

# Freedom Of Expression: Social Responsibility & Morality Decline In Legal And Ethical Journalistic Values A Study Of Article-19 In Context Of Journalism Practices In Balochistan

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## ABSTRACT

*Media is playing a significant role in imparting information among the masses, however the manner is a hanging manner. Without an inch of doubt, the media is a sharp tool responsible for forming public opinion in a democratic state. Guaranteed right of freedom of expression is linked with some legal, moral and social journalistic limits, while with Unlimited, unbridled or some nominal restrictions, human dignity, moral and religious Values cannot be protected. Concepts of Social Responsibility and Morality are reciprocal having their origin from reasonable restrictions. Public opinion is required to furnish freely and independently and journalists have special Responsibility in this regard. Mass media being an in<sup>1</sup>former, reformer and trendsetter is more accountable hence it should follow legal and ethical values strictly in terms of understanding imposed reasonable restrictions. Scenario of social responsibility, morality decline are tied up with Reasonable restrictions which are imposed under Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan*

*This study is an attempt to examine concepts of Social responsibility and morality decline in legal and ethical values set for the Media. Through this study it is needed to examine How morally, media outlets work in a manner that they cause zero harm to society or injure public interest, responsibly disseminate information which aims to be beneficial for the audience and counter malpractices in Freedom of expression.*

*Identification of reasons in current perspective to explore malpractices in Freedom of expression are analyzed.*

**Keywords:** *Social Responsibility, Morality Decline, Malpractices, Reasonable Restrictions, Freedom of Expression, Legal and Ethical values*

## INTRODUCTION

Rapid growth of private media industry accelerated several Ethical & Moral flaws and made it necessary to examine malpractices in freedom of speech and expression. Guaranteed right of freedom of expression is linked with some legal, moral and social limits. Studying Freedom of expression in particular manner (of giving limitless liberty) has been observed from many years while reasonable restrictions and ethical values (in terms of Decency or Morality) are rarely

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examined. Concepts of Social Responsibility and Morality are reciprocal having their origin from Reasonable Restrictions therefore it is essentially required to deeply understand the essence of Article -19 (Freedom of Speech and expression) for analyzing the social responsibility and morality decline in journalism practices.

Freedom of expression is universally recognized right, however at the same time not considered as an absolute right, and every democracy has introduced some structures of limitations or restrictions on it. A host of conducted studies reveals distinct perspective to understand the stated right with its all justified or unlawful application, limits and enforcement, however prevailing situation of unbridled media emancipation make it necessary that the question of reasonable restrictions within ethical domain must be adequately understood or it ought to be analyzed in complete manner, with due attention, the link between the flow of restricted and unrestricted information, taking into account the ethical standards included in terms of decency or morality. Now it is increasingly difficult to distinguish between advertising, propaganda, news, information and knowledge, as well as to identify the source. Meanwhile, the body of professionals who have been trained to examine public issues and judge their credibility before reporting on them is diminishing.

### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

- This study is an attempt to examine concepts of Social responsibility and morality decline in legal and ethical values.
- Identification of reasons to explore malpractices in Freedom of Expression is analyzed.

### **RESEARCH QUESTION**

Q1: What are the reasons of journalistic malpractices (Legal & Ethical) by analyzing concepts of Social Responsibility and Morality Decline in FOE?

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **Ethics**

Ethics can be described as the "science that investigates the general principles to determine the true value of the ultimate ends of human behaviour." These principles, if they could be discovered and formulated exactly, so that the rules of this behaviour could be deduced from them, would constitute Ideal Morality. Practical morality, on the other hand, is the set of laws (the ethical code) accepted by an age or community as correct principles to determine the true value of the actions, and expressed in the form of approval or disapproval judgments (Rogers, 1911, ed. 1937).

Ethics is basically derived from the word "Ethos", which is considered as a conscience of moral importance or a set of moral issues or aspects as a discipline related to good and evil along with moral duty and obligation. In ethics, value symbolizes the importance of something or action, with the aim of assuming what actions are best to do or in what way it is better to live, or to refer to the importance of different actions. Ethics is, according to CPNE of Pakistan, a part of reasoning and its motivation is to depict moral feeling, just as set benchmarks for good and reasonable conduct. The cut off points of morals are attracted various measurements in various social orders. In Pakistan, the moral measurements are incompletely like those of different nations with various statistics, strict and social foundations.

The morals of the media kept news-casting with the duty of representing the advancement of society. The act of moral qualities in news-casting are viewed as good duties of columnists who are not supported by sanctions; in any case, in the event that they surpass the ensured right of opportunity of articulation by disregarding the breaking points of the sensible limitation, one would be answerable for the activity submitted or liable for the approval. The principle distinction between moral qualities and lawful guidelines depends on

moral significance and assent driven, separately. It is evident to comprehend that one isn't upheld by an authorization, however depends on an ethical commitment, while another is bound or sponsored by sanctions as per the legitimate structure.

In most democracies, according to the authors of "Modernization of the Media Law in Pakistan," broadcasters and journalists are also subject to certain negative or minimum professional requirements. This usually means that they are required to respect the standards established in a code of conduct. These codes address a variety of programming problems, such as accuracy, privacy, child protection and the treatment of sensitive issues such as sex and violence. In most democracies, broadcasters must address issues of public controversy with due balance and impartiality, which essentially makes it unrealistic for broadcasters to be owned by a particular political party or linked to the. These codes are often based on a complaint system and the penalties applied for breach of the rules range from mild remedies (such as warnings or requirements to issue a correction) to more serious remedies (such as fines and even the possibility of license revocation) (Mendel T., Remat . A, Alam. A, Ishaq. K, , 2016).

When the right to freedom of expression conflicts with privacy, defamation, national interest, decision makers, etc., including the courts, they must balance the general interest in protecting privacy against interest in allowing expression. The European Court of Human Rights has provided a reasonably thorough elaboration of the principles that must be taken into account in this balancing exercise (Toby Mendel, 2016). However, the level of proportionality should be considered. In 2001, in a joint declaration on racism and the media, the special international mandate established a series of conditions that hate speech laws should respect. These conditions include many clauses, including this one that states that "any imposition of sanctions by the courts must be in strict accordance with the principles of proportionality" (Toby Mendel, 2016).

The UN Committee has stated that "The concept of morality derives from many social, philosophical and religious traditions; consequently, the limitations ... to protect morality must be based on principles that are not based solely on a single tradition". These limitations must be understood in the light of the universality of human rights and the principles of non-discrimination.

### **Self-Regulation**

It is recognized that self-regulation is a sophisticated way of avoiding excessive government controls over the operation of the media and making the media accountable to the public through self-correction. A report published by the Ethical Journalism Network

International, which stated that "the unity and solidarity of people on all media platforms" is a success of the prominent self-regulation model. This report found that the „system works best in countries where all media players, on television, online and in print, come together. They follow a single code of conduct that is recognized and respected within journalism and that applies to the media on all platforms.

