreme opportunity to media even to those channels which condemned the public authority.

Keywords: Freedom, Growth, Media, Democratic Regime, Journalists, Media Channels, Media-Government Relations.

1. Introduction

A strong connection between the ruled and the rulers is necessary for democracy. The media acts as a mediator in the process of making this connection (Jamil, 2015). Media must act as the agent of democracy, according to the Habermas-Dewey-Lippmann perspective on democracy. Media should grant the goals of a majority rule government and furnish unbiased perspective to the residents with a point of giving a stage to sharing data (Siraj, 2009).

1.1 Media in Pakistan

The press had to deal with a lot of problems after the partition of the subcontinent. The expansion of the press was stymied by a number of obstacles in the early days of the newly independent state (Mezzera & Sial, 2010). Main considerations impeded the development of press including low education rate, low pace of expansion, poor financial circumstances and very low per capita pay. Urbanization, according to Daniel Learners' development paradigm, increases media exposure. Political participation, economic growth, and literacy rates are additional co-factors of urbanization that contribute to increased media exposure (House, 2017).

1.2 The History of Law

Press regulations in Pakistan continued to change with the difference in states. The ten distinct phases of the history of press laws, according to Javed Jabbar, are as follows:

The first phase of laws shows the legacy of colonialism. Ten regulations were proclaimed which stifled the opportunity of Press straightforwardly or in a roundabout way before freedom. The laws are as follows: Sea Customs Act, The Press Act (1931), The Post Office Act (1934), The Act of State Protection against Disaffection given in 1922, the Act of States Protection given in 1934, the act of Foreign Relations given in 1932, Books and Newspapers Registration Act given in 1867, and Criminal Law – Amendment (1932).

2. Rationale of the Study

The PPP's government was Pakistan's first democratic regime to last for five years. Through elections, the PPP successfully transitioned to the next government after its rule ended. After nine long years of dictatorial rule under General Musharaf, the People's Party became the first government in power. This study is critical like many examinations have been directed beforehand in regards to media opportunity in particular systems and nations yet this study is led to see the contrast between equitable system and oppressive systems with regards to opportunity of press. This concentrate additionally meant to investigation the idea of connection among government and press.

3. Objectives

- i. To investigate the expansion of media freedom over the specified time frame.
- ii. To investigate how journalists are treated by the police and other law enforcement agencies.
- iii. To analyse the significant occasions and episodes in regards to media job in this time span.
- iv. To enrol the assaults on writers' lives and media foundations..

4. Literature Review

According to Sussman (2001), who conducted research on press freedom from an American perspective, Americans enjoy extremely high levels of freedom of speech, protest, and criticism of the government. The reason for the review was to comprehend the way that these fundamental common liberties were accomplished against provincial states. He went through the intellectual and political history of the fight for press and speech freedom. He also talked about how the government has tried to censor free speech and the press in parallel. The international forces fighting for freedom of expression, including China, Russia, Iran, Iraq, Cuba, and Venezuela, benefited from this study.

A cross-country study was carried out by Chowdhury (2004) to determine whether or not press freedom and democracy reduce corruption. This study featured the job of a majority rule government and press opportunity to battle against debasement. The motivation behind the review was to inspect the connection between a majority rule government press opportunity and debasement. They broke down the manners by which press featured the defilement cases to the overall population in a vote based country. The scientist utilized significant informational collection of 97 nations from 1995-2002 and used cross segment examination and time series investigation. The empirical results demonstrated a positive and nonlinear relationship between the country's economic expansion and democracy.

Kumar (2006) looked into how independent media work in societies that are changing. The creator researched the meaning of free and autonomous media for the headway of a majority rules system and monetary development. The country's development in the past was influenced by the level of education, health care, and other facilities. Now, we also looked at how free media affected the level of development. From 2002 to 2004, the author looked at US AID-funded media assistance programs. The author discussed international media assistance in the book's first chapter. The subsequent part managed the advancement of media autonomy and media help with public majority rules system. The growing foreign interest in media assistance is discussed in additional chapters. The producer at long last broke down the gamble of unlawful threatening besides impacts the technique of free and autonomous media after the episode of 9/11.

Schmidt (2007) offered suggestions for defending press freedom, expanding expression, and putting principled commitments into action. He thought that press freedom was a way to put the principle of individual freedom of speech into practice. He underscored on the significance of press opportunity as vital to fabricated solid vote based system, to support human turn of events, to further develop law and order and to advance dynamic resident investment. He suggested that new media significantly contributed to the realization of these commitments. In the end he proposed total application

and execution of these regulations through substantial activity was expected to guarantee press opportunity.

Leeson (2008) investigated the connection between citizen political participation and voter turnout, media freedom, and government control. The study's objective was to investigate how citizens' political knowledge is affected by media freedom. Using Freedom House data, the researcher investigated media freedom in 10 central and European nations out of 60. Using information from the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, he also looked at media freedom in these countries. The discoveries of the review implemented the aftereffects of past investigates that private media possession was related with worked on friendly results.

