

Student id: 12967

Student name: Muhammad Yawar Khan Afridi

Subject: Specialized Media

Teacher: sir faheem

Q1: What is General Election? Explain the process of electing members of National, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa assembly and Senate.

Ans) A general political decision is a political democratic political race where by and large all or most individuals from a given political body are picked. These are typically held for a country's essential authoritative body, as recognized from by-decisions and nearby races. In presidential frameworks, a general political race is a consistently planned political decision where both the president, and either "a class" of or all individuals from the national lawmaking body are chosen simultaneously however can likewise include unique races held to fill rashly abandoned positions. A general political race day may likewise incorporate races for neighborhood authorities. Since its foundation in 1947, Pakistan has had a deviated government and is a bureaucratic parliamentary vote based republic. At the national level, the individuals of Pakistan choose a bicameral lawmaking body, the Parliament of Pakistan. The parliament comprises of a lower house called the National Assembly, which is chosen legitimately, and an upper house called the Senate, whose individuals are picked by chose commonplace administrators. The head of government, the Prime Minister, is chosen by the dominant part individuals from the National Assembly and the head of state (and nonentity), the President, is chosen by the Electoral College, which comprises of the two places of Parliament along with the four commonplace gatherings. Notwithstanding the national parliament and the common gatherings, Pakistan additionally has in excess of 5,000 chosen nearby governments. The Election Commission of Pakistan, a naturally settled establishment led by a delegated and assigned Chief Election Commissioner, administers the general races. The Pakistan Constitution characterizes (to an essential degree) how broad decisions are held in Part VIII, Chapter 2 and different revisions. A multi-party framework is as a result, with the National Assembly comprising of 342 seats and the Senate comprising of 100 seats chose from the four territories. The Constitution directs that the general races be held like clockwork when the National Assembly has finished its term or has been disintegrated and that the Senatorial decisions be held to choose individuals for terms of six years. By law, general decisions must be held inside two months of the National Assembly finishing its term. The National Assembly has an edge over the Senate by administering solely on cash matters. With special case to cash bills, be that as it may, both the houses cooperate to complete the essential work of the Parliament, for example law making. The bill identifying with the Federal Legislative List can be begun in either house.

Clarify the way toward choosing individuals from National, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa get together and Senate:

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly is the unicameral administrative body of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa area in Pakistan. It was set up under Article 106 of the Constitution of the Pakistan. The get together recently had 124 chosen individuals, 99 normal seats, 22 seats saved for ladies and 3 seats for Non-Muslims. After the merger of FATA with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, the get together seats rose from 124 to 145 by including 16 general seats, 4 seats saved for ladies and 1 for a Non-Muslim. As per Article 113 of the Constitution, the capabilities for participation in the National Assembly set out in Article 62 of the Constitution likewise apply for enrollment to the Provincial Assembly. In this way, an individual from the Provincial Assembly:

- must be a resident of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa;
- must be at any rate a quarter century old enough and must be enlisted as a voter in any constituent move in—
- any part of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, for political race to a general seat or a seat saved for non-Muslims; and
- any zone in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa from which the part looks for enrollment for political race to a seat saved for ladies.
- must be of acceptable character and not generally known as one who disregards Islamic orders;
- must have satisfactory information on Islamic lessons and practices compulsory obligations recommended by Islam just as goes without significant sins;
- must be canny, exemplary, non-reprobate, and fair;

- must have never been sentenced for a wrongdoing including moral turpitude or for giving bogus proof;
- must have never, after the foundation of Pakistan, neutralized the trustworthiness of the nation or restricted the philosophy of Pakistan.

The exclusions indicated in passages 3 and 4 don't make a difference to an individual who is a non-Muslim, yet such an individual must have great good notoriety and have different capabilities recommended by a demonstration of Parliament.

