“Ethical Values & Reasonable Restriction In Freedom Of Speech And Expression”
“A Study Of Examining Ethical And Legal Journalism Practices In Balochistan”

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Abstract
Freedom of Expression guaranteed as fundamental right with reasonable restrictions replicates in every responsible media practice comprised for constant affairs of keeping abreast the public while situation in the province of Balochistan is multi-layered. In spite of the fact that there are many grey areas, media is still considered powerful in exercising its freedom and which is needed to be controlled in one sided perspective while another view depicts that unnecessary imposed restrictions curtail the true freedom. It is necessary to know that up to what extent freedom is given to exercise one’s right and how and on what grounds, exercising the right may cause imposition of restrictions. Balance between Freedom and restrictions are reciprocal relationship of right and duty where understanding by different stakeholders in variant manner causes its true interpretation. Due to divergence of views, consensus on the proper code of conduct had not been built by authorities and media practitioners therefore practicing in exact accurate manner seems challenging in region of Balochistan particularly. Examining ethical standards practiced by Journalists and restrictions in order to determine future perspectives of Balochistan would be primarily focused through this research work. This study
aims to explore the connection in the middle of practicing ethical standards and imposed reasonable restrictions in the guaranteed right under the provisions of Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan in the light of factual circumstances in Balochistan to recognize expected state for future viewpoint.

**Keywords:** Ethical Standards, Reasonable Restriction, Censorship,

**Introduction**

The intemperate free will to project facts by the media, as well as a series of other measures to restrict the exact facts in certain circumstances by the authorities give rise to explore reality. Freedom of the media with the refutation or rejection by the provision of reasonable restrictions and the authoritarian approach of the government to enforce restrictions through enlistment or delinquency in different periods of time are not merely reasons for this study, but some realities of the last two decades are seen as serious threats to maintain ethical standards in the field of journalism and to fulfill the responsibility of being a citizen of Pakistan by following, enforcing and applying the exact application of Article 19, Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.

After The Musharraf took office, another chapter was opened towards freedom of expression and freedom that later ceased to exist due to the personal interests of the dictator. If we take a look at the history of Pakistan, it is full of cases that will clearly indicate the pathetic phases of the fragile line of balance between the authoritarian and libertarian expressions of the media, public and state authorities for reasons of safety, security, prosperity and sovereignty (Gul, R., Tahir., Ishfaq, U., Batool, T. 2021). It is the privilege to converse the opinion and philosophies of people regardless of the state's compensation or the expurgation alarm. Turning back pages of the history of Pakistan, where the situation of freedom of the media was described as a pathetic dilemma and was ruined several times by the authorities. It is also considered that freedom of expression has remained focused and hidden throughout the past, however, according to Mazhar IllyasNagi, (as quoted in PLD SC) freedom of expression is a fundamental natural right that cannot be suppressed unless it is being exploited or was causing danger, or in it put the imminent potential to harm the public interest, or put it directly into play (PLD, 2016)

Article 19 of the Constitution provided the concept of freedom of expression, however, at the same time; the state could regulate right to speak when it came into conflict with the rights of other individuals. The balance had to be maintained by maintaining reasonable or justified restrictions on freedom of expression in the maintenance of public order (Bukhari, S, K, S.; Said, Hamdan; Gul, R; Seraj, P, M, I. 2021;PLD, 2017). Freedom of expression and expression is guaranteed for all the inhabitants of Pakistan, although with the imposition of certain limitations that includes the glory of Islam, law and order and national interest, security and sovereignty. According to Liaqat. S, Qaisrani. A, Khokhar, these restrictions or limits have often been exploited against different groups of people, such as minorities, journalists, human rights activists, etc.
Literature Review

The rapid growth of the private media industry made it sanitary to examine issues related to the limitations or restrictions imposed on freedom of expression, regardless of any discrimination. 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 (Ahmad, I., Gul, R. 2021; Maria Edström, 2016). The increase in diversity in media production means greater differences in how different groups use the media, especially the news media. These differences imply the risk of broadening knowledge gaps and participation gaps, which in turn can weaken social cohesion and increase inequality among social groups, as well as gender disproportion (Gul, R., Zakir, S., Ali, I., Karim, H., Hussain, R. 2021; Strömbäck, 2013, Norris, 2012). It is necessary to examine the concept of practicing ethical standards and law based enforced restrictions in terms of distinguishing limits and enforcement of reasonbale or justified restrictions on the guaranteed right of Freedom of expression in Pakistan and particularly in Balochistan same as found in earlier research where researcher’s observation specified that the use of media becomes more uneven, varied and adapted so a host of aspects of media’s role and journalism in society and circumstances under which they drive are needed to be re-examined (Ali, I., Gul, R., Khan, S. S., Karim, K. 2021; Maria Edström, 2016)