A review on whether freedom of the press is a myth or a fact was written by Munir (2009). The author explained that democratic nations uphold press freedom. Consistently World Press opportunity day is praised to remind the approach creators that each resident priority admittance to open data which must guarantees straightforwardness, responsibility and development of a majority rule government. The author said, referring to Pakistan, that democracy and freedom of practice exist, but neither is practiced in its true spirit. The media in Pakistan is governed by the government and the business community. In the end, the author suggested that every citizen should have access to government information and that the freedom of expression law needs to be changed with only minor improvements.

5. Research Questions

RQ1: How much did media prosper and free during 2008-2013?

RQ2: How the columnists were treated by state and policing?

RQ3: During the time that the Pakistan People's Party was in charge, what were the most important things that got the media's attention?

RQ4: How many journalists were abducted and murdered during the specified time frame?

6. Method

The PPP regime has been evaluated in this study using both quantitative and qualitative methods from 2008 to 2013. According to Leech et al. (2011); Parahoo (1997), the best way to thoroughly investigate a topic is to employ an incorporated research technique, which combines both of these tools. The secondary analysis method is chosen as the research methodology in light of the study's prerequisites. According to Cheng and Phillips (2014); Zikmund (1994), secondary analysis is the most effective strategy for simplifying the already existing data so that it can be easily understood. The proper structure of the themes that need to be explored on specific topics is present in interviews, but respondents are only asked to respond to questions (Fowler, 2014).

7. Findings

i. Growth of Media During PPP Regime

There were 286 newspapers, 155 new FM stations, 85 existing TV stations, and 68 weekly and monthly newspapers in Pakistan. 27 new media outlets were launched during the Pakistan People's Party's administration. Six new daily newspapers were started between 2008 and 2013 in addition to these television channels. Complete list of different FM radio channels by year of 2013 contained 206. Here is the record:

Table 7.1: *News and Entertainment Channels 2008-2013*

No.	Television Channels	Year
1	Express News	2008
2	Filmax	2008
3	AXN Pakistan	2008
4	Dunya News	2008
5	Hidayat TV.	2008

6	Hadi TV.	2008
7	Oxygene	2009
8	Awaz TV.	2009
9	G Kaboom	2010
10	Dhoom TV	2010
11	Such TV	2010
12	Health TV	2010
13	ARY Zauq	2011
14	8XM	2011
15	Reach TV	2011
16	Sindh TV	2011
17	Paigham TV	2011
18	WB Pakistan	2012
19	Urdu1	2012
20	PTV Sports	2012
21	Express Entertainment	2012
22	Geo Tez	2013
23	Jaag TV	2013
24	Express Entertainment	2013
25	Geo Kahani	2013
26	Rung TV	2013
27	PTV World	2013

Table 7.2: Newspapers Initiated Printing from 2008-2013

No.	Newspapers	Year
1	Roznama Shan e Gujrat	2009
2	Pakistan Today	2010
3	Express Tribune	2010
4	The Lahore Times	2011
5	Roznama Nai Baat	2011
6	Roznama Dunya	2012

ii. Sequential description of events regarding media freedom and growth within 2008-13

a. Freedom of Press in Pakistan (2008)

22nd February, 2008: For about two and a half hours, the private television channel "aaj tv" was not broadcasting. After the well-known journalist Talat Hussain hosted a political talk show, the move was made.

29th February 2008: The suicide bombing in Mingora resulted in the death of Siraj Uddin, a correspondent for the English newspaper "The Nation."

3rd March, 2008: In Karachi, the speech of SC Bar Association President Aitazaz Ahsan was stopped. Under the direction of an SHC official, the police stopped the journalists to remove their equipment and provide live coverage of the speech.

10th March, 2008: Pakistan Federal union of Journalists (PFUJ) noticed dark day in contradiction of the counter media regulations in Pakistan and the obstruction of live broadcast of pinnacle discourse done by court.

12th March, 2008: During a demonstration in support of restoring the judiciary in Karachi, journalists and cameramen were attacked. As per the news MQM was engaged with this assault.

13th March, 2008: News merchants had been confined by the Taliban for quitting the buying of both dailies due to their vulgar as well as unethical photos of ladies. They had disseminated the duplicates regarding "AAJ KAL" as well as "Waqt"

17th March, 2008: International Federation of Journalists asked public authority in addition with police for making a brief move in the span of 24-hours to safeguard the columnists in Karachi city who are casualty of rough partisan mission by political activists.

17th March, 2008: The IFJ was given assurances by Pakistan's new coalition government that it would remove obstacles to media freedom within one hundred days.