Senate:

The immediate appointment of representatives is accomplished by supplanting the expression "picked by the assembly thereof" with "chose by the individuals thereof." what's more, it permits the senator or official authority of each state, whenever allowed by that state's lawmaking body, to select a congressperson if a seat gets empty, until a general.

- Process for kp senate : FATA converged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through 25th amendment. The alteration diminishes the individuals in Senate from 104 to 96. Current individuals speaking to FATA will keep on serving till 2024. After 2024, FATA will have no different Senators.

- Four seats for non-Muslims expanded through the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010.

Past the sacred allocation of Senate seats per region, the seats are assembled into four districts of 24 seats. Arrangements under segment 26 of the Constitution Act exist to mean two additional seats for every locale, without any than 113 individuals permitted to sit in the Senate

Senate political decision are done the national get together in which all the chosen individuals as to cast a ballot so as to choose a representative. Same procedure is done by all the common congregations

Q2: Health is a crucial subject, explain how will you cover the beat if health is assigned to you.

Ans) **Beat:** Beat reporting, as opposed to general assignment reporting, gives journalists the opportunity to focus on one area. Many beats are defined geographically, others focus on important issues like health, education or the environment. Beat reporters should stay up to date on all major developments about their topic.

Health beat: Health Beat seeks to bridge the gap between patient and provider, delivering reliable and timely health information that's important to you and your family.

explain how will you cover the beat if health is assigned to you.

- When a person is admitted to the hospital, a relative or someone close has to be on hand 24/7. Families usually take turns. I tell reporters that while they are on 'duty' they can chat to staff or even the person on the next bed, not necessarily for information for a story, but to assimilate the atmosphere of the hospital, get to know the care providers and which experience and contacts they can draw upon for later stories.
- [Attend] functions where lots of women gather for long periods, like kitchen parties or bridal showers, hair salons or beauty parlors. Invariably the discussion will veer towards lifestyle, nutrition, reproductive health and treatment. At many of these places, there are professional women like doctors and nurses who dispense on-the-spot advice. I give them my card and follow up with them even if I don't need them for a story right then; I keep their details for future reference. I have built up a large data base that way.
- When I have to attend a funeral, I sit as close enough to the bereaved person or family as possible in order to hear how that person died.
- I shall be fully prepared for an kind of situation because health reporting is a very important topic.
- If I go to a hospital to cover health during covid-19. I will wear a complete kit in order to go keep myself self as well as others around me.

- I will report with accurately while on health reporting because it is an important beat.

Q3: What is Ethics of journalism? Explain in the context of elections

Ans) The core principles of ethical journalism set out below provide an excellent base for everyone who aspires to launch themselves into the public information sphere to show responsibility in how they use information.

There are hundreds of codes of conduct, charters and statements made by media and professional groups outlining the principles, values and obligations of the craft of journalism.

Five Core Principles of Journalism

1. Truth and Accuracy

Journalists cannot always guarantee ‘truth’, but getting the facts right is the cardinal principle of journalism. We should always strive for accuracy, give all the relevant facts we have and ensure that they have been checked. When we cannot corroborate information we should say so.

2. Independence

Journalists must be independent voices; we should not act, formally or informally, on behalf of special interests whether political, corporate or cultural. We should declare to our editors – or the audience – any of our political affiliations, financial arrangements or other personal information that might constitute a conflict of interest.

3. Fairness and Impartiality

Most stories have at least two sides. While there is no obligation to present every side in every piece, stories should be balanced and add context. Objectivity is not always possible, and may not always be desirable (in the face for example of brutality or inhumanity), but impartial reporting builds trust and confidence.

4. Humanity

Journalists should do no harm. What we publish or broadcast may be hurtful, but we should be aware of the impact of our words and images on the lives of others.

5. Accountability

A sure sign of professionalism and responsible journalism is the ability to hold ourselves accountable. When we commit errors we must correct them and our expressions of regret must be sincere not cynical. We listen to the concerns of our audience. We may not change what readers write or say but we will always provide remedies when we are unfair.