The report is also attributed to the failure of the self-regulation system in Pakistan, by establishing public trusts, indifference and divisions within the media community. There is a consensus between media owners and professionals that the current state of self-regulation is almost non-existent and the limited internal application of ethical standards and complaint systems. The Review of the Pakistan Media Commission, designated by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, in its report held that cross ownership of the media was an impediment to the effective mechanism of self-regulation: "Cross-media ownership prevents independent scrutiny by the print media of the content, standards and policies of the electronic media that belong to the same group. And vice versa, although this is not a conventional "corrupt practice." Cross media ownership deprives citizens of access to an independent evaluation of the content of various media" (Toby Mendel, 2016).

## **Freedom of speech and Expression**

As indicated by Ruheela Hassan,(Kashmir, India) Freedom of discourse and articulation is indispensable to majority rules system which is ensured by constitution of the state just as by the UDHR of Human Rights, and by a few other universal records embraced to guarantee the insurance of human rights and key opportunities (Hassan, 2013), anyway in Dr. Ambedkar's perspectives, "No law will be made shortening the right to speak freely, of the press, of affiliation, and of get together, with the exception of thought of open request and ethical quality" (Ambedkar, May, 1984).

## **Ethical Values and Legal Freedom Subject to Social Responsibility**

Opportunity, self-assurance, and autonomy allude basically to the capacity of individuals to impart something or do what should be managed without damaging or abstaining. from submitting a demonstration that disregards the privileges of others or restricting the demonstrations that ought to be maintained a strategic distance from by the law '. This definition is taken from the Islamic wellspring of learning. As per another definition, the privilege to opportunity of articulation depicts that 'the insufficiency of forcing limitations on the benefit of anybody or gathering to talk their musings with others, with the learning of not encroaching the privileges of others that are essential to keep up confidence and the nobility of others (Gul, R., & Khilji, G. 2021; Gul, R., Tahir, T., & Ishfaq, U. 2023). As indicated by the Article Nineteen of the Constitution of Pakistan, according to the initial part of the provision, every single Pakistani occupant looking for this opportunity to talk openly and examine their musings and assessments. Here to practice this benefit, "will" has been utilized by lawmaking bodies or drafters "The occupants will have the right", which thusly contains an obligatory understanding to ensure that opportunity.

While the second piece of this arrangement alludes to some reasonable restrictions in the activity of this specific opportunity. These constraints are applied by law to extreme open administrations, Islam, security and barrier of the nation, amiable terms with outside states, or regarding maintaining a strategic distance from the absence of regard for legal techniques, the quietness of open upkeep, amiability or ethical quality, and such impediments are likewise applied so as to keep away from impelling to offenses coming about because of abhor, profanation, slanderous, annoying and disparaging discourse. Presenting increasingly about the authoritative right that is secured by the courts of the Earth, this speaking openly about the privilege and the verbalization is a champion among the most gainful rights ensured to the occupants by the preeminent tradition that must be adhered to and must be watched and secured by the courts (AIRE, 1950). The right, notwithstanding, awards opportunity from one perspective, while this privilege ensured by workmanship. The nineteenth of the Constitution is neither free nor intemperate and is dependent upon sensible confinements ( PLD, 1998, 2008).

As per Syed Abdul Siraj (August 2007) The mushroom improvement of print and electronic media in Pakistan gives the group of spectators a wide range of social and mental joy. Regardless, this extension of the media is insignificant, particularly when there is no entrance to information, and the standards and bearings control the chance of the media. It is additionally a reality that sees that Freedom of Expression would not allow the permit to harm the respect and

lofty reputations of any individual or nation and country (1990 CLC 1500) or to express sentiments that reason hurt the sentiments of individuals and make disappointment. (NLR 1987 UC 452).

As per *Frontiers. Sans Reporters, 2017 - The Yearbook of the press far and wide Index of opportunity* demonstrated that Pakistan Place was in 139 of an aggregate of 180. While in 2007, a similar record arrived at 152 out of an aggregate of 167 nations. The Pakistani media are viewed as the most free in Asia; be that as it may, they are assaulted by radical gatherings that are predators of press opportunity. Deplorable assaults against columnists in Pakistan are done each year. The undermining gatherings are constantly mindful to disdain demonstrations of irreverence or disregard of the media. Then again, political weight gatherings, approved government pioneers and political activists rush to pester or badger, undermine or physically imperil the lives of writers. In 2016, when embracing the Electronic Crime Prevention Law, it turned out to be very evident that analysis of the Armed Forces, the legal framework and Islam would prompt detainment. Be that as it may, this was denounced by the media. (RSF List of press opportunity, 2017).

Maria Edström, 2016 brought up the comments of Norris 2012 and Stromback 2013 in their book by expressing that the expansion in assorted variety in media creation implies more noteworthy contrasts in how various gatherings utilize the media, particularly the news media. These distinctions involve the danger of widening information holes and investment holes, which thusly can blur social consistency or solidarity and increment disparity among social gatherings, just as sex imbalance (Norris, 2012, Strömbäck, 2013). It is seen by the specialists that when the utilization of media turns out to be progressively uneven, changed and adjusted so a large group of parts of media's job and news coverage in the public arena and conditions under which they drive are should have been reevaluated (Maria Edström, 2016).

In evaluating the issue of limitation in this bit of investigation, the confinement implies a constraining condition or measure, particularly a legitimate one. It is a confinement or control of a person or thing, Restriction or the condition of being limited, prohibitive measures, Law, and so on. All opportunity has a few confinements or limits that review the careful and right routine with regards to ensured opportunity Nagi expressed that (as referred to in AIR 1950 SC 27, 69) limitations forced by the skilled experts as Law or Rules that expect to control the pointless utilization of any opportunity or opportunity.

The utilization of "impediments" in the distinctive sub-conditions appears to propose, in the specific circumstance, that the rights ensured by the article are still in a situation to be understood, and dismiss the probability of detainment anyway the words "control" and "hardships" are utilized now and again as perfect terms, since the constraint can arrive at a point where it could well add to the hardship (1990 CLC 1500).