9th April, 2008: Unknown masked men attacked five journalists, including one female camera operator. Karachi, the largest city in Pakistan, was the scene of the incident. Lala rukh who was Geo News camera individual; a correspondent for KTN which is a Sindhi language television, Ashraf Mahmood; M. Junaid, Express television chanel journalist; Sabir Mazhar, a Urdu daily newspaper and Makhdoom Adil from an online news agency were all those journalists who had been attacked. The vehicles of the journalists got to be destroyed in addition with their equipments.

14th April, 2008: Sheikh Khadim Hussain, columnist of Sindh television had been murdered by obscure shooters at Karachi city. He had worked as the Bureau Chief of Urdu Daily Khabrein.

15th April, 2008: A bill to remove media restrictions was presented by the new coalition government. Many exclusive television and radio broadcasts were suspended on November 3 by President Musharraf. The ban on these channels and the harsh penalties for journalists who "defame" the president, government, or army were both proposed as part of the bill.

Media Freedom in Pakistan

17th April, 2008: Reporters Without Borders wrote a letter to Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani urging him to take 10 steps to increase press freedom.

13th May, 2008: International Federation of Journalists in addition with PFUJ communicated different interests to SC's structure on 12-05-2008, for confining the media from spreading whatever might be thought regarding "overly critical" of different judges. The Urdu daily Jang and the Geo News TV channel were tasked with producing copies of each and every news story published for broadcast since November 3, 2007.

22nd May, 2008: After interviewing a Taliban spokesman, Express Television reporter Mohammad Ibrahim was killed close to Afghanistan-Pakistan border. Additionally, his video was taken.

24th May, 2008: After serving nine years in prison, Mr. Rehmat Afridi, the editor of "The Frontier Post" as well as "Maidan," was granted with parole. As they had been imprisoned for drug charges.

12th June, 2008: According to Mir Shakeel Ur Rehman, two well-known talk shows on GEO TV have been taken off the air at the request of the UAE government because of Pakistani political concerns. Sherry Rehman, minister of information, stated once more that the government had not requested UAE to take action against GEO.

17th June, 2008: Nearly 60 individuals broke into the offices of KOOK TV, a local station in Multan, got to assault one journalists, along with destroying equipment worth 1000000 rupees.

21st June, 2008: In the NWFP district of Charsadda, seven journalists were detained by the police for reporting on Talibal activities.

24th June, 2008: IFJ gave a media discharge goes against Bid to Cancellation Pakistan Regulation on Columnists' functioning circumstances. IFUJ and IFJ encouraged that conditions that upholds opportunity of Press ought not be revoked regardless of paper proprietor's requests.

3rd July, 2008: In the South Waziristan Tribal Area, the Taliban distributed leaflets threatening journalists. Reporter for the daily newspaper "Islam" as well as the Agence France Press news agency, Anwar Shakeel; Mr. Zafar Wazir, columnist from "Everyday Aaj" as well as AVT Khyber Television slot; The photojournalists Din Mohammad and Gul Khan had been accused for reporting false news about the local Tribesmen and Taliban.

3rd July, 2008: In the Mohmand region, Tribal Areas, the Taliban kidnapped photographer Akhtar Soomoro and freelance journalist Pir Zubair Shah. Both were looking for information about the government's plans to increase marble production.

5th July, 2008: Independent Correspondent Pir Zubair Shah and Photographic artist Akhtar Soomoro were delivered by Taliban.

4th September 2008: In Mingora, a town in the Swat valley, security personnel assaulted Musa Khankhel, a reporter for GEO TV and the daily "The News."

14th September, 2008: A group of approximately fifty armed individuals attacked the Shahpur Jehanian Press Club in Nawabshah. Manthar Dahiri, president of the press club and a correspondent for the daily newspaper "Sobh" Abdul Aziz Channa, Press Club general secretary and correspondent for the daily "Koshish," The daily Sindh's correspondent, Zahid Bughio; furthermore, Mr. M. Haroon, journalist from day to day "Mehran" had been attacked. Different aggressors assumed actual command over 'press club'.

25th September 2008: Mr. Abid Hassan, journalist from Primary Light News as well as the camera person belong to a comparable channel had been beaten by past MPA partners Mr. 'Ghulam Qadir Paliyo' when they had to gather data regarding a story shorewards violation. Camera on the other hand got to be snatched, in any case, viewed as later without film.

12th October 2008: Farhan Somroo, a cameraman with AAJ television was truly harmed while he was providing details regarding a battle between understudies at Swedish Specialized School, Karachi.

3rd November 2008: Royal TV reporter Abdul Razzak Johra was murdered after reporting on drug-related crime in Punjab's Mianwali district.

8th August, 2008: Qari Mohammad Shoaib, journalist of day to day paper "Aazadi" and "khabarkar" had been murdered through security powers within Mingora, Smack.