It is universally recognized that the right to freedom of expression is a fundamental human right of the utmost importance. It is an axis of democracy, key to the protection of all human rights and fundamental to human dignity in its own 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. However, assessing restrictions on freedom of expression is an extremely complex matter. There are several reasons, among them, that the primary guarantee of freedom of expression is multifaceted, that the reasons for restricting freedom of expression or the interests that such restrictions seek to protect are numerous and the framework in which according to researcher the requirement of restrictions is emphasized are almost immeasurable. 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 (Ayub, A., Gul, R., Ali, A., Rauf, B., M. 2021) meanwhile particular code of ethics containing certain ethical practicing set standards classify the crux of constitutional provision enumerated in Article Nineteenth of Pakistani Constitution.

Some restrictions are considered san-qua-non for guarding the privileges and respect of others, national security, regional honesty, or open wellbeing, counteractive action of question or wrongdoing or turmoil, for the insurance of wellbeing or ethics, for keeping the divulgence of data got in certainty, or for keeping up the specialist and biasedness of the legal executive (Gul, R., Talat, M., Mumtaz, M., Shaheen, L. 2021). According to some observations are the state initiatives related to the regulation of the media, perceived as threats by the media that threaten freedom of expression? In a sense, yes, the legal area for freedom of expression would be
reduced if direct state regulation were implemented. Freedom of expression could also be affected if media compliance with state threats leads to self-regulation that is not motivated by media ethics (Bukhari, S. K. U. S., Gul, R., Bashir, T., Zakir, S., & Javed, T. 2021; Axberger, 1990). However, the media sector is seldom uniform, and there are situations in which state threats can help achieve ethically motivated media self-regulation that might otherwise be impeded by less-targeted media company’s ethics which continue to favour arguments within the framework of the market. Media responses to criticism contain many aspects, such as thwarting state influence, rejecting critics, creating public relations effects, and improving the quality of content (von Krogh, 2014).

**Restrictions on Freedom of Expressions:**
According to Hohfeld, each right has the corresponding duty. It means that if "A" has the right to freedom of expression and expression, then others have a duty not to Committing any act that would prohibit "A" from exercising his speech and expression. This is absolutely true because if the duties are not performed, then the rights cannot prevail. Another parallel principle of jurisprudence that prevails is that no concept can exist without limitations. In other words, every legal concept is demarcated by limitations or restrictions. The role of restrictions is very important both for individuals and for the state. The functions of limitations or restrictions are double sided like firstly delineation of scope and sphere of right by limitations depicts an obvious indication about the extent of his or her exercising of right within bounds. Secondly such limitations show the amount of state authorities to curtail the right of freedom or restrict the individual’s action which is exceeding its scope or beyond the sphere of the right.

Liberties cannot be assured at all terms and cannot be unrestrained. For an organized society it is a precondition for civil liberties. While absolute power results in tyranny, absolute freedoms lead to ruin and anarchy (Gul, R., Ayub, A., Mazhar, S., Uddin, S., S., Khanum, M. 2021). As it is observed by Justice Patanjali Shastri that "Man as a rational being wishes to do many things, but in a civil society his desires must be controlled, regulated and reconciled with the exercise of similar desires by other individuals" (A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras, 1950). Rights are accompanied or balanced by obligations or obligations of citizenship, which should be emphasized as much as rights (The Framing of India’s Constitution-Select Documents., Vol.II, p. 48, 2012).

**Reasonable Restriction**
The accurate way to understand the nature and scope of right is to understand the restrictions placed on that right. Possession and enjoyment of such rights are subject to reasonable restrictions and conditions. As such control is necessary and essential for security, health, peace, general and moral order of the community. In a free and democratic society, a citizen has the right to say what he wants. However, it is the duty of the Constitution for a balance between individual freedom and social control as explained by the Supreme Court. It is difficult to give an exact definition of the word "reasonable." There is not definitive proof to judge the
reasonableness of a restriction. It is the duty of the Court decide and each case will be judged on its own merits. In other words, no abstract standard or general pattern of reasonableness is uniformly applicable to all cases.