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

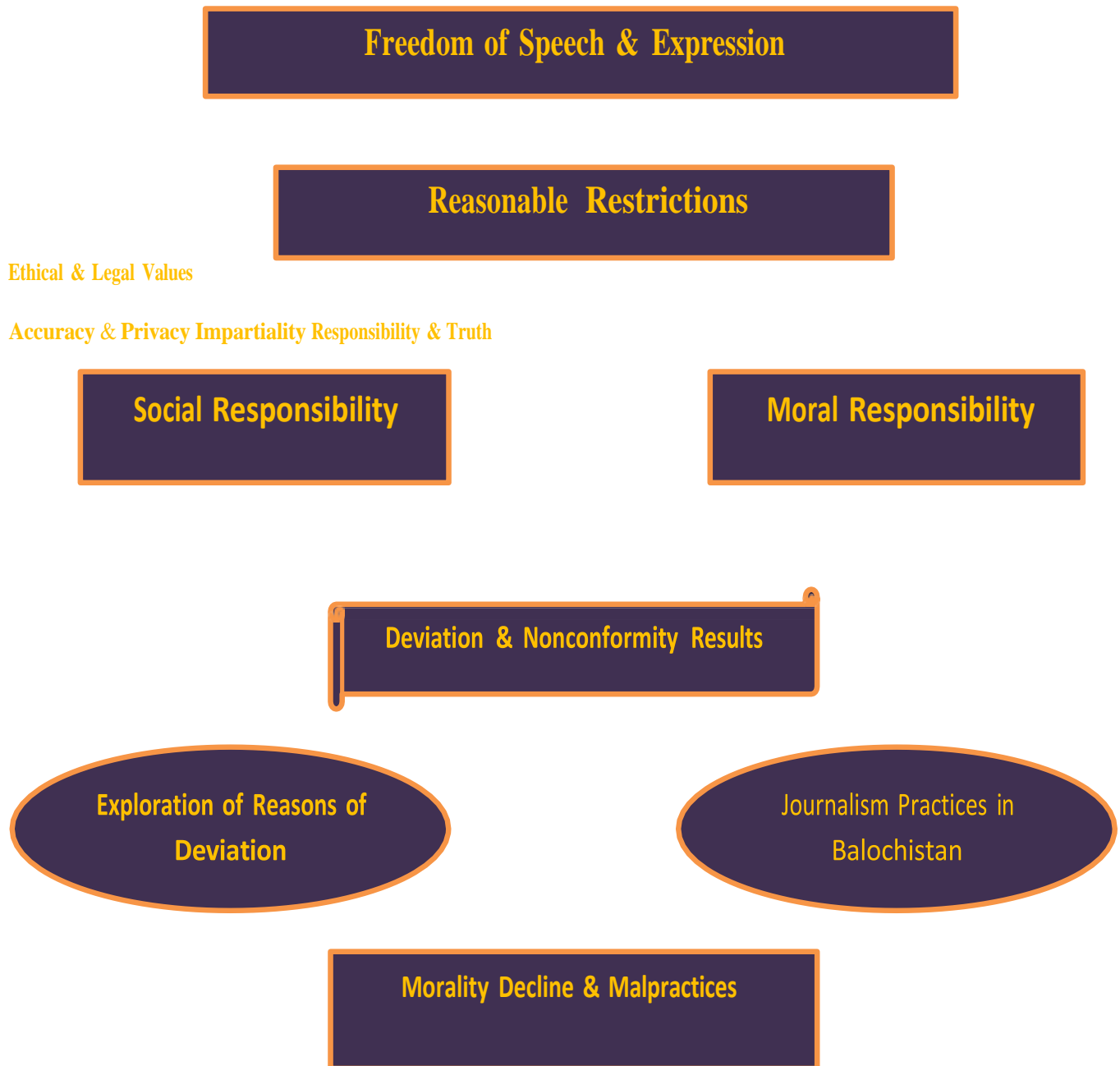
Mixed methods approach was adopted to conduct this study. Initially Qualitative Research approach was considered productive for this examination of legal and ethical journalistic malpractices in Freedom of speech and expressions. The questions of social responsibility and morality decline are observed as reciprocal deviant practices requiring in depth examination of stated social phenomenon. Considering the nature of study, initially semi-structured Interviews were conducted with renowned practicing journalists in Balochistan.

This Study was conducted in perspective of Journalism Practices in Balochistan & Particularly in Quetta. It was necessary to design a research methodology interpreting and better applying approaches to realize the unpredictable truth and reliability on the stated facts. This work tends to engage participation from journalists side to give their opinions and view point for producing and developing hypothesis on the basis of received information.

In 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of research, quantitative research approach was adopted to further examine or analyze the data. Initially collected data through interviews were systematically analyzed and

coded according to themes. Such themes were being framed simultaneously at the time of continuous data analysis at 1<sup>st</sup> phase. On the basis of themes framed from first received information through in-depth interviews, questionnaire was designed in second phase of study. To explore social connections of actual events with 1st Hand Information & Data collection, this research depends on information that is efficiently gathered and examined. It is necessary to mention that in this study, data Collection & Analysis begun at the same time and themes formation & Coding of the Received Data are also simultaneous process.

### Analytical Framework



## **DATA ANALYSIS**

At this phase data is examined and organized line-by-line coding, where key ideas and expressions are recognized and featured and moved to subcategories, at that point to classifications. Here in this research work analysis started with collection and examination of data side by side from renowned journalists of Balochistan. This partitions the information into applied segments and the analyst can start to guess or think about what he/she is examining and comprehending the information. The information received from every member was coded and categorized on the basis of similarities. The during data collection and examining stage all the received information was categorized into several themes based on received facts and opinions. Those categories were framed or coded after finding similarities in viewpoints of respondents or interviewees.

## **FINDINGS**

### **1: Malpractices & Non-execution of Article Nineteen 2: Decline of Ethical & Legal Mainstays in Journalism:**

(Truth, Privacy, Impartiality, Cross-verification etc.)

### **3: Connected Reasons of Decline in Ethical Mainstays & Malpractices**

- Financial Constraints & Monetary Gains
- Religious Fundamentalism
- Tribal Taboos (Tribal taboos coupled with Religious Fundamentalism)
- Mistreatment of issues by Irresponsible Journalism Partiality/ Exerting Pressure by Government Pressure from Banned Outfits
- Preferences/ Interest Based Journalism Practices
- Exaggeration/ Creating Unnecessary Hype
- Compromising Ethical principles for Breaking News & Rating Culture Incompatibility between Journalists
- Lack of educated, talented and trained youth Journalists
- Quantity will certainly decline Quality
- Regional/ Local Issues are not highlighted
- Censorship is reason of molding truth according to preferences/ Interests

### **4: Role of Press clubs & Journalists Union Bodies**

### **5: Self-censorship as tool to ensure security of Lives and Jobs of Journalists**

## **DISCUSSION**

### **1: Malpractices & Non-execution of Codes & Laws**

Article 19 is well presented as fundamental rights in Constitution of Pakistan which is very good, but the tragedy is that there is no implementation on such laws. There are 200 countries on this planet and many countries have completed the transition period, but we are still in transitory period and learning phase. In first period we made laws but there are speed breakers to implement these laws. In this society who is powerful, he is mighty and it's easy for them to set aside the provisions of laws and constitutions which is a tragedy whenever it comes to Freedom of expression. This is Irony of fate that in 21<sup>st</sup> century we are still yet to make decision that weather we should censor the press or should we have free, impartial, unbiased and balanced press". it is no meant that there should be unbridled freedom and it does not mean to defame someone's reputation, it does not mean to label someone dacoit without having any proof and also show someone innocent if he is a criminal. Several parameters are enumerated in constitution such as defamation law that should come into force. If article 19 is implemented so that is integral for human rights, it is important for true democratic system and for human development as well.

Codes, trainings, and training sittings are available; emphasis should be given to implement such codes. It is needed to know that who will implement and who will execute these documented codes. How state and concerned institutions can play their role in implementing such rules by providing ample facilities. Journalists are found mistaken and guilty. Journalists hardly bother to think about their acts or doings weather any of such acts are contradictory with the interest of state or not? Either such acts are not violating the interest of any civilian. From last two decades, media and journalists of Balochistan have been faced multifarious hazards, ironies and disappointments due to their irresponsible role and carelessness.