11th November, 2008: Ms. Khadija Qahar, a Canadian online magazine publisher, and her two Pakistani coworkers were kidnapped in the tribal areas. Qahar was gathering narrative film.

12th November, 2008: Protest demonstrations were held all over the nation by IFJ groups affiliated with PFUJ and the APNE Confederation. Columnists challenged the murders of kindred men besides encouraging specialists for capturing the people which were dependable.

17th November 2008: broadcasting regarding couple of driving secret channels i.e. ARY one world as well as GEO were deterred within Karachi as well as Sindh area.

18th November, 2008: Mr. Sohail Kasi who was a reporter for aaj television, had been attacked via police in Quetta. A man who had been beaten by police for riding his motorcycle through a barricade was being shot by Kassi. The police took the camera and obliterated the recording.

21st November 2008: Senior reporter Shehzad Hussain Butt was fired from the Lahore-based Urdu daily "Aaj Kal" for refusing to retract a statement that was critical of local authorities.

15th December 2008: At the yearly Press Opportunity Prize service, supervisor in-boss Najam Sethi, Friday Times, and Day to day Times got the World's Relationship of Papers (WAN) Brilliant Pen of Opportunity.

29th December 2008: The journalists who had been working within Bajur's northwestern tribal areas, where both Taliban and army were still fighting with each other, were the subject of threats, and Reporters Without Borders expressed their concern about this. Taliban gave different fatwas for the writers and blamed them as agents of West" hence "they should be killed".

b. Freedom of Press in Pakistan (2009)

5th January, 2009: At least thirty SNF members stormed the daily "Awami Awaz" offices. The intruders' leader, Anwar Gujjar, took the staff hostage for about 30 minutes and questioned Jabbar Khattak, the editor in chief of the daily newspaper Awami Awaz, and he was not in office at that time. The chairman of SNF Mr. Mumtaz Bhutto warned the newspaper that they and their team can't be allowed to distribute their publication within Sindh unless they happen to change their ways.

18th February 2009: Mr. Musa Khan Khel, a journalist of geo television and the news day to day occurred to be murdered within Smack valley.

18th February, 2009: Mr. Imtiaz Alam, SAFMA secretary general had been traced by unknown men. The attack caused injuries to Alam. He was attacked for speaking out against terrorism.

23rd February 2009: In Quetta, unidentified gunmen opened fire on Jan Mohammad Dashti's vehicle, seriously injuring him and his driver. Dashti is the editor of the Urdu daily Asaap.

18th March, 2009: The ruffians of a Canadian columnist Ms. Khadija Abdul Qahaar requested 2 million dollars in ransom. In case, the demands were not fulfilled by 30th March, they threatened to kill Qahaar.

27th March, 2009: At Raja Assad Hameed's Rawalpindi home, unknown assailants shot him four times. He was an experienced reporter for Waqt TV and the daily "Nation." Hameed kicked the bucket in medical clinic.

3rd April, 2009: The Taliban attacked Radio Pakistan Wana, a state-owned radio station in South Waziristan. Explosives caused complete damage to the station.

19th June, 2009: Famous "New York Times" reporter David Rohde as well as his Afghani partner Tahir Ludin were able for escaping Taliban kidnappers within North Waziristan. The Taliban attempted to keep both of them for a long time.

9th July, 2009: The house of Rehman Buneri, the Karachi bureau chief of AVT Khyber Television and a correspondent for Pushto language service for Deewa Radio of Voice of America, was destroyed by Taliban within NWFP. Around 60 anonymous covered males had been meddled within the house, took from belongings of the family and mentioned family to void the household.

14th August 2009: Mr. Siddique Bacha Khan, Aaj television news journalist was fired dead via some anonymous shooters in city of Mardan.

29th October 2009: PEMRA gave a number of radio stations the order for stopping playing news bulletins of BBS. FM Hum, FM 103, FM 107, FM 91 Kasur to Okara, FM Highway, and FM Gujrat broke different terms and conditions regarding their licenses.

5th November 2009: When Mr. Umar Aslam, a columnist for the private channel City-42, set out to cover a Lahore understudy fight, he was surrounded by police and subjected to real torture.

22nd December 2009: Peshawar Press Club (PPC) was targeted by a suicide bomber. In the attack, five people were killed and 23 were injured. Both Mian Iqbal Shah, an accountant for the Press Club, and Riazuddin, a police officer, were killed. The daily "The News" photographer Khurram Pervez sustained serious chest injuries. Among the injured were PPC computer operator Yasir Jameel, canteen manager Mohammad Fayyaz, security guards Ayub Khan and Kamran, and Yasir Jameel.

c. Freedom of Press in Pakistan (2010)

5th January 2010: SANA editor-in-chief Shakil Turabi's 18-year-old son was taken from him.

