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# Challenges before Electronic Media Channels in Pakistan

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Primary focus of the study is to dig out the challenges that are faced by the electronic media channels. Administration of channels faces the ban on transmission while Journalists are murdered by the known and unknown forces in Pakistan. The study also provides the research conducted on the murdered journalists during 2002 to 2013 in Pakistani areas. Pakistan could not achieve the benefits of free media since its emergence from 1947 to 2002, for about 55 years because Pakistani people were forced by the powerful authorities to listen and watch to what the powerful groups in Pakistan wanted. There was only one state owned channel PTV (Pakistan Television) who had the responsibility to show the truth but people had become fed up with the performance of only one channel because there was no competition and choice for people to dislike the PTV's transmission. In 2002, General Musharraf who was although a military ruler did to what democratic governments could not. He established a new institution "PEMRA" and deputed him to issue the licenses to private channels so that they may show the truth to Pakistani nation. He had never imagined that the free media established by his own hands, would turned against him and will oppose his dictatorship but he did not care about it and constructed the first brick to establish a concrete based building for the freedom of electronic media field in Pakistan. Later, it was proved that free media criticized the non-democratic activities performed by the General Musharraf as a ruler. When he imposed emergency in Pakistan and suspended the Chief Justice, media opposed his action by conducting different programs. Pakistan is a dangerous country for Journalists who are working for electronic media channels. Numerous tools are used to stop their voices by the powerful authorities, even they are murdered too. Pakistan is considered most deadly country for Journalists. Twenty six journalists were murdered during the 2002 to 2013 in different Pakistani areas. Different channels are banned to on-air their transmission for short and long period.

## **Introduction**

There is a boom in electronic media in Pakistan. Field of Electronic Media is getting tremendous growth day by day. All channels are crossing the difficult destinations successfully. Electronic Media has been converted from Governmental custody to private custody. Media channels are emerging not only year by year but month by month. Media has become the watch dog over all institutions. Media is educating the Pakistani nation by numerous means and media has become a very important source of information especially in rural areas. Crimes are decreasing due to the liberty of the electronic media. The viewers of the channels are enjoying full freedom and media has become influential tool in Pakistani nation's lives. Media has converted the Pakistan into global village and media does not spare the governmental institutions as well as the judiciary and even intelligence agencies, Different companies have increased their channels up to six and government belief about media freedom is positive. Currently media popularity may be considered as a fourth pillar of state in Pakistan and people are consuming their precious time in watching and listening the different analyses and talks made by the senior journalists and analyzers. Ratio of the vote casting is increasing since the media got freedom and there is a PEMRA to control over all activities of channels of the electronic media in Pakistan. Clash between the educated and uneducated citizens in Pakistan, can be observed in workplaces conducting discussion on different political issues. Women journalists in journalism field are working shoulder to shoulder with men journalists in Pakistan and electronic media is providing knowledge to the nation on different walks of life. World press freedom day is celebrated on 03-May to raise the importance of the freedom of the journalists.<sup>1</sup> Media is teaching the head of the institutions how to run their relevant departments.

On the one hand the recognition of the Pakistani electronic media is "Free and Independent Media" but on the other hand, it is not as free as it should be. The transmission of the independent, free and transparently working media is banned by pushing only one button by powerful authorities. This process is repeated again and again. Broadcasting is suspended of all national and international news channels. Media is threatened to stop to play its role to educate the nation. Curbs are being established on media's independent coverage, and media workers are threatened with blame to "Show the Truth". Media professionals are being blamed on the given points,

- Yellow journalism.
- Media is not observing self regulation.
- Media channels are trying to compete in number game rating.
- Media may be considered as liberalized in sensationalism.
- There are a number of media groups that are blamed having affiliation with political parties.
- Right to freedom of expression has become controversial in Pakistan.<sup>2</sup>