Explain in the context of elections

During an election period, a journalist encounters multiple pressures. They may come from a government, especially in countries in which democracy remains fragile; from political parties, which use various means for obtaining favourable coverage, and on occasion from a superior, or a stockholder or owner of a news organization who is close to a candidate or wants to impose a coverage policy. Journalists must also resist the pressures of their own opinions, which they should express in the privacy of the voting station, like any other citizen. The public expects journalists to remain above the political fray. They are expected to treat all politicians impartially, regardless of the sympathies or antipathies they may feel toward them. In resisting pressures and in performing at the level that an election demands, journalists must rely on the ethical principles and moral rules on which their craft rests. No universal charter of these rules exists. Nevertheless, ethical codes are similar from country to country. All of them define journalism as a continuing search for truth and objectivity. A professional work of journalism must be accurate, verified, balanced, neutral and respectful of human dignity. Implicit in these requirements is a sense of morality and of responsibility as well as the ability to understand opposing points of view, including those that the journalist does not share. Above all, regardless of socio-political circumstances, a journalist's primary responsibility is to his fellow citizens. The powers of the "fourth estate" do not exist to benefit a government, a political party or any individual. A journalist's only loyalty is to citizens, whom he is responsible for informing. They, for their part, exercise their right to free expression, through the work of journalists.

Coverage of elections places the same type of responsibility on professional journalists as coverage of any other subject. It goes without saying that they must respect professional ethics. At the most basic level they must stay clear of blatant violations of ethics such as distortion of facts, over-emphasis on certain aspects of a story, headlines that misrepresent the content of the story and, of course, outright fabrication of stories, quotes, people and events.

At another level they must use only honest, legal methods to obtain information and opinion. They must avoid reporting anything without checking the facts – even if the information has been reported elsewhere. While unsubstantiated allegations and offensive speeches are not uncommon during election campaigns, journalists must not knowingly repeat them without enabling the other side to comment or respond. Only responsible journalism can make it possible for well-informed voters to freely make up their own minds.

Fairness and balance are important aspects of journalistic responsibility. Fair and balanced election coverage means that individual stories, as well as the pattern of stories over a period of time, contain points of view from different parties and/or candidates. It is not always possible to make every story equally balanced but a fair or representative balance between the competing parties and candidates can be achieved in the multiple stories likely to be published or aired during the election period.

Professional journalists are not supposed to favour any candidate. Their task is to ask questions on behalf of the people, compare answers, present and explain various points of view, and add background information, so that the public is aware of the context and has access to different opinions. By doing this they would be giving voters an opportunity to figure out whose views and stands make most sense to them. Balance is more than just a courtesy; it is a necessity for credible journalism in the public interest.

Accuracy is another important aspect of journalistic responsibility. Stories must be accurate not only at the level of getting the names of people and places right and ensuring that descriptions and quotes are correct, but also in terms of placing information in context and giving important events and issues due emphasis without resorting to exaggeration. Inaccurate descriptions of people, places and events amount to misinformation. People's trust in the media is bound to be eroded if they perceive that they cannot depend on the accuracy of even simple, straightforward reports.

One way to ensure both accuracy and responsibility is proper attribution, clarifying the sources of the information and opinions included in a report. It is important for readers,

listeners and viewers to know who is answerable for a specific piece of information or a certain opinion.

Anonymous sources are uncommon exceptions to this rule. Journalists have an obligation to protect sources who offer valuable information but have legitimate reasons for not wishing their identity to be revealed. If a source tells a journalist something significant in confidence, the journalist does have a responsibility to safeguard the privacy of that person. It is necessary to protect the identity of such sources in order to build the trust required if the media are to access sensitive information that cannot be obtained in any other way. However, it must be noted that the need to protect sources should not be misused to escape responsibility for stories based on rumours and allegations that reflect little regard for accuracy and credibility, fairness and balance.