6th January, 2010: The government and Pakistan's Peoples Party leaders' persistent constraints on the Jang media group raised serious concerns from the APNS and PFUJ.

12th January 2010: In the town of Mirpurkhas in the province of Sindh, the cameraman for Sindh TV was assaulted by police and taken into custody.

14th January 2010: From North Waziristan, a freelance reporter named Mohammad Rasheed was taken into custody. After being taken hostage by the Taliban, sources claimed that Armed Forces are suspected of keeping Rasheed.

19th January 2010: Place of Mr. azaz syed, an analytical columnist for the English language private television slot "Day break News" was gone after with blocks within Islamabad through some anonymous assailants.

25th January, 2010: Journalist Mr. fareedullah khan along with cameraman Mr. salman faisal for Dunya television had been beaten through cops outer the spot of supervisor minister within Quetta. A dissident show was being covered by the two columnists. Khan's left eye was damaged, and Faisal's hand was injured.

26th January 2010: Journalists were prevented from reporting on the proceedings of the court by members of the Lahore Bar Association (LBA). The leader of LBA was associated in the homicide with 12-year old house keeper.

16th April, 2010: Samaa TV's senior cameraman Malik Arif was killed in a Quetta hospital suicide bombing. Samaa TV, whereas Mr. noor elahi bugti; Mr. salman ashraf from Geo television; Mr. ahmad fareed from Dunya television; Both Express television's Mr. khaleel ahmed and AAJ television's Mr. malik sohail sustained serious injuries in a blast.

17th April, 2010: azmat ali bangash, 34, journalist served for pakistan television, samaa television region of Khyber Pakhtunkhaw.

16th June, 2010: On June 16, 2006, the cuffed body of Hayatullah Khan, a columnist, was discovered close to Mir Ali in North Waziristan. His family members got to express their outrage or dissatisfaction for government's carelessness in the most recent video. Mr. khan had been working for both dailies the nation and the ausaf.

19th June, 2010: Mr. raja munir, correspondent of the Abbottabad-based daily nawa-i-waqt, was hit by a bullet. Three unidentified armed men attacked him. His kindred writers guarantee that it was reprisal for his providing details for medications' offer in city of Abbottabad.

26th June, 2010: Mr. farrukh asif, the Express News cameraman, had been unlawfully detained at the gulberg liberty marketplace police station in lahore after being subjected to physical torture. Asif was following a demonstration.

26th June, 2010: Two low-intensity bombings in Lahore resulted in damage to two music stores. The explosions also injured five people.

27th June, 2010: In the Khudzar district of Balochistan, a gunshot killed mr. faiz mohammad sasoli, correspondent of the daily aaj kal as well as independent news of pakistan agency.

04th July, 2010: In Lahore, police abused senior reporter Mohammad Akram of the English-language newspaper Daily Times. He was covering a dissent.

24th August 2010: The PPF and the world association of community radio broadcasters pleaded with the government of PPP to establish emergency public radio stations within flood-oriented localities.

29th August 2010: Unknown individuals attacked mr. muhammad imran, a correspondent of duniya television in Sialkot, outer the home. This attack was due to retaliation of him regarding the news that an angry mob had beaten two brothers to death.

2nd October 2010: Geo News reporter Ahmad Faraz Geo News's cameraman, Hanan Younis; At the courthouse, lawyers from the Lahore Bar Association (LBA) attacked City-42 channel cameraman Maqsood Ahmed.

4th October, 2010: Paramilitary FC personnel attacked the bureau office of a private Baloch-language television station called VSH News TV in the city of Hub. The paramilitary FC personnel damaged equipment and assaulted staff members.

5th December 2010: Writer mr. Altaf Chandio got to be killed via some anonymous shooter outside his home in a city of Sindh.

6th December 2010: Mr. Abdul Wahab, a journalist of Express News television as well as Mr. Pervez Khan, correspondent of Daily Nawa-i-Waqt had been kicked the bucket within a self-destruction bomb impact in region of Ghalani. The blast caused injuries to another NNI news agency journalist, Mohib Ali.

14th December 2010: Reporter Mohammad Khan Sasoli had been shot and killed within Khuzdar, Balochistan. The International Federation of Journalists compelled the concerned authorities for conducting an immediate investigation into the murder.

d. Freedom of Press in Pakistan (2011)

1st January, 2011: News group of private channel "Samaa television" was gone after by unidentified shooters. In Faisalabad, the armed individuals held the news crew for two hours.

5th January 2011: In Pidarak, the body of Ilyas Nazar, a journalist for the magazine "Darwanth," which is written in Baloch, was discovered.

20th April, 2011: A private FM 93 radio station was destroyed by militants in Charsadda, KPK.

3rd April, 2011: On World Press Freedom Day, the head of the state, Asif Ali Zardari, met with a CJP delegation to discuss the increasing number of targeted attacks on media personnel. Together with the delegation, President Asif Ali Zardari pledged to pursue justice for the journalists who were murdered while carrying out their professional responsibilities.