Growth of TV Channels

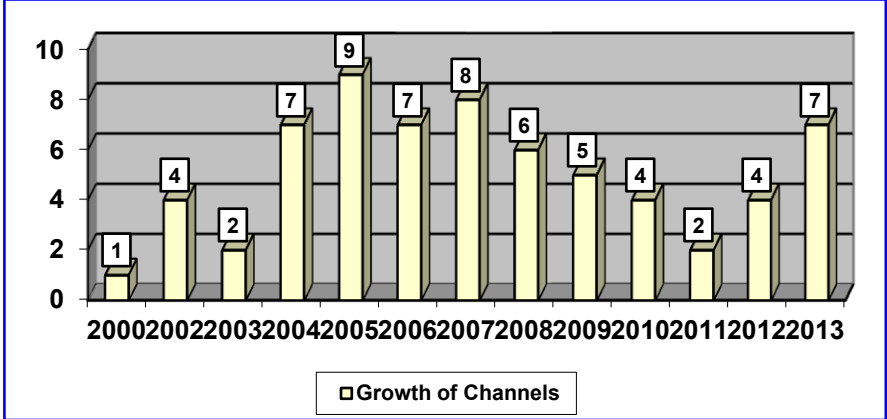


Table 01. Growth of TV Channels

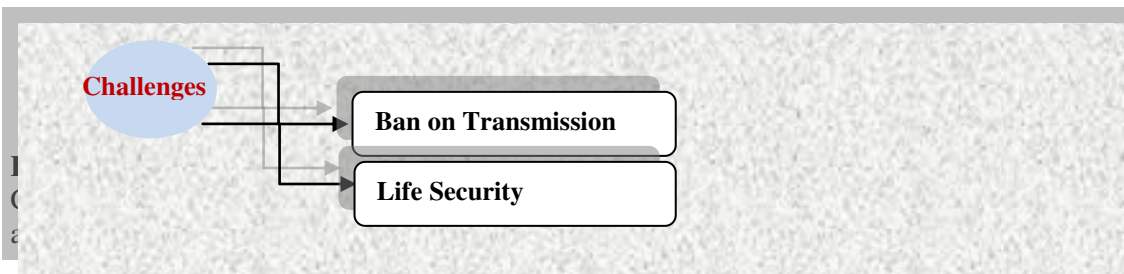
Challenges

When media workers are kidnapped and after then, they are murdered while performing their professional duties. Their dead bodies are found after some days of kidnapping in graveyards and they are arrested, jailed. When journalists are murdered in any city of the country the witnesses are murdered too. Pakistani rulers insult to the journalists in public places and their offices are raided, ransacked. They are publicly flogged, and their families are threatened by numerous ways. Women journalists are faced discriminative behavior. Media sincerity is blamed by state institutions saying that “Pakistani media is well wisher for Pakistan’s enemy country (India), instead of Pakistan. In this way, the media voice is kept silent. All channels, specially Geo channel is forced to run its popular program “Capital Talk” on the roads instead of news room, Journalists are called out from their houses and gunned down due to unveil the corruption in the society. Journalists are murdered by the powerful groups due to unveil the rigging in elections, militant areas become no-go-areas for media. Media equipments are destroyed, and emergency is imposed by the rulers. Whole media activities are censored, and Media is faced collectively threats by numberless groups like (Governmental, Militants, Political, Ethnic). Free media is crushed not only under the shoes of dictators but civil rulers perform same package, and free media of neighboring country India insults the banned and censored Pakistani media in his programs. The whole media is pushed in a cage by issuing a letter consisting of some lines in the form of “PCO”.<sup>3</sup> Global electronic media has significant importance in providing truth to its viewers. Media workers in the world are in problems. According to the international media watch reports, Pakistan is ranked as a most dangerous and deadliest country for journalism among these countries in the world. The list of the fallen journalists compiled by the committee to protect journalists, (CPJ) provides evidence that journalism in Pakistan is not easy job.<sup>4</sup> With these given above circumstances, we may say that there are lots of

**challenges** before electronic media in Pakistan and Pakistani electronic media is not free to work.

### Types of Challenges

International reports prove that electronic media faces a number of challenges in Pakistan.



### Techniques by which hurdles are created

- Can “blackout” the transmission by suspending the signals of channel.<sup>5</sup>
- Can pressurize the PEMRA to fine on the channel.
- Try to get favorable decisions by PEMRA.
- To pressurize the cable operators to fix the channel on the last numbers (from first 10 to the last)
- To freeze the picture with the help of cable operators
- To block the voice while the photo image can be seen
- To create blockage in transmission again and again.
- To block the transmission in many areas of the city by cable operators.

### PEMRA (Banning Authority)

The Government of Pakistan is the primary banning authority to ban on transmission of any channel. The Government uses the tool of PEMRA to ban on the private T.V channels, because PEMRA is an institution that watches and controls over all activities of any channel in Pakistan. It has been observed that when non-democratic Government bans on the transmission on any channel the leaders of the opposite political parties condemn the activity by dictatorship, but when a democratic Government gets power and forms government oath, the same activity is repeated by the democratic Government too. When anyone holds power, he bans the transmission but when he becomes powerless, he condemns the ban on any channel. When the Government of the General Musharraf banned on Geo news channel, the leaders of the political parties condemned the ban but after the Musharraf Government the same activity was repeated by the Government of the Pakistan People Party (PPP).

### **Structure of Cable Operators**

To understand the structure of the cable operators is much important to understand the problems of electronic media channels. The structure of an electronic TV channel has numerous work lines. That structure is the backbone of the channel transmission and the structure of the cable operators helps to enable the channel transmission to the audiences. These operators have established their own private setup everywhere in the country. They have developed their private structure in permitted areas. Someone has wide area, while someone may has short area. Mostly these areas are divided according to the areas of union councils. Each cable operator has setup dish antennas system that receives the waves moving in the air. It may be said that each and every area in the country depends on the cable operators to watch a channel. (Many rich people have set their own dishes on the roof of their homes). According to the PEMRA rules, that most popular and top rated channels are advised to set their channel in starting numbers from 1 to 20. The Geo is the top rated channel and it should be set in starting numbers in the whole country but obeying the orders of the PEMRA the cable operators set Geo on the last numbers that may be greater than 50. Geo bears the loss in two ways. The users lose their right to watch the reality and truth. The Geo bears the income loss in shape of the commercial publicities. The message is delivered to the nation by the powerful authorities that they were supreme in the country. The user's electronic media in the state become blind about truth. In Pakistan, democracy is not powerful instrument. Democratic institutions and democratic behaviors are not in power. To show the truth to the people becomes a crime. The democratic or nondemocratic rulers don't bear the criticism on government. This is the tool to pressurize the voice of freedom. The blame is imposed on the administration of a T.V channel that they had established a parallel government in the state.

### **Transmission is banned to go On-Air**

There is a major challenge that media transmission is blocked by powerful authorities. It is the right of any registered TV channel in PEMRA list, to carry on its transmission without any hurdle. It is the right of the masses to enjoy the transmission of any TV channel freely, but sometimes transmission of any TV channel is banned by the competent and governing authority due to different reasons. Geo has been banned by the government several times since its emergence. The ban is imposed not only on the transmission but also on all its programs as well as on anchors, journalists performing professional activities in that channel. Renowned anchors are banned to perform the live programs on Geo channel.



It is important to discuss the nature of work of the electronic media. The main object of the media is also to analyze the activities of the different institutions like judiciary, parliament, forces, and the department that is performing activities in the state. Another main object of the electronic media is to deliver the different information to the people.

While analyzing the different institutions, the administration of a channel, analyzes the performance of the government activities. The actual clash emerges from here. When the critique is made on the Government and its allied parties then government individuals become the enemy of the channel workers and ban the transmission of the channel. The state in which the democracy has not got power yet, in that state the rulers perform the nondemocratic activities. It is the illegal authority of the rulers to ban on the transmission of the media but they ban it without hesitation. There are a number of tools to ban the media. Nondemocratic tools are used to ban on the channels.