The term "reasonable" implies intelligent care and deliberation, that is, the choice of what reason does it dictate. Seeks to strike a balance between individual law guaranteed by article 19 and the social control allowed by the Constitution. You may notice that reasonable restrictions can only be imposed by a duly enacted law and not by an executive action not supported by the law (Gul, R., Khilji, G. 2021). The right to freedom of expression and expression is limited by the restrictions imposed by that right, and the restriction imposed by the state is also limited by the factor of reasonableness According to the interpretation of some courts of appeal, such restriction to be reasonable should not be excessive or should not go beyond the need to avoid harm or injustice. It should not be arbitrary. The restriction must have a direct or immediate or reasonable impact connection or link between itself and the object he seeks to achieve. The restriction to be reasonable should not be abstract. But not fixed principles can be established and the guidelines of reasonableness they vary from case to case and from time to time. When interpreting the reasonable term, the court must take into account the complex problems of society and the intention of the legislature of the statute in question. The reasonable term is vibrant in nature and, therefore, the judiciary must uphold an elastic and practical approach when interpreting the term. It is imperious that the court analyse social control before any restrictions on fundamental rights may be imposed (Gul, R., Khan, S. S., Mazhar, S., & Tahir, T. 2020).

For the interpretation of the reasonable term, it is necessary that the court examine social welfare and the need for current social norms and values. The reasonable word must satisfy the procedural reasonableness test as well as substantive reasonableness. Restrictions should not be excessive or discriminatory When interpreting the term reasonableness, the courts must maintain consider the principles of the state policy directive (Gul, R., Tahir, T., Ishfaq, U. 2020; Papnasam Labour Union v. Madura coats Ltd, 1995).

**Methodology**

A qualitative research approach is proposed for this declared study due to its deep theoretical perspective where it can be examined in events and in human interactions. The qualitative research approach is lucrative for the question of the reasonableness of the restriction on freedom of expression and contextual study is important for the interpretation of the data containing analysis of fair value of ethical standards for practicing journalists in the backward province Balochistan in Pakistan. The qualitative research strategy would help to interpret and better understand the complex reality of and compliance with the restrictions under Article 19 within the regulations and the reasons that made its applicability ambiguous or vague in the light of factual happenings and practices in Balochistain. Mainly relying on Qualitative Research approach, mixed methods approach can also be applied for this kind of study where it seems necessary after collecting complete data and during data analysis.
**Data Collection:**
The data collected can be qualitative or quantitative or a combination of both. Data collection methods often include in-depth interviews using open questions. The questions can be adjusted as the theory emerges. Observation methods and focus groups can also be used. The design contained Focus Group Discussions and semi-structured interviews as the main source of research from available and accessible sources, such as media and legal experts, media owners, and journalists. The qualitative research strategy would help to interpret and better understand the complex reality of and compliance with the restrictions under Article 19 within the regulations and the reasons that made its applicability ambiguous or vague in the light of factual happenings and practices in Balochistan. Qualitative research approach is being applied for this kind of study where data is being collected from the thirty three districts (33) of Balochistan where journalists from well-recognized media outlets, Press Clubs, Bureau chiefs are being accessed. Representatives of News Agencies, Public Relations and Information Department will also be accessed for the proper understanding of research question under study.

**Data Analysis**
The stages of data analysis in grounded theory involve line-by-line coding, where key concepts and phrases are identified and highlighted and moved to subcategories, then to categories. This divides the data into conceptual components and the researcher can begin to theorize or reflect on what he is reading and understanding, making sense of the data. The data of each participant will be "constantly compared" for similarities. In the next stage of axial coding, in this stage the relationships between the categories are identified and the connections are identified. In the end, selective coding involves identifying the central category and relating it methodically to other categories. Relationships must be authenticated and categories redefined. The categories are integrated together and a Grounded Theory is identified. Analytical notes are recommended. These are notes to explain thought patterns in relation to data analysis. The final theory is generally generated from the integration of several analytical memoranda.

It also involves collecting data using several common methods associated with qualitative research, such as participant observations, field notes, recordings, interviews, photographs and memos. In the qualitative method, the data collected to examine a social phenomenon may be in the form of spoken transcripts, written text and / or other forms of documents that are analyzed in an attempt to understand human behavior and experience in a social environment. Therefore, in a qualitative study, "researchers are interested in gaining an understanding of the behavior and / or experience of people in a rich and complex environment that is specific to the particular group of people or environment being studied.

**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.

**Knowledge about Basic right of Freedom of Speech and 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 & Non-execution of FOE**
Execution of FOE completely in journalist & respective regions is viewed by 81% disagreeing, 14.3% Agreeing and 4.8% remaining 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 organizational 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 & 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 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.
DISCUSSION

Terms with implied meaning may be considered as imperative in nature, however when such terms have been used in provision of supreme legislation of land so these become superlative degree obligatory commands to be followed. Word Morality USED IN Article 19 carry such imperative meaning depicting ethical values hidden under cover of reasonable restrictions. This research work includes the only aspect of morality in Article 19 referring ethical side of practicing Freedom of Expression in traditional journalism. Under the emblem of reasonable restrictions several restricted zones are identified by legislators and trespassing those grey zones would eventually cause consequences in form of imposing restrictions or confinement by authorities. It is understood that violation or breach of or withdrawal from morality (Ethical Values) in Freedom of Expression will result limitations in right, however such limitations are up to what extent reasonable? This question of reasonability is quite ironical and ambiguous. On one side broadcasting anything against interest of Government and institutions cause media houses and journalists responsible or culprit while turning another side of page will show some other realities as well. Relating it with scenario of last decade unbridled race of exclusive news coverage, fake news stories, partiality, character assassination by media personnel made it difficult to leave them unbridled. In this kind of situation, it seems necessary to impose some restrictions on FOE, however such limitation must be defined and parameters of reasonability ought to be obvious.