It is also considered main problem that journalists do not respect the constitution and law of the country, which creates political problems not only in Balochistan but throughout Pakistan. The social, educational, health and other sectors are vulnerable and the main reason is lack of enforcement of the constitution and law. Living in the era of bribery, if journalists had been following constitutional provisions, the conditions would be opposite. Now about journalism, a new law has been implemented in respect of journalism. The first question is, who will implement the law? Balochistan is probably more difficult than other provinces, even difficult than Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is hard to accept that the true journalism practices exist in Balochistan, not exactly even in whole Pakistan. Last year on World Press Freedom Day, a journalist from Balochistan posted on Facebook, "Dear Postman's, Happy World Postman Day to you all", that best explaining the actual sense of journalism practices of journalists that are actually working as postman. These days messages are being delivered from one person to another, that is also being controlled and watched, so actual journalism can hardly be found in Balochistan. And, what are the reasons for that? This is not legislation and even if there is, the implementation is minimal.

Many senior journalists pointed that "Unfortunately, we think of Balochistan as a security zone till now. Whether if it is Article19, NFC Awards or distribution of resources, Balochistan never gets anything, it is like the Indus River, its water reaches every other province but not to Balochistan. Even if it is about Article 19, Article 6 or even if we do any legislation regarding Freedom of Speech, Women Rights or harassment, the trickle-down effect of legislation never reaches Balochistan, or maybe Balochistan is not our priority in such matters. The National Resources and Reserves of Balochistan are much crucial and important to us, we have examples like Saindak, Reko Diq and Deep Sea Port, all the 52 known minerals of world, 48 of them are found in Balochistan, so generally the resources of Balochistan are much precious and attention seeking issues. Article 19 has never been implemented in Balochistan. The basic issue and problems here can be seen right on the surface, you can go to markets, shopping malls even educational institutions then you can see that none of the Laws or Articles has been implemented here. Such terms and phrases are heard in discussions and in Seminars, Workshops but in actual not being implemented here, Journalists in Balochistan are familiar with such phrases in



theoretical form and many are even not familiar with such terms. Article 19 only discussed in NGOs, workshops and in front of the media, but it hasn't been implemented here in true sense so Article 19 does not exist here" (Ahmed, 2019). Likeminded opinions were expressed by Bureau chiefs of news channels, Quetta by stating that Article-19 has not been implemented; it's just in book or documented form. Ethical values are no longer followed by the media (Mujeeb, 2019).

## **2: Decline of Ethical Mainstays in Journalism**

### **(Truth, Privacy, Impartiality, Cross-verification, Pluralism, Equity, Responsibility, Defamation/ Character Assassination, etc.)**

In 21<sup>st</sup> Century, it is irony of fate that Journalists are still yet to make decision that weather they should censor the press or should they have free, impartial, unbiased and balanced press. In many opinions, Freedom of expression and ethical value are concerned with Journalism practices in Balochistan so these become lessen, weaken or mitigated therefore self-censorship is prevailing in Balochistan to stay alive, protected, to stay happy and distant always prefer to impose self-censorship. It is also identified that financial constraints also exist apart from religious fundamentalism, sectarianism, tribalism and societal taboos in terms of practicing ethical journalism in Balochistan.

Considered opinions are also based on that "Journalists are found mistaken and guilty for lack of social responsibility and decline in legal and ethical practices of journalism. From last two decades, media and journalists of Balochistan have been faced multifarious hazards, ironies and disappointments due to their irresponsible role and carelessness. "Issues prevailing in this province were mistreated and misattributed by irresponsible journalism practices. Recently issue related to University of Balochistan was given unnecessary hype or flimflam by journalists and media without any countersignature and cross-verification of other side, one-sided statements were being aired. Social media active flames also turned it into hostile narrative. Issue might be a result of any internal politics or enmity, however bad impression had been given by journalists and media.

In the name of Human rights violation, harassment, respect for women, religious principles facts were misquoted in shape of highlighting a single facet. Whatsoever journalists received from single side story that was disseminated to masses without prior confirming its all facets. Non-seriously and partially things were told or propagated which were against the reality and merely based on internal politics. It is a drawback that flaws and failures are at the end of journalists to mishandle the issues by relying on one-sided opinion. Verification, cross verification from resources are essentially required which usually remain obscured. Taking sides by disseminating stories with single-sided statements is not true ethical journalism practices".

Senior journalists asserted that "Journalists in a province do not follow the basic rules of journalism. They do not follow the authentication of the news source before publishing the news and always shows one side of the coin for example a journalist writes a news that the city drains are closed and people are facing a sewerage problem, rather than investigating the core reason of the issue and then write a complete news on facts that the masses created this issue by themselves, throwing the garbage at improper places and not decomposing the wastage resulted in the sewerage problem. Journalists must investigate the other side of the issue, contact the other party as well and get their opinions and they must mention the authentic source name instead of just writing "Source". To overcome this problem, the government must implement a rule on the national and local newspapers, TV channels and Radio to must mention the authentic source of the news otherwise they must be fined under the law". Stating another issue that "one more matter which is muddling the legal and ethical values is that in our society journalist are not getting enough pay, they are facing severe financial crisis. Their salaries start

from only 6 or 7 thousand rupees only such problem is also giving birth to the issues like yellow journalism” (Baloch, 2019).

Senior journalists in their opinion states (about the ethical practices in Balochistan) that “if you look at the number of journalists killed during journalism practices, you can guess how independent the journalism is. They had taken a step towards freedom in journalism, so they fell into this category and got killed; this is why journalism is very difficult in Balochistan. As far as morality is concerned it was stated that if we work on implementing and practicing morality then you will not listen to people that what they say or do, it will not work out. In fact the job of journalism is to depict and expose the societal problems to the public, however it’s not actually happening here in Balochistan” (Tareen, 2019) (Baloch, 2019). It was further stated that “Ethics are those in which you practice the objective and unbiased journalism and do not get fearful because you’re working for your public, you’re working for this province and for this country, but while bringing up the news journalists forget all these rules and consequently journalism gets complex and awful. How the legal and ethical values can sustain in a system where there is a clash between the interests of owners and journalists”.

“We all have been raised by listening, not to lie ever, but we always do. When we expose the truth by sugar coating, it will lose its impact but if we tell the way it is, it will surely have its impact. Same way the people working in PTV, no one can claim that PTV has provided or came up with any documentary, reports or hidden realities which have been proved to be the biggest hits in Balochistan particularly and at National level generally. It remains an irony that we never dare to expose reality or truth, we cannot do that. We have plenty of examples supporting our statements, but we are compelled not to express hidden mysteries. A novel by Shauqat Siddiqui was dramatized by PTV but soon it got banned because it would have revealed some bitter facts of the society, so it’s better to stop it here. So it’s obvious that by abiding censorships, the journalist faces many clashes by his conscience first, because he gets distress due to molding the truths according to the channel policies and it’s not a way it is and when he tries to write the truths exactly, he has to face bulk of questions that why he did choose that word for that scenario. (Ahmed, 2019)”.

Bureau Chiefs of News Channels describing their point of views by saying that “Ethical values are no longer followed by the media. Until the era of print media, there was shame, dignity among the journalists and ethics were respected, but now it is not so in electronic media. We have forgotten our ethical values in the race of breaking news, e.g. some girl or kid got raped, and then in our breaking news cycle, we don't think about what we're doing. “The reporter here (in Balochistan) has make sure a hundred times to see whether the news is fake or authentic, and if that news turns to be fake than it is not intentional. It is not practiced in Balochistan to print or telecast fake news but yes, mistakes do happen. There's a possibility of fake news but it doesn't mean it was intentional. People coming from different backgrounds, having no idea of journalism practices get affiliated with some of these channels or newspaper. So they don't see things that way. They need a lot of training and we work hard for that. They have to understand things, have an understanding to quotes and unquote, what is needed to make news and what its criteria to maintain legal and ethical principles in journalism. Lack of responsibility will cause them to lose the channels credibility therefore it is necessary that the organization itself is responsible first to take action, monitor it. If one thing goes wrong, the problems will generate later. Media hasn't taken the responsibility to tell the truth and reality, it is only about business and profit in media, that time has long gone when it was a responsibility and had sacred values between them”.