### **Ban on Programs**

Government and its officials don't like the different program transmitting in channels. There are number of programs named "Meray Mutabiq with Dr Shahid Masood", "Meray Mutabiq with Hassan Nisar", "Meray Mutabiq with Suhail Warraich", "Meray Mutabiq with Iftikhar Ahmed" are such programs in which the host of the program and anchorpersons freely criticize the government performance. They criticize on governmental projects and other ill activities. When ruling party watches such programs he asks the PEMRA (Channel's Controlling Authority) to ban that channel and impose ban on such programs. The ban is not only imposed by the dictators but old data shows that democratic government has imposed ban several times on different channels. This activity has been performed for several times by the Government on Geo news channel. Number of times, Geo

has been banned by the authority. Geo was banned also for two months when the 03 November 2008 emergency was imposed by the competent authority.<sup>6</sup>

### General Musharraf Era

Although, General Musharraf is the person who was dictator but he established PEMRA. He instructed PEMRA to provide the licence, to the private T.V channels and to work them freely in the country but later the General Musharraf imposed ban on the Geo news channel due to showing some unwanted programs. When the free media criticized on General Musharraf's martial law, he became the enemy of the free media. When General Musharraf declared the N.R.O, free media criticized it, and then Musharraf turned his mind against the free media. When General Musharraf imposed emergency in November 2007, free media criticized the emergency and provided a concrete ground for civil society as well as lawyers to arrange a campaign against Musharraf's emergency. The Musharraf became the enemy of the free media as well as the Geo news channel.

### PPP Era

The political leader of the Pakistan People Party, Mr Asif Ali Zardari opposed the ban on Geo when he had not formed Government but as he formed Government and took over the Islamabad, he not only forgot the moral lesson "Not to Ban the Media" but also tried to crush the free voice of the media as well as Geo. Even Mrs Shireen Rehman, a federal minister for information and broadcasting resigned from the cabinet due to keeping the harsh policy on media by the Pakistan people Party.

### Protest against ban on GEO

All opposition leaders and the leaders of the political parties condemn such activities. In the provincial and national assemblies and in senate, the MPA's and MNA's record their protest in the assembly's forums. They make sit-ins in front of the assemblies. It is threatened to the Geo that "Anti state transmission would not be ignored". The bad message of the country is passed out towards the world and the citizens of the world countries consider such country as a non-democratic country.





**Figure 177. Protest by different communities against the ban on Geo News channel**

In the figure, viewers of the Geo news channel are conducting protest against the illegal ban on geo channel.

The affected channel Geo has no alternate way to accept the orders of the PEMRA that enforces the illegal and non-democratic decision by hook or by crook. Different groups protest against the illegal decisions. Although, the political leaders in Pakistan condemn the illegal decisions but when their political party form government and when come in the power they forget the “condemned statements” and repeat such illegal bans again and again by using government forum and powers.

**Facts and Figures**

Islamabad emerged as the “Media Threat Capital” in the world during 2011-2012.	
Total Reported Cases	143 cases were reported against the journalists out of 368 total cases.
03	Murdered
07	Arrested
58	Injured
66	Harassed
47	Gag ordered

**Table 24. Reported Cases against the Journalists**

According to Table, after the deaths of journalists during the 2010-2011 year, UNESCO repeated that "Pakistan is second most dangerous country in the world for Journalists". Another analysis shows that “Overall, Islamabad emerged as the ‘media threat capital’ of Pakistan, the place in which 143 out of 368 cases of various categories of intimidation of the media were recorded. 7

**Security Challenges for Journalists**

Lots of journalists were murdered since 2002-2013 during the reporting on war of terrorism. The responsibilities of electronic media may be described that it provides the information in form of delivering the news to its viewership, not only in Pakistan but all over the world. Overseas Pakistanis watch Pakistani channels willingly.<sup>8</sup>





**Figure 182. Protest against the Killing of the Journalists**

The organizations of the journalists are protesting against the target killing of the journalists. A statement written in the banner that journalists will never leave their profession by threats.

Media delivers the intensity of hot issues to their viewers. Media focuses on the flood affected areas to their viewers. The whole responsibilities of an electronic media are performed with the help of media workers. There is a lengthy list of media workers of different designations. They go to the affected areas, set electronic devices to reveal on the truth.

**How Challenges Emerged**

When it is said that media is a watch dog and media analyzes the performance of other institutions, It means that there is only one institution “Media” that analyzes the performance of any other institution. Suppose, Pakistan Army cannot analyze the performance of Pakistan Railways or PIA, while electronic media is responsible to analyze the Pakistan Railways and PIA. When it is accepted that electronic media has a power and responsibility to analyze any institution in the state, and then we watch daily that media analyzes the performance of any institution or department one by one. If the performance of any institution is satisfactory that would be appreciated on the media programs but if the performance is not satisfactory that would be criticized on media programs. This critique emerges clash, and the clash would create challenge for the medium of electronic media. During the elections campaign, the responsibility of all media channels increases. Media has a responsibility to cover all the participating political parties as well as their candidates, the candidates who participate as independent. Media covers them, providing them equal time coverage, but often it has been seen that the leaders of participating political parties blame on channels of “Unfair coverage” or “Biased coverage”. ANP and PPP are best examples, who blamed the media in election 2013. This blame emerges the “Neutrality” challenge. Critique on the political parties creates political challenges. Critique on Government will create the blockade challenge. Critique on the forces will create the torture challenge. The coverage of a war will bring the revenge challenge because the every group participating in the war will bring new revenge challenge.



AAJ, ARY, AWAAZ, DHARTY, DUNYA, EXPRESS, GEO, KAWISH, KHYBER, PTV, ROYAL, SABZBAAT, SAMAA, SINDH, WAQT and WASH etc.