6th May, 2011: Pakistan electronic media regulatory authority gave a warning letters to 9 overseas channels to have unauthorized uplinking regarding Abbottabad oriented news broadcasts.

10th May, 2011: In Peshawar, an explosive device struck the motorbike of Mr. Nasrullah Khan Afridi, PTV reported, the Daily Statesman, and the Daily Mashriq and Afridi died as a result.

23rd May, 2011: The international federation of journalists urged with interior minister mr. rehman malik to request investigative reports on the attacks on media personnel from the provincial governments.

19th September 2011: The explosion of a bomb in Peshawar targeted the compact disc market for video and music.

21st September 2011: On his way back home in Landi Kotal, a hand grenade was thrown at senior journalist and former TUJ president Khalid Khan Afridi.

7th October, 2011: Mr. faisal Qureshi, London post's supervisor had been shot dead at 2 am. However, his sibling let the express tribune know that his dead body was badly tortured.

e. Freedom of Press in Pakistan (2012)

2nd January 2012: Mr. najam sethi, weekly newspaper editor of Friday times and a talk show host on Geo News called apas ki baat. Additionally, Jugnu Mohsin, an additional editor of "Friday Times," received threats via phone. The military's role in their programs was discussed by both editors.

17th January, 2012: In Charsadda, militants shot and killed mr. mukarram khan atif, a reporter of the pushto language deewa radio. He had been likewise a columnist for dunya television. He was murdered right when he expressed supplication within mosque.

7th March, 2012: In Takhtbhai, KPK, a bomb went off, destroying four music and CD stores. The explosion caused partial damage to 21 shops.

20th March, 2012: Armed motorcyclists attacked the offices of Jang Media Group in Karachi. Assailants likewise harmed DSNG van of Geo television. As a result, no causes were found.

2nd April, 2012: Worldwide alliance of NGOs gave a letter to the public authority wherein they constrained the public authority to pull out its choice of obstructing undesirable URL's and IPs.

9th May, 2012: Mr. mehmoood-ul-hassan khan, journalist of dunya news and waheed-ur-rehman, reporter of khyber news were harmed by bomb blast. Pashto-language poet Ajmal Khattak's shrine was hit by the bomb. The occurrence took place in Nowshehra, KPK.

11th May, 2012: Unidentified armed individuals attacked the Kawaish Television Network (KTN) local office in the Qambar district.

11th May, 2012: In Karachi's Pak colony, the bodies of Tariq Kamal, a reporter for the Sindhi newspaper, and his friend Fawad Sheikh were discovered. Kamal' body was seriously tormented with shots. On May 6, 2012, the journalist was kidnapped.

15th May, 2012: Sher Ali Khan, a News One television station correspondent; Geo News's cameraman, Siraj Ali; In Charsadda, police abused Shabir Ahmad, the Pakhtunkhuwa News Daily's correspondent. A protest demonstration against a lack of electricity was being covered by journalists.

18th May, 2012: Mr. razzaq gull, a reporter for express news had been seized in balochistan.

19th May, 2012: Gone group of snatched writer razzaq gull, a reporter of express news revealed depleted in turbat, balochistan. His body carried intense bullet symbols from torture.

22nd May, 2012: Aslam Khan, a correspondent for the same television channel, and Muhammad Khalil Adil, a cameraman for Dunya News, were shot while covering a political rally in Karachi.

12th September, 2012: The Wari press club was set on fire by protesters against the movie "Innocence of Muslims." Mr. jamil roghani of day to day mashriq, Idrees from Khyber news television" and mr. bahadur khan of everyday wahdat had been attacked through different protestors. There were serious injuries to three journalists.

19th September 2012: The office of the newspaper "Daily Times" was attacked by a violent group of people protesting the anti-Islamic film.

21st September 2012: ARY News television driver Muhammad Amir Liaqat was killed in a fight with police and protesters against the anti-Islamic video "Innocence of Muslims." Liaqat was killed when police opened fire on the protesters.

29th September 2012: In Khuzdar, Balochistan, the unidentified assailants gunned down ARY News reporter Abdul Haq Baloch. Additionally, Baloch was the Khuzdar Press Club's secretary.

7th October 2012: An attack on a gathering of political parties resulted in the death of Mushtaque Khand, a cameraman for the news channel "Dharti TV." The attack left mukhtiyar phulpoto, a reporter of the awami awaaz, faheem mangi, a correspondent of naun saj and allahdad rind, a freelance journalist, with serious injuries.

9th October, 2012: Malala Yusafzai, a teen blogger, was on her way home from school when she was shot in the head and neck. The Paksitani Taliban carried out the attack.