### **3: Connected Reasons of Decline in Ethical Mainstays & Malpractices**

Data collected from the experts contained several sub-categories which are identified and arranged during constant data collection and analysis and codified accordingly. Identification of categories and codification are based upon the similarities and identical response with some little different perspectives. Every aspect and connected reason within domain of this study is tried to be explored and examined. Those identified connected facts or reasons of lack of social

responsibility and declining legal and ethical values, malpractices (either on part of Government or Journalists) are enumerated below:

**a) Financial Constraints & Monetary Gains**

“In order to run corporate industry, financial resources are required which will come through advertisements. Therefore writing or speaking against Government bodies will eventually reduce advertisements that is direct source of financial assistance to smoothly run media outlets. Journalists are compelled for imposing self-restrictions due to or for the sake of safety and stability of institute. Financial constraints also exist apart from religious fundamentalism, sectarianism, tribalism and societal taboos in terms of practicing ethical journalism in Balochistan.

“Unfortunately decline in ethical journalism occurred when journalism turned into industry for monetary gains or businesses. Criticism and movements were in business usually people would analyze their profit and loss rather than focusing on state and public interests at large and might have given rise to depart from the ethical knowledge if it has ever existed or practiced in initial journalism practices which were called missionary journalism. In Balochistan still a newspaper is working named “Jassarat” which is practicing ethical and fair thoughts rather than any political or influential considerations. Such type of newspapers has ethical objectives rather than financial interests or objectives. Newspaper “Jassarat” is not relying on Government’s advertisements having courage to speak against wrong doings of any state officials and institutions. Many articles and papers are being stopped from publishing due to their critical view point and considered against the policy of Newspaper or channel. Banned opinions depict the state of restraining critical and reformative journalism”.

Issue which is muddling the ethical values are that in our society journalist are not getting enough pay, they are facing severe financial crisis. Their salaries start from only 6 or 7 thousand rupees only such problem is also giving birth to the issues like yellow journalism. There is no job security in this field, organizations appoint or fire someone on the basis of favoritism, workers are not getting their rights, journalists are struggling much in our society.

Almost all the newspapers or channels are being closely monitored right now, it is an unannounced censorship and something like this has never happened before. The problem is, all the newspapers and media are so dependent on their advertisements and government has adjusted those rates of advertisement for every channel and newspaper. For instance, the rate for any News channel progovernment is higher and rest of the channels who are against the government or the channels who adapt the policy of more openness gets less rate or less advertisement. Journalists working for newspapers better know that target is to print the story or news regarding Chief Minister of Balochistan, but that doesn’t mean that news is of top story material that is the target but not journalist’s priority because they want more advertisement for their newspaper so they have to follow such policies which will eventually benefit them, even if the biggest of incident happens.

In opinion of journalists, Maybe a journalist respect ethical values but the media houses does not. Because these days it is only about business and whichever media house promote sensationalism will gain more ratings. Moreover the breaking news doesn’t create a lot of impact because it only survives for few hours and this really messes with viewers mind”.

**b) Tribal Taboos (Tribal taboos coupled with Religious Fundamentalism)**

In Balochistan, it is basically a tribal conservative society where media is controlled. If journalists luckily safe themselves from Government institutions so there are tribal mans. Almost 75 strong tribes man are here in Balochistan having a capacity to teach journalists

a lesson at any time so the tribal taboos coupled with religious fundamentals, sectarianism are considered important impediment in following ethical standards in field. As far as Freedom of expression and ethical value are concerned in Journalism practices in Balochistan so these become lessen, weaken or mitigated therefore self-censorship is prevailing in Balochistan to stay alive, protected, to stay happy and distant always prefer to impose self-censorship. Such self-censorship means causing inaccurate, subjective and biased reporting to some visible extent.

### **c) Mistreatment & Mis-attribution of issues of Balochistan by Irresponsible Journalism**

When insurgency was on its peak in Balochistan so some seasoned national level journalists took this opportunity and presented issues of Balochistan in a manner as they wanted to present due to their so cold interest against state and security agencies. At national level media is not highlighted in a way as it ought to be. Balochistan is the biggest province area wise having problems like its size which are needed to be underlined at national level in a manner which can actually address the issues rather than just taking opinions of few nationalist political parties having their own hidden interests and agendas. Positive activities should be highlighted by giving Balochistan chances to move forward towards development.

Balochistan is always considered as a traditional province and as the National media is considered as the representative of capital cities of other provinces like the image of Islamabad, Karachi etc has always been shown and issues have been highlighted. It is perceived the image of those cities as the media has been shown and Balochistan is always having an image of deprived province. Journalists of Balochistan have always struggled to be the voice of our province and doing this. Journalists have faced a lot especially after 2006 when Nawab Bhuggti was shot dead, Journalists faced very severe conditions, most of the people left the media field but many have worked in such catastrophic scenarios, and being a citizen of very traditional area they have not followed the wrong foot steps like **Yellow journalism**.

### **d) Partiality/ Exerting Pressure by Government and Banned Groups**

Many articles and papers are being stopped from publishing due to their critical view point and considered against the policy of Newspaper or channel. Banned opinions depict the state of restraining critical and reformative journalism.

The other pressure exerting agent on journalists is the government officials they exert pressure to write good word about the government and not to publish the oppositions opinion. The officials sitting in the media cell of the government must be trained that they must not do the advertisement of the government only but they should stand forward for the national interest. there are so many cases of Dawn News and when we talk about freedom of speech for that newspaper, then they protest, blackmail and threaten journalists, threatening is also harassment, everyone talk about women harassment, the bills and pass ordinances for that, but they don't take any such actions harassment of journalists. So when no one responds to a plea and request of journalists, where will they go, what will they do?

Journalists have faced very tensed situation from 2005-2011, there was so much pressure on them to print and telecast the news from political parties, religious parties and even from banned groups (religious groups and liberation groups), they threatened and forced them to print or telecast the news. At first, this pressure was on electronic media, but since the restrictions from PEMRA came into existence, the pressure dropped below on them. Although this pressure has been on the print media for a long time, it has declined a bit in last 2 years and it will no longer be seen statements from outlawed organizations on television or in the newspaper. Due to accelerating high risks and pressure, no one dared to resist that situation of life threatening. Conditions were such that nothing was under control. The media was in awe of all these things. All these things caused the media to panic.