### **Journalist**

The word “Media” whether print or electronic, is incomplete without discussing on journalist, its nature of job and life structure. Journalists are the most important workers that run the whole structure of any print or electronic medium. Any print or electronic medium cannot be run successfully without the services of the journalists. People all over the world, use the services provided in the shape of different stories written and revealed by the journalists. Global knowledge is provided to the world by the journalists. Journalists perform most difficult work while performing their professional duties. 9

They disclose the scandals of different types in numerous walks of life. They discover the structure of corruption commonly all over the world specifically in Pakistani society. Pakistani journalists work hard to arrange to documentaries for people to reveal the truth. They bring the society abuses to the nation. The main work of Journalists related to any medium of media has to prepare and present the investigative or explanatory reports.

### **Explanatory Reporting**

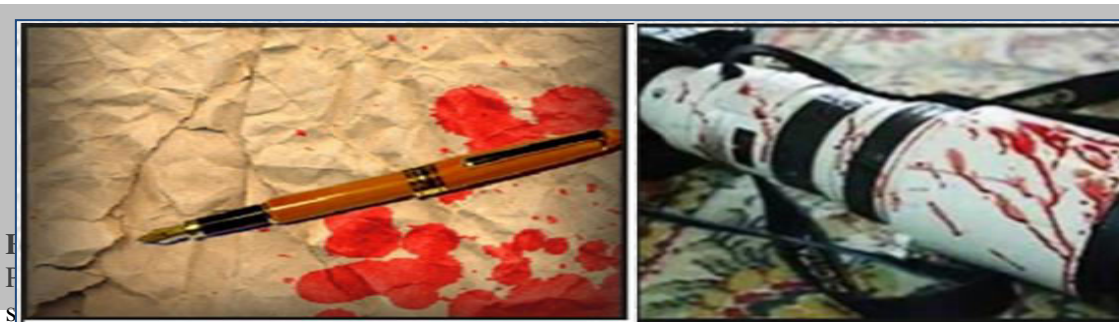
Explanatory reporting is not much dangerous than investigative reporting. Investigative reporting is mainly related with the descriptions of plans of government and to provide the details to nation about Governmental actions, policies and projects of national interest are explained in it. National budget and its details are another main example of the explanatory reporting, that is discussed in programs and is tried to provide the knowledge related with it. Same like micro

and macro plans are described in explanatory reporting. In short, explanatory reporting is not painful for any group so it is not considered dangerous.

### **Investigative Reporting**

Investigative reporting is considered much dangerous because investigative reporting demands a skilled journalistic experience. In this reporting, a journalist tries to find out the truth hidden in lies. He tries to find out the different stakeholders in any conflict. In investigative reporting, a journalist pays his life to the criminals. Although, investigative reporting is dangerous but it becomes much dangerous when it is performed in war or war conflicting areas. Everyone knows that war is related with one or more than one groups. These groups become two parties in front of each other. Sometimes, one group positions to one side while there may more than one group to opposite. Sometimes, there is more than one group from each other. A journalist or investigative reporter has to report the activities of both groups. Journalists work in these areas alone where any foreign journalist does not try to work on dangerous and conflicting areas. These local journalists work in these dangerous areas without having sufficient facilities. They leave their houses for duties. They don't care their children, parents and wives. They put their lives in difficult situations without ignoring the dangerous situation. They have a routine to visit the dangerous areas whenever they need and they come back to their homes. They repeat this practice for several times. They visit the conflicting areas and then go back to home, they act upon the said routine until some of them loose their lives. These journalists may belong to different organizations.

Many journalists work for print and many work for electronic media. There are lots of journalists who work both in print media and electronic media at the same time. Many of them search news for "Dunya channel" while many of them find realities for Geo channel. Someone has relations with "Express channel" while someone is the employee of "Waqat news channel". These all journalists send news to their relative organizations, institutions and mediums. They interview with related personalities. They face threats by the working groups in war zone areas.



In Pakistan, journalists face almost same problems. Mostly, journalists belong to middle class families. Journalists work in the main cities but many of them work in backward rural areas of Pakistan. Journalists working in those areas mostly work for different mediums of media at the same time. They often change their organizations from one to another organization. Someone works for ARY and for PTV. Most of them are uneducated or low qualified. Sometimes they work for a short time or part time in an organization and then move to another organization. But there are examples that journalists work in organizations for several years too. They meet in the journalist's union offices daily, take tea regularly and share their information with each other. Sometimes two or three journalists travel on a single motorcycle in far areas, to collect the information. So it can be said that journalist, whether is employed of "Express news" or "AAJ news" has common problems and faces common circumstances. The problems of the journalists can be understood by two given quotations.

### **Problems for Journalists**

"On a balmy May evening in 2010, Imtiaz Alam sat on a veranda of the Lahore headquarters of the South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) describing what it was like to practice journalism under siege. Every morning he kisses his children goodbye and sends them off to school wondering, "Will I see them again?" In Lahore, "anything can happen at any time," Alam said, pointing to the day's events to underscore his point".002

"One morning the journalist answered his phone and heard the words, "We know your daughter is on her way to school." The voice described the exact route she was taking. After that, he sent the teenager off each day with a bodyguard. "Fear is part of our reality. The hostilities are never far away," said Alam, as he gestured toward colleagues watching reports of the latest bloodbath on their computers. He refers to his homeland as a "ticking time bomb."13-002

### **Journalists face the given problems**

<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Problems</b>
<b>01</b>	<b>KILLED</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>UNJUSTLY DETAINED</b>
<b>03</b>	<b>ABDUCTED</b>
<b>04</b>	<b>BEATEN</b>
<b>05</b>	<b>THREATENED</b>
<b>06</b>	<b>ASSERTED</b>
<b>07</b>	<b>ASSAULTED</b>
<b>08</b>	<b>INJURED</b>
<b>09</b>	<b>INTIMIDATED</b>

**Table 25. Problems that are faced by the Journalists**

According to table, there are different problems that are faced by the journalists. In the number one, they are killed by the identified or unidentified forces, in the number two, they are unjustly detained for a long and short time, in the number three, they are abducted, in the number four, they are severely beaten, in the number five, they are threatened, in the number six, they are asserted, in the number seven, they are assaulted, in the number eight, they become injured and in the number nine, they are intimidated by known and unknown authorities.