As in all news reporting, journalists are not supposed to put their own opinions into election reporting. The public looks to election reportage for information, not individual reporters' personal likes and dislikes vis a vis candidates or their ideas. Even opinions expressed in editorial and op-ed page articles – and their equivalents in the broadcast media – need to be backed up by fact-based analysis if they are to be convincing.

The professional norm that journalists must not accept any gifts or other kinds of favours from political parties or candidates is a vital part of the responsibility and credibility imperative. It is especially important during election coverage, when parties and candidates may be inclined to be particularly generous in the hope of favourable media exposure.

Ideally journalists should not even accept transportation from parties or candidates. It may be better for them to travel together in a private vehicle and share the cost than to be beholden to or seen to be associated with any party or candidate. Media outlets can consider the option of sharing the travel and accommodation costs of their respective correspondents without compromising individual reporters' freedom and ability to independently report the story.

Whether reporting for print or electronic media, professional journalists need to realise that they are really communicating to the individual citizen. To ensure that their reports are clear and comprehensible to the average member of the public, it may be helpful for journalists to think of someone they know who is an “ordinary” reader, listener or viewer and mentally write for or speak to that one person. This is particularly important during elections when people look to the media for help in arriving at a decision on who to vote for.

Stories need vetting and verification before they are made public. Journalists often cite the pressure of deadlines as an excuse for not being able to check facts and ensure that the story makes sense. However, vetting does not necessarily take a lot of time and, in any case, it is better to be sure than sorry. A quick way to check on clarity is to request a colleague to read or listen to the story as a member of the public and raise questions or doubts, which can then be used to improve the story.

Reporters are not the only journalists who need to be conscious of the importance of responsible journalism. Editors play an important role in shaping media content and should strive to ensure accuracy, fairness and balance in coverage. Sub-editors, copy-editors and other in-house editorial staff at different levels in a media establishment are as crucial to professional quality and integrity as correspondents. They have a vital role to play in ensuring that stories are accurate, fair and balanced, make sense and are well presented.

Q4: What is data processing in journalism? Explain the importance of a data in a news report.

Ans) Process of data-driven journalism. The process to transform raw data into stories is akin to a refinement and transformation. The main goal is to extract information recipients can act upon. The task of a data journalist is to extract what is hidden.

Importance of data

Data can be used to provide deeper insights into what is happening around us and how it might affect us. From telling people what has happened, data can help journalists provide the analysis and information that they need to be able to make sense of the important issues of the day.

1.) Journalists must evolve to remain relevant.

The time when legacy or traditional media—radio, TV or newspapers—were the only way to reach the public is on its way out. For print journalists in particular, data provides an opportunity to add depth to their analysis and to put what has happened into context. This kind of depth or perspective is sometimes not easily available. That means that journalists will have to slightly change how they do their reporting. The "he-said she-said" is not enough if journalists are to remain relevant.

2.) With rapid advancement of technology there is greater digitization of data.

This can help drive or inform policies on a wide range of issues, from health care to security, and may even help improve access to government services.

3.) Data can be used to provide deeper insights into what is happening around us and how it might affect us.

From telling people what has happened, data can help journalists provide the analysis and information that they need to be able to make sense of the important issues of the day.

4.) Data can improve a complex story.

Combined with traditional reporting techniques, data can help you tell stories in more compelling and innovative ways and give citizens actionable information. How many tarmac roads are there in the country and how does this measure up with the investments made by both the national and county governments? Are taxpayers getting value for money in terms of these allocations?

5.) Data can help journalists speak truth to power.

This includes challenging some of the "mis-statements" that are bandied about as facts. How many teachers, doctors, nurses could have been trained with the 791 million Kenyan shillings "misplaced" through fraud at the National Youth Service, which led to the resignation of a cabinet secretary? And is it really true that 1.2 million women will benefit from the free maternity hospital as President Uhuru stated during the State of the Nation address on March 31, 2016.