When their news was not on the television, the newspapers were running it, so court took notice and still there are a lot of FIRs, but they are in the cold box. Now that pressure has gone down and the existence of banned groups has diminished and now the target killing and

explosions have stopped. At that time journalists were very insecure, they used to take the pressure. Now whenever someone calls a News channel, news agency or newspaper to run their news, they ignore it. The television had given up to run their news, even when journalists told media houses and authorities/ Owners about the pressure of such groups, they mostly replied by scolding them to quit this job. PEMRA has now made it clear that nothing will go against the state. Journalists can criticize against the government policies but No one can go against the state and interests of state just like given in Article-19. Now the situation in print media is also under control, there is no such pressure anymore. Yes, there is some pressure from political parties but no life threatening threats. Facts stated above clearly describing that too much pro-state mechanism also alarming with indications of very controlled journalism prevailing in Balochistan.

**e) Preferences/ Interest Based Journalism Practices and Responsibility of Media Houses**

Talking about the media organization and owners, What are they doing now, on the one hand, there are print media organizations including Jang, Mashriq, Intekhab and Ba- khabar, according to few journalists, the policy of print media is not in relation to the province, it is not correct in any respect. The owners of the Jang are going out of the country, they have no idea of the situation in the province, the Mashriq owners are living in Lahore and Canada, The staff left, has trying to give more coverage of the province but obviously they possess the same policy made by the owner. Brining into light another reality some journalists mentioned that “At the moment there are 3 or 4 channels in line awaiting their NOC’s, they have submitted their applications along with complete paperwork, yet they have not been give NOC by the regulatory authority”.

The main reason behind it is the owners of Media houses, because they don’t want their advertisement or their profit shared. Moreover it is also mentioned about the influence of owners, by saying that “there was a time when Mashriq was a government Newspaper and it was privatized in 60’s or 70’s and sold to someone from Lahore, even the amount of bills were higher than the buying amount of newspaper. He soon recovered his money and stating to gain profit, now keep in mind that only Jang gets more advertisement than Mashriq and by that you can guess how much their profit is. During the 60s when Mashriq was a government newspaper, their President Editor was Rana Maqbool, but when It was privatized, Rana Maqbool was removed from his position. Rana Maqbool was the only one in Balochistan who gave his best to keep Mashriq among the best newspapers. For the first time Balochistan union of Journalists took a stand for him, the union refused to give coverage to Assembly session as a sign of protest. Then the information minister got involved into the situation for reappointing Rana Maqbool as President Editor.

Journalists should come out from partiality, biasness, and sectarianism, and religious discrimination, provincial and linguistic differences. When such differences are kept aside so eventually biasness, partiality, subjectivity, exaggeration, and unbalanced interpretations would have overcome on any particular matter. At national level, journalists are not united or on same page or not having mutual understanding, they usually do their jobs according to their preferences.

The organization itself is the first to take action, monitoring it. If one thing goes wrong, the problems will generate.

**f) Exaggeration/ Creating Unnecessary Hype/ Character Assassination or Defamation**

The reporter here has make sure a hundred times to see whether the news is fake or authentic, and if that news turns to be fake than it is not intentional. It is not practiced in Balochistan to print or telecast fake news but yes, mistakes do happen. There's a possibility of fake news and exaggeration but it doesn't mean it was intentional. In a province like Balochistan, journalists

have to be very cautious and they are into some extent. In this era of breaking news, a lot of disaster happens. It has been seen that some people do like this now, as the bomb exploded the journalists arrived there and starts reporting the about incident and telling the number of casualties based on their assumptions but when the actual number of casualties were told by concern authorities the journalists back off from their report. What they don't understand here is that this lack of responsibility will cause them to lose the channels credibility.

Some journalists' friends of Balochistan decided to always stand forward for the media ethics. They always put inclination to withhold with the non-ethical standards and terms used by the media for example there was a news article written that two heroin (Drugs addicted) died in the city sewage line the term was written in a humorous way that **"Two**

**Airplanes have been crashed in Habib Nalla"**, Journalists practicing true journalism always denied and protested against such unethical usage of language or terms and behavior of journalists which is against humanity, so now things are very much better in Balochistan's journalism. Journalists avoid exaggeration and assassination of the character of any politician or any other person.

#### **g) Compromising Ethical Principles for Breaking News & Rating Culture**

These days it is only about business and whichever media house promote sensationalism will gain more ratings. Moreover the breaking news doesn't create a lot of impact because it only survives for few hours and this really messes with viewers mind, however media houses prefer this culture for the sake of rating and exclusive coverage and totally compromise ethical standards in this so called race or competition. Nowadays social media websites have created a tensed situation, whenever any fake news goes on social media, all the young and untrained journalists runs behind it, they do not counter check the news. The new generation stays behind the breaking news and makes a mistake. Most senior journalists will counter check the news as part of a procedure. But the new generation is so much credulous they don't check the authenticity of News.

One such incident happened in 2010, when ARY NEWS ran the breaking news that a drone attack was took place in Baleli, Quetta. It was fake news which cause the Bureau Chief loses his job. One have to show some patience, nothing happens it's not the end of the world. That's the thing which we need to understand and learn.

#### **h) Incompatibility between Journalists/ Threatening, Killing of journalists**

It is also fact to be noted that journalists have remained divided in their thoughts due to religious preferences, nationalist approaches, Liberalism, fiscal gains and many other reasons therefore this disunion led them towards presenting different opinions on same issue or matter. When insurgency was on its peak in Balochistan so some seasoned national level journalists took this opportunity and presented issues of Balochistan in a manner as they wanted to present due to their so cold interest against state and security agencies. It is another fact that some national level journalists working on violation of Human rights whenever came to Balochistan to discuss issues they always invited the members of nationalists political parties and their members to discuss on issues in lavish hotels and gatherings.

On the opinions, recommendations and suggestions findings and reports were designed containing single-sided opinion that there is a massive level violation of human rights in Balochistan. They never bothered to call or invite and visit the families who were direct victims of that violation. In my opinion, they should have visited those victim families to directly interact with them in order to balance their views and facts. Journalists divided in their thoughts should come out from all kind of divisions More than forty journalists in Balochistan were targeted due to their attachments and engagements with state institutions, security, militants, political and religious bodies, while many are targeted during performing their duties in field therefore it is needed to set aside all the divisions and remain focused on journalism-centric thoughts. Journalists should come out from partiality, biasness, and sectarianism, and religious discrimination, provincial and linguistic differences. When such differences are kept aside so eventually biasness, partiality, subjectivity, exaggeration, and unbalanced interpretations

would have overcome on any particular matter. At national level, journalists are not united or on same page or not having mutual understanding, they usually do their jobs according to their preferences.

One may see the complex form of journalism in Baluchistan that during past 10 years 25 journalists were shot dead, this figure is estimated by Union but not accurate, it can be even more if we probe or ask strictly about killings, It is said that the people of the nation during the current insurgency were seventy thousand in the last ten years. It is needed to arrange the trainings and workshops for newcomers in the field of journalism. It is completely okay to make mistakes if u work hard but if journalists took their responsibilities and duties casually than it will hurt their image, so they should learn to counter check all the news that goes through them.

#### **i) Lack of Educated, Talented and Trained Youth Journalists**

The main catastrophic problem in journalism in our society is that we don't have enough educationally qualified journalists; they don't have basic knowledge about the articles which are securing their rights i.e "Article 19A". The journalist do not follow the basic rules of journalism they are biased and do not follow the authentication of the news source before publishing the news and always shows one side of the coin. Journalists must investigate the other side of the issue, contact the other party as well and get their opinions and they must mention the authentic source name instead of just writing "Source". Coming towards the journalist trainings, journalists do not participate in the local trainings, they prefer foreign training for the sake of enjoyment and travelling. Journalists must ponder this issue and training must be mandatory on every media practitioner.