**Murders of the Journalists**

Pakistan is not safe for journalism. Journalists are murdered. It can be analyzed with the help of the different figures collected by the numerous journalistic organizations. Pakistani nation and intelligence agencies are worried about these murders. It was observed by the analyzers that, action against the journalists is getting high scale year by year and month by month. It is horrible situation for all security institutions working in Pakistan. Who is behind those murders? Who is killing them? What is the objective behind the scene? There are numerous questions that are raised by the Pakistani political leadership. It was revealed by the figures that these incidents did not take place before the 9/11 incident and America invasion in Afghanistan. There was a chain of murders and the beginning of this chain was the murder of the Daniel Pearl. Was this murder chain related with the Afghan war? If it was? Then how many characters were involved in this chain.

**Year Wise Figures**

Sr No	Year	Figure of Murders
1	2002	01 (Daniel Pearl)
2	2005	01
3	2006	01
4	2007	01
5	2008	03
6	2009	03
7	2010	06
8	2011	03
9	2012	05
10	2013	03
Total=		26

**Table 26. Horrible murders of Journalists from 2002 to 2013**

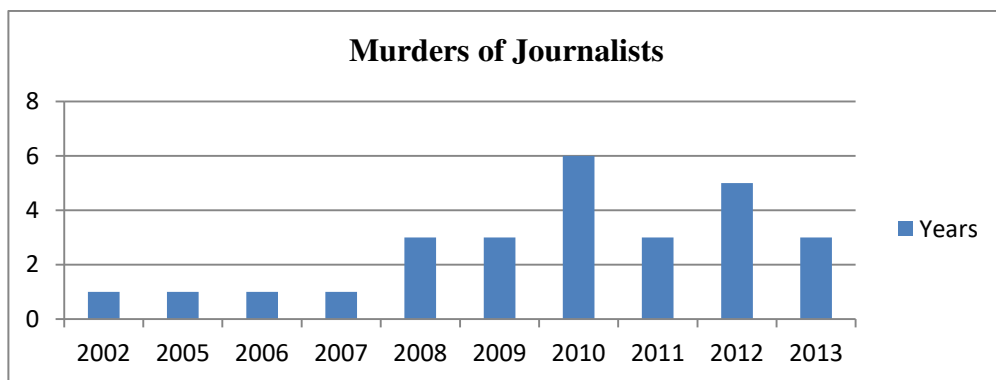
According to table, the first murder of Daniel Pearl took place. He was kidnapped and later on was killed. The murder of the Daniel Pearl was the start of the killing chain of journalists. In next coming three years, one journalist was murdered in each year in 2005, 2006, and 2007. Three murders took place in 2008. In 2009, again three were murdered. The year 2010, was more dangerous for journalists in

which six journalists were murdered. In 2011, again three journalists were murdered and in 2012, five journalists were killed. In 2013, again three journalists were murdered. There were totally twenty six journalists that were murdered while performing their official duties from 2002 to 2013.<sup>10</sup>

### **Murder of the Journalists Year Wise**

It is much important to analyze the murders of the Journalists year wise. With the help of these figures, intensity of the murders may be analyzed. The highest figure was in 2010, when six journalists were murdered, so it can be said that the horrible year was 2010, while the next highest figure took place in 2012, the figure was five, so it can be said that the year 2010, and the year 2012, were horrible years, according to the figures.

### **Murders in Figures**



**Table 27. Murders of Journalists**

According to the Chart, there is a major difference of murdered figures between the years. The highest figure of the murders was in 2010, when six journalists killed, while in 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007 one journalist each year was murdered, the figure increases by three numbers in 2008, it was same in 2009, with three journalists, but in 2010, six journalists were murdered, the figure decreases in 2011. The increase and decrease of the murdered figure shows that power groups were behind the scene. There were different powers that were performing their objectionable and horrible activities.<sup>11</sup>

### **Murders in Percentage**

When the murdered figure is analyzed in percentage, it reveals that it was 4 percent in 2002. Daniel Pearl was murdered in 2002, and no murder took place related with electronic media field at that year. In 2005, again a chain of murders emerged. The percentage in the year of 2005 was 4 percent and in 2006, it was continued with 4 percent. In 2007, the percent was same with 4 percent. It rose in 2008, with 11 percent with the huge figure. In 2009, it also was same 11 percent. In 2010, it rose

with double and became 22 percent and again it decreased with hundred percent, 11 percent in 2011. In the 2012, it again rose with 18 percent while in the year 2013, it decreased with 11 percent.

Murders in different years

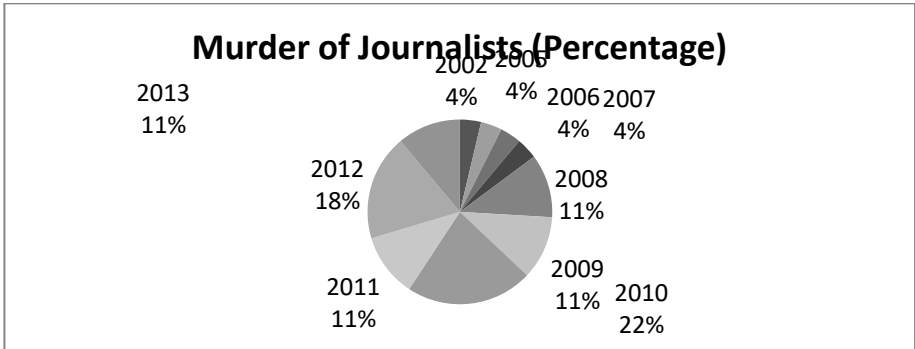


Table 28. Murders of Journalists in Percentage

The data with percentage is showing the murder figure that took place during the 2002 to 2013. There were two years 2003 and 2004 that were spared by the killers in which no murder took place.