Law makers have identified some limits broadly but they have failed to be exact precisely. At next stage, if question of reasonability (whether broadly or precisely) is clear according to provision, who will determine the level of interest damaged (of one group) by FOE is not an accusation for others. Statement given by one party is not libelous or slanderous for him and not indicating Mala-fide intention however such utterance was made during his course of action to keep the people abreast about the issues. Therefore treating somebody as culprit on such grounds cannot justify with part of reasonability. When there is no determination or proper realization of public interest and no clear understanding of what kind of content exactly damaging. Ethical values are derived from the supreme legal provision of constitution. Concept of right and wrong is taken out from the legal provisions for further actions. Though one is backed by sanctions and other depict the concept of rightness and wrong ness such ethical values driving their force from law or legal provisions.

CONCLUSION

Relying on received data and field observation, this exploratory study intended to explore the ethical values and reasonable restriction enumerated in Freedom of expression and what does exactly tend to practice in TV journalism field particularly in Balochistan. The study aimed to explore and examine the current prevalence and future perspective of Journalism freedom, practice and observance of ethical values in Balochistan.
Study identified that the ratio of qualified journalists in the past was very much low and senior journalist of Balochistan comparatively less educated without having journalism degrees, however journalism practices were quite professional and missionary based on objectivity and ethical assumptions. While today the qualification standard has been improved but the journalistic ethical values are becoming more pathetic. In this contemporary era of social media the ethical values are on stake due to everyone’s easy access to the social media through cell phones and now you don't have to be a journalist to spread any kind of news, no watchdog or information filtration process is controlling the content on social media and masses are much more exposed to social media by crossing their limitations and violate the ethical values.

Financial interests of owners and crisis have also created a threat to the journalist jobs day by day in electronic media, employee’s downsizing is being accelerated and a host of journalist are becoming unemployed. Now unions and journalists are more concerned to give priority to secure jobs of journalists first therefore realization of ethical values and question of reasonability exist nowhere in opinion of stakeholders.

Not merely the financial concerns can be considered as implied reason for non-observance and disinclination in preferring ethical values rather than limitations and sanctions with visibility or invisibility are also existing realities in journalism and particularly in Balochistan. Study also examined that media personnel are in dilemma or confusion about the question of reasonability of confinements on Freedom of expression and observance of ethical values in practice and rightly do not have understanding or awareness. Some having awareness or knowledge is reluctant to unveil the concerns whiles few courageously and ramblingly or unintelligibly reveals the facts. Considering Government responsible to all extent is justifiable, however mostly views in received data depict the negligence and polarization of journalist’s and owners interests stood responsible for creating misperception. It is also concluded from the attempted study that when media is polarized, working journalists are divided having different preferences, no attempt is intended to take for exploring realities or facts unless paid opportunities, commitment level is low, uneducated or untrained induction lead ethical principles and factual understanding of guaranteed Freedom towards vagueness. Study states that journalists in Balochistan 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 Partiality, biasness, and sectarianism, social and tribal taboos, religious discrimination, provincial and linguistic differences are kept aside so eventually subjectivity, exaggeration, and unbalanced interpretations would have overcome on any particular matter. Multifarious malpractices, non-execution of laws at the end of government, no compliance by journalists, state and media administrative authorities become reason in declining ethical mainstays (Truth, Privacy, Impartiality, Cross-verification etc.).

Such ethical decline eventually cause reasonable, unreasonable, forced, self-imposed limitations or confinements on media personnel while justifying either of them by giving unidentified legal
or interest based shelter or camouflage is however diminishing the actual sense of freedom of speech and expression within ethical domain. Exerting pressure from any kind of pressure groups (Government, Politicians, banned outfits etc.), monetary gains, religious fundamentalism, tribal taboos, mistreatment of facts, and misattribution of province based issues by irresponsible journalism, preferences or game of interest, race of exclusivity, uneducated or untrained journalists, incompatibility and threat to life would leave no passage for sustaining ethical practices. In spite of the fact that a host of reasons surround the journalism practice in accordance to ethical values within reasonability, however such values are not impossible to being practiced.

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