When a young journalist comes into the field, he feels very energetic but at the same time the society and system repels him, just like Hegel said about thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. When you come into this field your aim and ambitions, but the society and this system is much well equipped and it keeps repealing you. At the same time when a young journalist is trying to understand the system, it also starts to have its impact on him, he then thinks he will earn 15-20 thousand if he work in Quetta in some newspaper, then he think if he wants to do better he would have to move to Lahore, Karachi, or Islamabad. Such young journalists are not at fault here if they do not follow the norms, values and media ethics or code of conduct, they have financial issues and problems to look after.

Unfortunately, people here are not aware. People come by doing masters and get affiliated with some of these channels or newspaper. So they don't see things that way. They have to understand things, have an understanding of quotes and unquote, what is needed to make news and what its criteria.

#### **j) Quantity will certainly decline quality**

Media is allowed to on air every nonsense news then we can fight it by created effective policies. The quality of news will decline, it will definitely decline ,for instance u are watching ARY then u starts to watch Geo and then Samaa and when 7 or 8 channels are running the same news than the viewer will get confused and the quality will decline.

In electronic media projection or coverage of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Balochistan are absolutely zero, few days back a cow fell into the canal, while rescuing it the media was providing the exclusively coverage. While two people killed in firing in Quetta at same time, it would not get on aired but remained to the tickers only. Whether they're big channels or small ones they cannot take into account the situation of the provinces, they have interest on national level and to what extent it is that Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore are the most advanced cities of the country, that's why they deserve more attention of the media. Being a journalist he highlighted that though these are considered as left parts, yet these are the representation of the country. Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are also parts of the country. Everyone is well aware of the Balochistan and its people who are deprived in every manner and claiming for it. This all is the result of these policies. Voices ought to be raised for the problems of Balochistan, in his perception, the bigger the channel the lesser the content they show. So the giant media houses don't add news from Balochistan in their content. So that helps in increasing the worth of print media in Balochistan, because records can be kept and tracked.

#### **k) Censorship is reason of molding truth according to preferences/ Interests**

Almost all the newspapers or channels are being closely monitored right now, it is an unannounced censorship and something like this has never happened before. Journalists could not print or publish controversial news in channels and newspaper, or my newspaper or channel would never have agreed to run that news. They refused to run that story because they have their own policy; they need advertisement to run the channel. Now when every channel and newspaper has their own interests, they need money, advertisement, would this every allow them to follow the media ethics or norms? We say that we are a democratic state, we have parliament and all the institutions to run a democratic state, but unfortunately all of this is scripted, we cannot move forward like that. PTV was established in 1980's, since then have we produced any remarkable piece of art which i can claim to the world that it's by PTV and anyhow no one can compete it? It has implemented a lot of censorship and people are used to it now. Every channel has its own policies but a lot of censorship limits the writer or a journalist's opinions, he gets confused whether i should write it or not? If i write that word which is appropriate for the scenario will it expose the truth the way it is?"

#### **4: Role of Press Clubs & Journalists Union Bodies**

The bodies working as PFUJ at national level and at provincial level in our Balochistan there is BFUJ and for the rights of the journalist we have a union in Balochistan BUJ. A complaint against a journalist can also registered in BUJ and they will be responsible to call that journalist and take an inquiry on the whole issue. Masses do not follow this proper channel to give their complaints they started to troll that journalist on social media which is an unethical practice and they must contact journalists unions for such issues, provide them proper evidence of the wrong practice that journalist has done. The press council of Pakistan was created in an era of Ayub Khan to overcome on the freedom of press it was very much active in the Martial Law regime but now you will see the name of Press Council in books only it does not have any affection whereas Press club is very much active they are working on the rights of journalists they arrange meetings of journalists, they facilitate the trade unions like PFUJ and BUJ. Press club and trade unions do not give instructions regarding the publishing of any news nor it is in their domain to do so, the owners of newspapers and editorial board have the authority to publish the news they want to disseminate.

All journalists' bodies, like PFUJ which is undoubtedly a great platform for journalists is particularly not working on ethical issues, however working for journalist's rights and therefore no training institute stressing on ethical values are carried by such bodies. Statements are not molded according to preferences of any group in practice of ethical journalism.

In fact the job of journalism is to depict and expose the societal problems to the public, to bring about the problems of the people. If that happens then journalism will take



another turn that has not been seen by today and unprecedented and other thing is that the Union of Journalists for doing what the Union of Journalists should do, on behalf of the Ethics. They come by name only they have done nothing for the sake of ongoing journalism. Not merely in Balochistan rather in Pakistan, journalism is a subordinate of Ethics. Everything is fine to the point of pretending and demanding a body is working for it. It works to arrange seminars, workshops and trainings for journalists.

Obstacles are multiple in Balochistan. Capacity and commitment are essentially required. Journalist's bodies are functioning according to the system of Labor Unions having no idea that journalists have a role of backbone for the society. Such bodies should not fight for Plot, for receiving incentives from Government, should not be in conflict with police, state institutions, rather such bodies should play their role to empower Freedom of speech in its true spirit by promoting ethical values. Fighting for Freedom of speech is not fighting for you, however it's for society.

It is also stated in some opinions that journalist bodies are playing their role responsibly. Informs newcomer journalists, conducts workshops for them as well. As well as conducting workshops in collaboration with NGOs, through trainings journalists are send to visit cities like Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad so that they can see and learn how journalism has been in those cities. Journalist bodies, with the resources they have, are trying to provide the best possible training to new journalists so they don't have to face the problems we have faced.

### **5: Self-censorship as tool to ensure security of Lives and Jobs of Journalists**

Owners of newspapers and editorial board have the authority to publish the news they want to disseminate and this setup is leading towards the issue of self-censorship for example journalists do not mentions the or do not publish the names in terms of security threats, in the past journalists got threats and were jailed but in the current time the journalists are shot dead directly so they have to take the protection of self-censorship. In Balochistan self-censorship is activated from 2005 when the insurgency was it its heights, when the university buses were set on fire, After the Death of Nawab Bugtti Self-censorship is tool for struggling journalists to ensure the security of their life and job.

PTV was established in 1980's, since then it produced any remarkable piece of art which can be claimed to the world that it's by PTV and anyhow no one can compete it? It has implemented a lot of censorship and people are used to it now. Every channel has its own policies but a lot of censorship limits the writer or a journalist's opinions, they get confused whether we should write it or not? If write that word which is appropriate for the scenario will it expose the truth the way it is?, but certainly safe lives and secure jobs of journalists in Balochistan. By abiding these censorships the journalist faces many clashes by his conscience first, because he gets distress he's molding the truths according to the channel policies and it's not a way it is and when he tries to write the truths exactly, he has to face bulk of questions that why he did he choose that word for that scenario.

As far as Freedom of expression and ethical value are concerned in Journalism practices in Balochistan so these become lessen, weaken or mitigated therefore self-censorship is prevailing in Balochistan to stay alive, protected, to stay happy and distant always prefer to impose self-censorship.