Murders of the Journalists TV Channels Wise

There are about more than fifty channels that are on airing their transmission in Pakistan under PEMRA rules and regulations. Twenty six journalists were murdered that were performing their duties in different sixteen channels. There is SAMAA TV channel who secured highest figure with five numbers in journalists murdered. Following is the table in which we may find the channel names and their relevant figures.

Killed Journalists

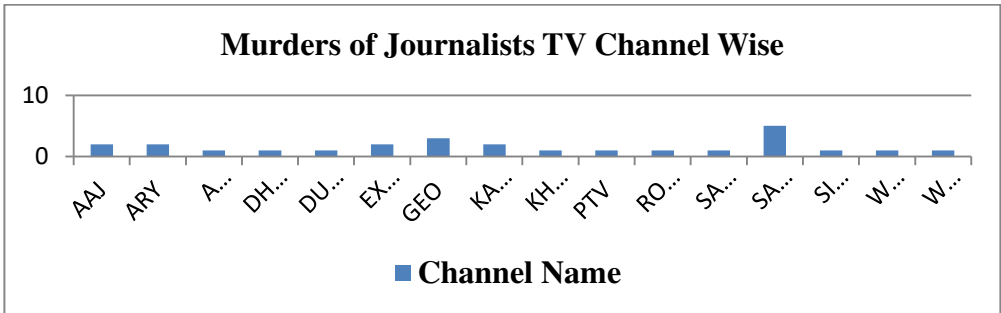
Serial No	Channel Name	Killed Journalists
01	AAJ	02
02	ARY	02
03	AWAAZ	01
04	DHARTI	01
05	DUNYA	01
06	EXPRESS	02
07	GEO	03
08	KAWISH	02
09	KHYBER TV	01
10	PTV	01
11	ROYAL	01
12	SABZBAAT	01
13	SAMAA	05
14	SINDH TV	01
15	WAQT	01
16	WASH	01
	TOTAL	26



**Table 29. Journalists Killed TV Channels Wise**

According to Table, journalists working in different sixteen channels were murdered by identified and unidentified powers. Two Journalists working in AAJ TV channel, were killed and two were murdered belonging to ARY TV channel, while three journalists were murdered performing their duties in AWAAZ, DHARTI and DUNYA channel. In the next stage, two journalists belonging to EXPRESS channel were killed, in the next stage three were killed who were employed in of GEO channel and two of KAWISH channel, four journalists killed while working their professional duties in KHYBER, PTV ROYAL and SABZBAAT. The highest figure five, were killed of belonging SAMAA TV channel. One was of SINDH TV channel while the one was WAQT TV channel and one has been working in WASH TV Channel.<sup>12</sup>

**Journalists Murdered**



**Table 30. Channel names and Murdered Figures**

Analyzing the chart 03, it can be seen that two journalists working in AAJ TV channel and in the next phase two journalists of ARY news channel were murdered. Three Journalists, both were working in the AWAAZ, DHARTI and DUNYA news channels, offered their lives during performing their journalistic activities. The two journalists working in EXPRESS channel were killed. There were three journalists employed in

GEO channel were murdered. The next TV channel was KAWISH whose two journalists were killed. There are four channels KHYBER TV, PTV, ROYAL and SABZBAAT whose four journalists containing one journalist of each channel were murdered by the powerful groups. The next name of the channel is SAMAA whose five journalists were murdered. His murdered figure is top among all the TV channels. SINDH TV channel, WAQT TV channel and WASH TV channel also paid one journalist of each to be killed.

Percentage Wise

Examining the killings of the Journalists, it can be analyzed that there are four channels that have eight percent killings with two numbers among many other channels. There are ten channels that have four percent killing with one number killing. There is only one channel that has twelve percent with three killings. There is only one channel that has highest nineteen percent with five numbers of killings.

Murders in percentage

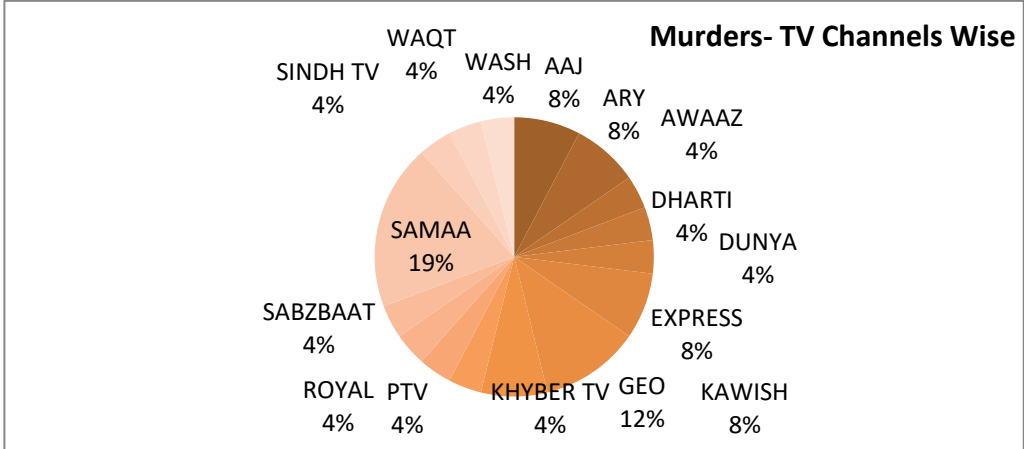


Table 31. Murders Percentage of the TV channels in figure

According to the chart, AAJ TV channel has eight percent and ARY has eight percent too. It can be examined that SAMAA TV channel has highest percent among total killings.

Killing of Journalists in Different Cities

Journalists were murdered in different areas and cities in the Pakistan. By analyzing the areas, it can be judged that there are number of cities and areas in which powerful groups were performing their horrible activities. These cities can be categorized administratively, in provinces as well as in Districts and Tehsils.