17th October, 2012: The tehreek-e-taliban pakistan leader, hakeemullah mehsood, happened to threaten the media to give assassination attempt regarding mala yusafzai, who had defied Taliban orders against female education, maximum coverage.

18th November 2012: haider ali, a witness on death of wali khan babar, got to be murdered alongside cops, a witness, and an individual from an examiner.

18th November 2012: At a Shia site in Karachi, a bomb exploded, injuring several journalists. Kiran Khan, a reporter for Dunya TV and an engineer for the same channel, were among the wounded journalists.

26th November 2012: In the Islamabad bombing, senior journalist and "Capital Talk" anchor Hamid Mir narrowly escaped.

f. Freedom of Press in Pakistan (May 2013)

10 January 2013: Samaa TV's cameraman, Imran Sheikh; A bomb in Quetta killed Mr. saif ur rehman, reporter of similar television channel, and

mohammad iqbal, photographer of the news network international news agency. Just a couple of minutes ago, a blast went off, and journalists were covering it. Iqbal's sibling, correspondent for the INP news organization; Acne Roger, a Geo TV cameraman, and Ather, a Samaa TV DSNG engineer, were among the injured. The explosion also damaged TV channel DSNG vans. The terrorist group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed responsibility for the attacks, which were intended to harm the hazara shia community.

February 26, 2013: Voa reporter from aaj tv, fayyaz zafar; shahzad alam from ary news and murad ali, ary news cameraman had been designated by different assailants at time they remained external press club within Smack. In car, anonymous men occurred to open fires on them.

February 28, 2013: Near his home in Miranshah, FATA, malik mumtaz, regional press club president and a journalist had been working for geo television and a number of many other popular media outlets, attempted to be shot and killed.

March 01, 2013: Unidentified motorcyclists shot and killed daily "Intikhab" correspondent Mehmood Ahmad Afridi. The murder had been claimed by the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA).

March 24, 2013: Baloch writer Haji Abdul Razzaq Baloch disappeared in Karachi, the place where resided.

Table 7.3: Press Freedom Violations in the Year 2008

Assaults on the opportunity of press	No. of Incidents
Reported Bomb explosions	-
Physical Assaults on correspondents	08
Raids/assaults on media offices	06
No. of correspondents murdered	07
No. of correspondents detained	15
No. of correspondents injured	03
No. of correspondents penalized	03
No. of correspondents abducted	13
No. of correspondents harassed/threatened	06
No. of correspondents misplaced	01
No. of media channels banned or cancelled declaration	04
No. of channels & newspapers lost government advertisements	-
Other Assorted cases	-

The table shows development and opportunity of media in the year 2008, during the system of Pakistan Individuals' party. Quantitative research has provided an explanation for the violation of media freedom. In 2008, there were 66 total scores for violations of press freedom. Eight attacks on journalists occurred during PPP's first year in office. Paper and media workplaces were gone after multiple times. In various Pakistani provinces, seven journalists, including Japanese and Afghan ones, were killed. Fifteen columnists were captured by Taliban and other security powers. Various

attacks on journalists resulted in the injuries of three journalists. Diverse events were not covered by journalists.

Table 7.4: Freedom of the Press Violations in 2009

Assaults on the opportunity of press	No. of Incidents
Reported Bomb explosions	01
Physical Assaults on correspondents	10
Raids/assaults on media offices	09
No. of correspondents murdered	06
No. of correspondents detained	-
No. of correspondents injured	29
No. of correspondents penalized	
No. of correspondents abducted	13
No. of correspondents harassed/threatened	03
No. of correspondents misplaced	-
No. of media channels banned or cancelled declaration	07
No. of channels & newspapers lost government advertisements	-
Other Assorted cases	03

This table shows the infringement of opportunity of press and wrongdoing against the columnists in the year 2009, during the second year of PPP system since they were in government. Quantitative research has provided an explanation for the violation of press freedom. The complete scores of the infringement of opportunity of press in the year 2009 is 81. A blast near Swat valley destroyed the correspondent's residence. Ten

journalists were attacked in Pakistan's various provinces. Nine attacks targeted newspapers and news channels' offices.

Table 7.5: Press Freedom Violations in the Year 2010

Assaults on the opportunity of press	No. of Incidents
Reported Bomb explosions	02
Physical Assaults on correspondents	28
Raids/assaults on media offices	04
No. of correspondents murdered	09
No. of correspondents detained	-
No. of correspondents injured	31
No. of correspondents penalized	-
No. of correspondents abducted	16
No. of correspondents harassed/threatened	01
No. of correspondents misplaced	01
No. of media channels banned or cancelled declaration	2, 1001 websites
No. of channels & newspapers lost government advertisements	-
Other Assorted cases	03

This table shows the infringement of opportunity of press and wrongdoing against the writers in the year 2010, during the third year of PPP system since they were in government. Quantitative research has provided an explanation for the violation of press freedom. The absolute scores of the infringement of opportunity of press in the year 2010 are 106. There were two distinct blasts that were reported: one caused damage to 10 CD shops and

injured 12 journalists. While carrying out their duties, nine journalists were killed. 31 journalists were injured in a variety of incidents. For a brief period of time, the Taliban and security forces kidnapped sixteen journalists. One independent writer disappeared and one was compromised. The government outlawed one thousand websites and social media platforms under the name "Facebook." In 2010, there were three miscellaneous incidents where various newspapers and media outlets were prohibited from reporting events. RSF (Reporters Without Borders) ranked Pakistan and Mexico as the two most dangerous countries for journalists due to this alarming situation.