6.) Using data means there is less guesswork about what the facts are.

You do not have to rely solely on quotes by individuals who tend to deny everything if they come under pressure or opt to "mis-remember." It also means you are in a strong position to defend yourself from those who accuse you of being paid to tarnish their names.

7.) You can also use data to hold politicians/officials accountable.

This is particularly relevant when it comes to checking whether officials have kept promises made at election time.

8.) Data journalism is the future.

Traditional techniques for gathering information like wearing out shoe leather to get face-to-face meetings with sources are still an integral part of what we do as journalists. But being a good writer with good sources is no longer enough. You also benefit from a few multimedia skills here, a dose of computer-assisted research there, and willingness to collaborate with others, such as data scientists or graphic artists. They are all important if we are to meet the added responsibility of shifting through the noise and providing citizens with information that matters to them, and in a way that makes sense to them.

Q5: Write a short note on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly composition.

Ans) The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly has 124 elected members, 99 regular seats, 22 seats reserved for women and 3 seats for Non-Muslims. The Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa elected by the Chief Minister of the Province who forms a Cabinet of Ministers to oversee various Departments. The Chief Minister is also the Chief Executive of the Province. The Federal Government appoints a Governor as head of the Provincial Government. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into 24 districts. Each district has a Zilla Nazim assisted by a District Coordination Officer. In a District the functions are devolved further to the Tehsil, Town and Union Council Governments. Each District has an elected Zilla Council, elected Tehsil, Town and Union Councils who looks after various activities at their respective levels. At district level a District Police Officer looks after matters of Law and Order and he/she reports to the Zilla Nazim. Each district has a Public Safety Commission which addresses public complaints against the Police. There is a Provincial Police Officer who is in charge of the Police system at the provincial level.

Brief history

In 1901 NWFP(Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) was declared as a Chief Commissioner Province and thirty-one years later in 1932 its status was raised to the Governor Province. In 1937, the Government of India Act 1935 was enforced in NWFP(Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Legislative Assembly was formed. The first session of parliament was summoned on 12 March 1946 under the Chairmanship of Sardar Bahadur Khan while Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan was elected as Speaker and Lala Girdheri Lal as Deputy Speaker on 13 March 1946. The total number of members was 50. This Assembly was dissolved in 1951 and the number of members was increased from 50 to 58.

After the creation of Pakistan, the first Election in NWFP Legislative Council was held on 15 December 1951 and the session of the Assembly was summoned on 10 January 1952 for the oath

taking ceremony. Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan was again elected as the unopposed Speaker and Khan Muhammad Farid Khan as Deputy Speaker on 10 July 1952. Following the declaration of one unit on 3 October 1955, the Country was divided into two provinces, West Pakistan and East Pakistan and the Legislative Assembly Building was declared as Peshawar High Court. After the dissolution of West Pakistan in 1970, the NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Provincial Assembly was restored. The legislative Assembly became a Provincial Assembly through a presidential order known as legal framework order 1970. After the restoration of the Provincial Assembly in 1970, General Elections were held for the NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Provincial Assembly on 17 December 1970. At that time the number of member's seats in the Assembly was 43 out of which 2 seats were reserved for women and only one for minorities. The first session of the Assembly was summoned on 2 May 1972 in the hall of Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, University Town Peshawar. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak was elected as Speaker and Arbab Saifur Rehman Khan as Deputy Speaker on 2 May 1972.

On 5 July 1977 Martial Law was declared and the Provincial Assembly was dissolved. The 1985 elections were held on not-party basis on 28 February 1985. The first session of the Assembly was summoned on 12 March 1985 for the oath taking ceremony. Raja Amanullah Khan and Mr. Ahmad Hassan were elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker on 14 March 1985. The Assembly Secretariat shifted from Pakistan Academy for Rural Development to its own present building in 1987.