### Area Wise Killings

Serial No	City Name	Figure
01	Bajaur	1
02	D.I Khan	1
03	Ghalanai-Mehmnd	1
04	Hub	1
05	Karachi	2
06	Khainpur	1
07	Khuzdar	1
08	Khuzdar-Kalat	1
09	Kohat	1
10	Lalu Ranwak	1
11	Larkana	1
12	Mardan	1
13	Mianwali	1
14	Mir Pur Khas	1
15	Miran Shah	1
16	Panjgur	1
17	Peshawar	1
18	Quetta	6
19	Swat	1
20	Wana	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>

**Table 32. Murders of Journalists Area Wise**

According to table, there are different places and areas in Pakistan that are much dangerous. Bajaur, D.I. Khan, Ghalanai, Hub, Karachi, Khainpur, Khuzdar, Kalat, Kohat Lalu Ranwak, Larkana, Mardan, Mianwali, Mir Pur Khas, Miran Shah, Panjgur, Peshawar, Quetta, Swat and Wana are most dangerous areas and cities of Pakistan in which different murders took place. The Karachi and the Quetta are most dangerous large cities of Pakistan where two (Karachi) and six (Quetta) journalists were murdered during the 2002 and 2013. These murders took place on different reasons.

City Wise Killings

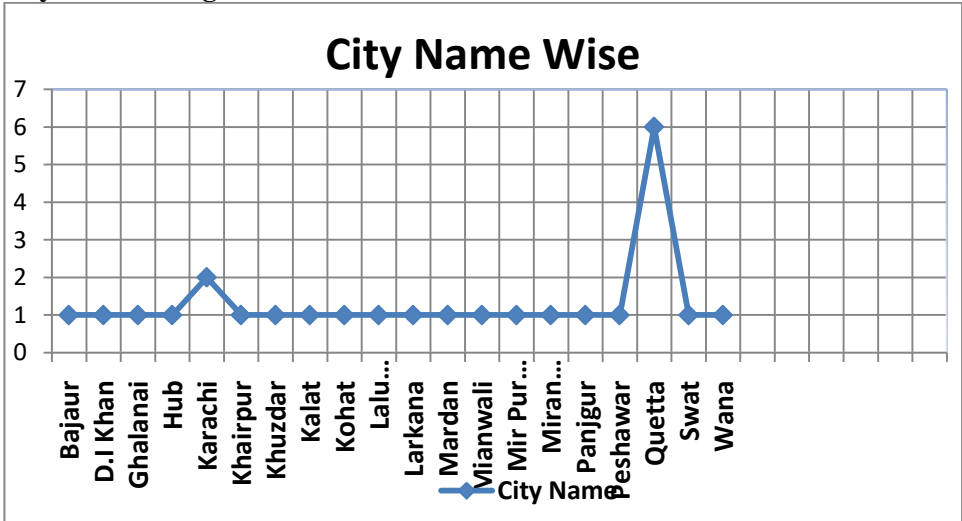


Table 33. Journalists murder by city name wise

According to the chart, it can be seen that there are numerous cities and areas in the Pakistan, in which number of journalists have been murdered. In next city Swat, one journalist was murdered and in the last, one was killed in Wana city.

City Wise Killings in chart

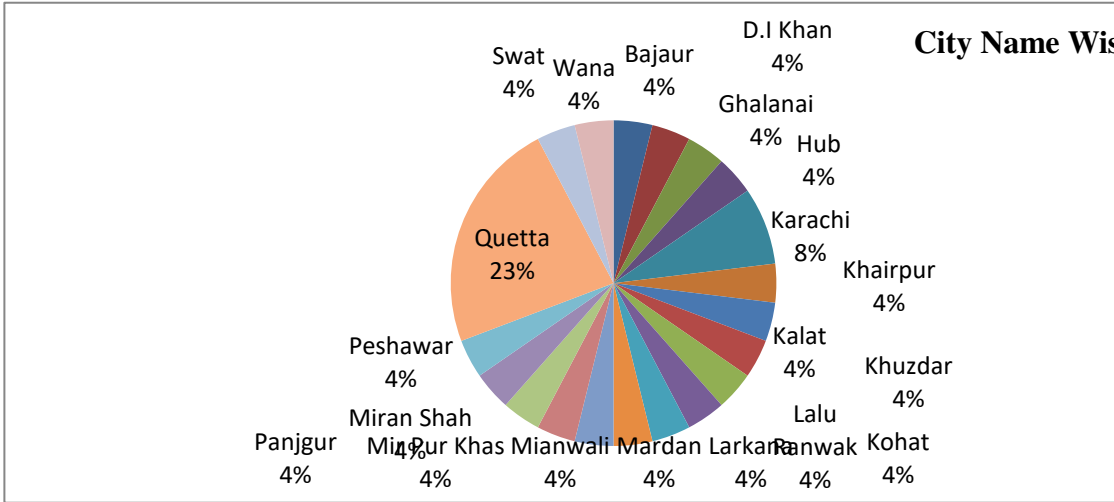


Table 34. Murders in Different Cities Percentage Wise

In the chart it can be seen that there is a major part of Quetta city in journalists killing during 2002 to 2013. Peshawar, four percent journalists were killed during the years 2002 to 2013.