Table 7.6: *Press Freedom Violations in the Year 2011*

Assaults on the opportunity of press	No. of Incidents
Reported Bomb explosions	03
Physical Assaults on correspondents	10
Raids/assaults on media offices	-
No. of correspondents murdered	12
No. of correspondents detained	01
No. of correspondents injured	21
No. of correspondents penalized	-
No. of correspondents abducted	02
No. of correspondents harassed/threatened	05
No. of correspondents misplaced	01
No. of media channels banned or cancelled declaration	02
No. of channels & newspapers lost government advertisements	-
Other Assorted cases	-

This table demonstrates the infringement of opportunity of press and wrongdoing against the columnists in the year 2011, during the fourth year of PPP system since they were in government. Quantitative research has provided an explanation for the violation of press freedom. The absolute scores of the infringement of opportunity of press in the year 2009 are 58. The militants reported three bombings in 2011. The police and other law enforcement agencies attacked ten journalists. Thugs attacked the news crew of "Samaa" Television in Karachi, Sindh's capital. While performing their duties, twelve journalists from various media outlets died. In Quetta, the police made threats and arrested a journalist. 21 writers were harmed in different assaults on media personals. A brief kidnapping of two journalists occurred. Five columnists were pestered by security powers and political pioneers. PEMRA outlawed the transmission of Geo Super and AAG T.V. The journalist's body was found with marks from torture.

Table 7.7: Press Freedom Violations in the Year 2012

Assaults on the opportunity of press	No. of Incidents
Reported Bomb explosions	03
Physical Assaults on correspondents	03
Raids/assaults on media offices	2
No. of correspondents murdered	10
No. of correspondents detained	-
No. of correspondents injured	10
No. of correspondents penalized	01
No. of correspondents abducted	-
No. of correspondents harassed/threatened	07
No. of correspondents misplaced	-

No. of media channels banned or cancelled declaration	4	(Including newspaper and channels)	1	3
No. of channels & newspapers lost government advertisements	-			
Other Assorted cases	-			

The crimes committed against journalists and violations of press freedom in 2012, during the PPP regime's fifth year in power, are depicted in this table. Quantitative research has provided an explanation for the violation of press freedom. The all out scores of the infringement of opportunity of press in the year 2012 are 40. This year, there were three blasts caused by bombs. Three times, journalists were attacked. Workplaces of "Aaj News" and "Geo T.V" were gone after. Various attacks in the course of their duties claimed the lives of ten journalists. In various incidents, ten journalists were beaten and injured. Law enforcement agencies made threats against seven journalists. As punishment, Ansar Abbasi was banned as editor of the Jang newspaper. Three channels and one paper got the orders of cancelation of permit from PEMRA. Attacks on the opportunity of press in the year 2013, till MAY.

Table 7.8: Press Freedom Persecutions in 2013

Assaults on the opportunity of press	No. of Incidents
Reported Bomb explosions	02
Physical Assaults on correspondents	03
Raids/assaults on media offices	01
No. of correspondents murdered	06

No. of correspondents detained	01
No. of correspondents injured	05
No. of correspondents penalized	-
No. of correspondents abducted	-
No. of correspondents harassed/threatened	-
No. of correspondents misplaced	01
No. of media channels banned or cancelled declaration	05 (4 dailies and 1 channel)
No. of channels & newspapers lost government advertisements	-
Other Assorted cases	-

The crimes committed against journalists and violations of press freedom from May 2013, just before the elections, are shown in this table. Quantitative research has provided an explanation for the violation of press freedom. The absolute scores of the infringement of opportunity of press till May 2013 were 24. In the first few months of 2013, there were two bombings, one of which was a suicide attack.

8. Conclusion

This study shows that President Musharraf's dictatorial regime gave the media more power. Licenses were given to number of Private channels. The development of channels, papers and FM radio channels was wild. However, the dictatorial regime suspended numerous channels when it imposed the emergency in November 2007 in response to the lawyer's movement and nationwide protests. Ejaz (2010) looked into how the media covered issues related to blasphemy. The study found that Urdu newspapers did not provide

a comprehensive analysis of the topic. The reports distributed were with clashing and questionable assessment.

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