### **SURVEY RESULTS**

#### **Results of Questionnaire Survey Framed in the Light of Interviews**

Conducted survey from 7 divisions of Balochistan somehow revealed the opinions of journalists about the stated study. Majority of opinions based on survey result are matching

with the earlier conducted interviews. Survey questionnaire was framed in the light of received data from interviews of senior journalists of Balochistan.

### **Freedom of Expression**

Results showing that around 47.6% journalists viewed and disagreed that journalists in Balochistan know about FOE and essentials of this right 14.3% strongly disagreed so around 62% viewed that journalists are not familiar with this right in practice. On the question of organizational emphasis and pressure on journalists to follow general principles of FOE are also disagreed and strongly disagreed by 47.6% and 4.8% journalists respectively. While 38% agreed with the notion and 9.5% remained Neutral.

### **Ethical Values**

Following ethical principles in practicing journalism has been viewed as 52.4% Agreed, 19% Strongly Agreed, while around 24% disagreed. Having knowledge about Ethical values in journalism practices is viewed by 57.2% disagreeing, 33.3% affirming or agreeing and 9.5% remaining Neutral.

Execution of FOE completely in journalist's respective regions is viewed by 81% disagreeing, 14.3% Agreeing and 4.8% remaining remained Neutral. It is also examined that 95.3% believed that Non-execution of FOE is the failure of Government and merely 4.8% denied this piece of reality. As determined through detailed interviews that considering malpractices in ethical values on account of journalists are creating more risks. 90.5% views strongly agreed with the notion while 4.8% remained Neutral and disagreed both.

### **Division of Journalists into Groups & Interest Based Journalism Practices**

Examining one of the reasons of ethical malpractice is the division of journalists in different groups. It was observed by received views that journalists are not United and they are divided in many interest based groups and 100% respondents endorsed this statement true by agreeing with the notion. It is also viewed that incompatibility between journalists is however giving rise to unresolved issues of field in Balochistan which was agreed by 85.7% respondents and 14.3% gave Neutral view. Interest based journalism practices becomes reason not to follow Ethical values according to the 81% Journalists of Balochistan while 14.3 remained Neutral and rest 4.8% denied it.

In view of 42.9% journalists, elements of Privacy, Accuracy, Cross-verification, Impartiality etc. are not existing at regional level journalism practices while 42.8% affirmed the notion and 14.3% remained Neutral.

### **Financial Constraints**

On the basis of received data it is also observed that Financial issues at organisational level are directly affecting interests of journalists and abstaining them to follow Ethics in true sense. More than 85% agreed the statement, 9.5% remained Neutral and rest of the 4.8% denied the notion. On a quest of about journalists not getting benefits and not influenced to earn money is responded by disagreeing 66.7% respondents, Neutrally answered 28.6% and affirmed by same percentage. Journalists also viewed that policies of news channels & Newspaper Owners

are interest based and for seeking Financial benefits was affirmed by 95.2% respondents and 4.8% Neutrally responded.

### **Exerting Pressure**

Views about the exerting pressure of Religious and Tribal Heads are also interesting which are observed as stumbling block in practicing ethical values in journalism. Around 66.7% affirmed it while 14.3% denied and 19% remained Neutral. It was viewed that in Balochistan and in all over Pakistan due to political, religious, banned organization's pressures and tribal taboos, journalists are partial and becoming party by taking sides. Results shows that 57.1% agreed with it 28.5 disagreed while 14.3% remained Neutral. More than 95% journalists viewed that accelerating Fear factors and pressure from parties are also reasons to avoid ethical practices and FOE while 4.8% remained Neutral in their opinion. It is 100% affirmed that journalists are having pressure from many sides whether internally and or externally from both sides. 95.2% viewed that ethical journalism can not be practices in any kind of pressure and 4.8% disagreed.

### **Breaking / Exclusive News Culture**

As received data includes that due to interest based journalism and Race of Exclusive coverage and TV reporting, Breaking News Culture has promoted around 90.5% affirmed the notion, 28.5% denied while 14.3% remained Neutral. BNC also accelerated exaggeration and trivial hype to issues of Little importance and almost 80.9% agreed with, 9.5% disagreed and remaining 9.5% were Neutral. During to BNC, Ethical values are being compromised and set aside in accordance with the views of senior journalists which were later on endorsed by 66.7% division based journalists and disagreed by 9.6% and Neutrally answered by 23.8% respondents.

### **Uneducated & Untrained Journalists**

Around 80.9% division based journalists are in opinion that mostly in Balochistan, journalists are not much educated and untrained having no idea of ethical practices and FOE are practicing in Field While 19% disagreed with the statement. Observing all other reasons, it is also examined and expressed by senior journalists that having degrees of journalism can somehow strict fresh journalists to follow ethical values and FOE while many were in opinion that fresh graduates have created much trouble by departing from professionalism or ethical principles of profession which eventually give rise to restrictions. 47.6% agreed with earlier statement that journalism degree can somehow strict to follow and practice ethical values and FOE while 33.4% Disagreed and 14.3% remained Neutral.

### **Life Threats & Field Hazards**

Study shows that 95.2% thinks that journalists face more life threats, field hazards and security concerns in Balochistan as compared to other part of Country while merely 4.8% remained Neutral about the notion. Many senior journalists identified that situation in Balochistan was more complex to practice journalism Five years back as compared it today. 80.9% journalists endorsed it by affirming the statement while 19% disagreed.

### **Self-censorship**

Results showing that 61.9% journalists thinks that self-censorship is existing in Balochistan journalism practices while 28.6% were Neutral and 9.5% disagreed. It's also viewed that self-censorship is considered as tool to ensure security of lives and Jobs of journalists particularly in Balochistan and generally in Pakistan. 42.8% people agreed with the statement while 33.3% remained Neutral without affirming or denying the statement with mediocre approach and 23.8% denied it. It is also quoted that journalists of Balochistan are more responsible, cautious, courageous and hardworking as compare to rest of Pakistan so opinions resulted that 90.5% strongly agreed while 4.8% remained Neutral and Disagreed with the notion.

### **National Media**

On a quest framed in the light of received data about National Media which is controlling bureau offices and projecting rating based issues or programs other than issues of Balochistan was 71.4% strongly agreed, 19% Neutrally answered and 9.5% Disagreed. It was 100% viewed that National Media is not giving appropriate coverage to the issues of Balochistan.

### **Journalist Unions**

Considering the role of journalists unions in promoting ethical values, it is viewed that 42.8% journalists agreed with the notion while 38.1% disagreed and 19% neutrally viewed it.

It is also examined in many opinions that journalists unions are promoting journalists interest rather than ethical values. Around 57% opinion disagreed, 28.5% agreed and rest 14% remained Neutral. On a quest about role of journalists unions whether they are taking initiatives for strengthening and giving awareness about ethical values and FOE or not?? 57.1% journalists Disagreed, 28.6% Agreed and 14.3% were Neutral.

### **Reasonable Restrictions**

Examining about the familiarity of region's journalists with Reasonable and unreasonable Restrictions in FOE shows that 47.6% agreed with having knowledge about these notions while 38.1% disagreed 14.3 remained Neutral. Following ethical values is best to avoid reasonable and unreasonable restrictions and 76.2% agreed with it. 9.5% disagreed and neutrally responded respectively.

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