**Group Wise Killings**

<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Journalist Name</b>	<b>Date of Murder</b>	<b>Channel Name</b>	<b>City</b>
<b>01</b>	<b>Allah Noor</b>	<b>07-02-2005</b>	<b>KHYBER</b>	<b>Wana</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>Munir Ahmed Sangi</b>	<b>29-05-2006</b>	<b>KAWISH</b>	<b>Larkana</b>
<b>03</b>	<b>Muhammad Arif</b>	<b>19-10-2007</b>	<b>ARY</b>	<b>Karachi</b>
<b>04</b>	<b>Kadim Hussain</b>	<b>14-04-2008</b>	<b>SINDH TV &amp; KHABRAIN</b>	<b>Hub</b>
<b>05</b>	<b>Muhammad Ibrahim</b>	<b>22-05-2008</b>	<b>EXPRESS TV &amp; DAILY EXPRESS</b>	<b>Bajaur</b>
<b>06</b>	<b>Abdul Razzaq Jora</b>	<b>03-11-2008</b>	<b>ROYAL</b>	<b>Mianwali</b>
<b>07</b>	<b>Muhammad Imran</b>	<b>04-01-2009</b>	<b>EXPRESS</b>	<b>D.I Khan</b>
<b>08</b>	<b>Moosa Khankhel</b>	<b>18-02-2009</b>	<b>GEO TV – THE NEWS</b>	<b>Swat</b>
<b>09</b>	<b>Siddique Bacha Khan</b>	<b>14-08-2009</b>	<b>AAJ</b>	<b>Mardan</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Malik Arif</b>	<b>16-04-2010</b>	<b>SAMAA</b>	<b>Quetta</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Azmat Ali Bangash</b>	<b>17-04-2010</b>	<b>SAMAA</b>	<b>Kohat-KPK/O</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Muhammad Sarwar</b>	<b>03-09-2010</b>	<b>AAJ</b>	<b>Quetta</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Ejaz Raisani</b>	<b>06-09-2010</b>	<b>SAMAA</b>	<b>Quetta</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Sultan Mehmood Chandio</b>	<b>05-12-2010</b>	<b>AWAAZ</b>	<b>Mirpur</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Pervaiz Khan</b>	<b>06-12-2010</b>	<b>WAQT</b>	<b>Ghulamohmand</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Wali Khan Babar</b>	<b>13-01-2011</b>	<b>GEO</b>	<b>Liaquat</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Nasrullah Khan Afridi</b>	<b>10-05-2011</b>	<b>PTV And MASHRIQ</b>	<b>Peshawar</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Muneer Shakir</b>	<b>14-08-2011</b>	<b>SABZBAAT - NEWS NETWORK</b>	<b>Khuzdar</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Aurangzeb Tunio</b>	<b>10-05-2012</b>	<b>KAWISH TV Network</b>	<b>Lalua Sind</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Adbul Qadir Hajizai</b>	<b>28-05-2012</b>	<b>WASH TV NETWORK-Balochi</b>	<b>Quetta</b>

21	Abdul Haque Baloch	29-09-2012	ARY TV	Khuzda
22	Mushtaq Khand	07-10-2012	DHARTY TV Network-MEHRAN	Khairp
23	Rehmat Ullah Abid	18-11-2012	DUNYA NEWS TV	Panjgu Balochi
24	Saif Ur Rehman	10-01-2013	SAMAA TV	Quetta
25	Imran Sheikh	10-01-2013	SAMAA TV	Quetta
26	Malik Mumtaz	27-02-2013	GEO TV-NEWS INTERNATIONAL	Miran s

**Table 35. Table of the Murdered Journalists Date Wise, TV Channel Wise and City Wise** There were twenty six journalists that were murdered during the year 2002 to 2013.

### Conclusion

#### Free and liberal Electronic Media

Unfortunately target could not be achieved by the channels because it has been seen that many red lines were created and asked the channels not to cross them by the unknown powers in Pakistan. There is a need that the electronic media's channels should be provided an environment in which all political channels may establish the free and liberal structure.

#### Check and Balance policy should be enabled

In the current age, the media importance is increasing day by day. Majority of the people in Pakistan can approach the benefits of electronic media at very low cost. They raised different questions on their opponent channels. It is the basic need that the writ of the PEMRA's regulatory framework should be established on all electronic media channels.

#### Figure of the channels should be reduced

The whole media was under state control before the emergence of the "PEMRA" institution that has responsibility to issue the licenses to the private channels. There are more than sixty three political channels that are on-airing their transmission in Pakistan. So it is recommended that the figure of the channels should be limited.

#### Ignorance of National issues

A channel is deputed to defend and highlight the social values in the society. He should clear the institution's policy, vision and objective. Even today, it can be observed that PTV defends the state's version strongly. He does not agree with the state's kept versions. While in the private sector, it has been observed that state's

version is not defended. It is recommended that private channels should be bounded to defend versions kept by the state.

### **Discourage of Sensationalism**

Breaking news is main and power tool of electronic media. The administration of the electronic media channel's claim that they had links with all over the Pakistan. They ignore the standard of the news rather than they want only to break the news. It is recommended that PEMRA administration should draw the policies against the sensationalism.

### **A catalog of Topics**

It has been observed that all channels conduct programs on different topics set by their relevant directors. People are bound to watch only their presenting transmission. A channel discusses on the regional issue while another talks on the international issue. There are numberless issues that are discussed by the channels. It is needed that there should be a catalog of topics by the PEMRA on which all analysts may conduct analyses.

### **Data base of talk shows**

Talk shows are gift of the current century in broadcasting areas. In the talk shows, current issues are discussed. The analysts in the talk shows portray the issues according to the need of the current age. Talk shows are completed in one sitting on one time. There are number of talk shows that are completed in more than one sitting too. There is no database of the result drawn in the talk shows. It is recommended that the data base about the results drawn with relevant raised questions should be maintained by the relevant channel's administration.

### **Security of the Journalists**

Pakistan is a multi ethnic country. State of Pakistan is facing war problems since its emergence. Pakistan had been the major partner of the International powers pre cold war era, after cold war when Soviet Union invaded in Afghanistan, and war against terrorism. Journalists perform critical duties to provide the truth to the nation. Journalists are the backbone of the media channel's institution. They are murdered while performing their official duties. They are fighting a war for their survival. Most Journalists don't have sufficient resources to perform their Journalistic duties. They don't have sufficient monthly pay, education, health facilities. They are worried about their family members. They are kidnapped, beaten, arrested, harrassed and face different problems. It is recommended that their economic problems should be resolved by the powerful authorities. Different critical problems were seen during the war against terrorism. The Journalists who live on the Pakistan-Afghanistan bordering areas, they face major security problems. They are mostly not highly qualified. They work on more than one place to compete their economic problems.



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