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## SPECIALIZED JOURNALISM

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FINAL EXAM ASSIGNMENT



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MEDIA STUDIES AND MASS COMMUNICATION  
IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PESHAWAR

Specialized Journalism

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“Department Of Media Studies & Mass Communication”

**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**PESHAWAR**

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

## General Election:

It is a process of electing an electable representative of any country through vote base system. This process helps in the electing of members of general assembly everywhere in the world. Individuals for the national assembly are chosen by being cast a ballot upon by every adult resident of Pakistan, from a lot of competitors who remain in their particular electorates. Each adult resident of Pakistan can cast a ballot just in their electorate.

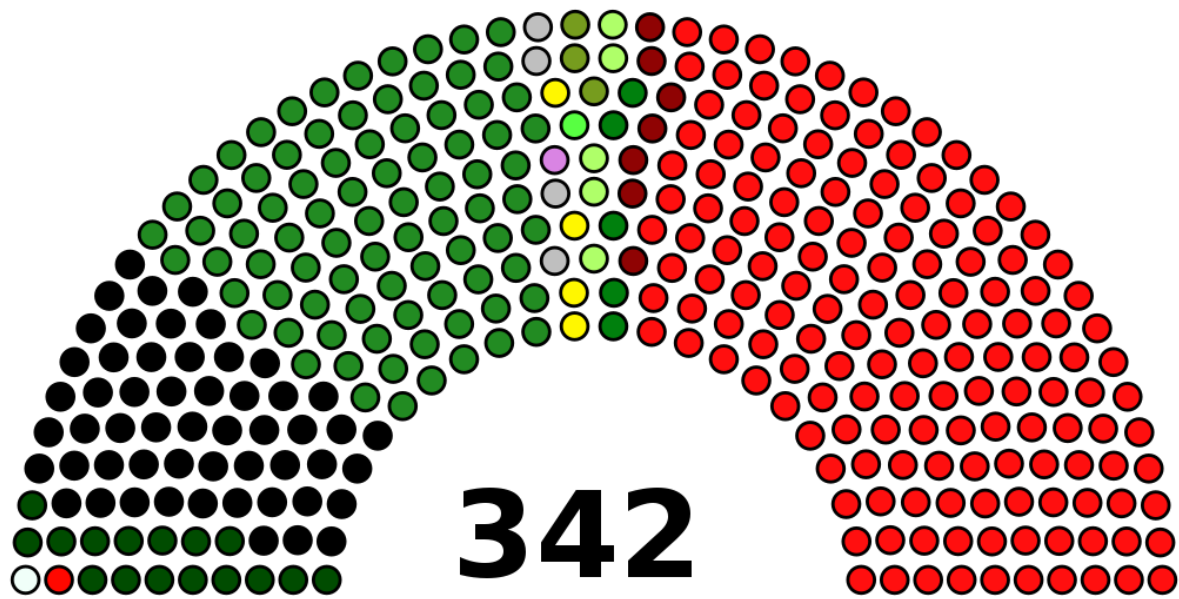
Election is the foundation of any type of majority rule system. It offers a chance to the voter to communicate their acknowledgment or dismissal and to acquire power the gathering to whom they accept that will work for a superior future and success of the nation. Pakistan is one of 167 nations on the earth where Democracy has selected as the type of running state undertakings. The condition of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is being worked under a parliamentary vote based system. An arrangement of government wherein individuals straightforwardly chooses delegates for the parliament is known as Parliamentary majority rules system. The parliament chooses the PM from inside its individuals and through the parliament, the Prime Minister and his bureau are legitimately responsible to the individuals. The parliament is liable for settling on laws and taking other significant choices for the nation.

## Selection Process in National and Provincial assembly of KP:

### Selection Process:

- Public elect Members of national and provincial assembly; they vote for electing Prime Minister and Chief Minister.
- It is the fusion of power between executive and legislative, senate and parliament.
- Head of the state is President & head of the government is Prime Minister.
- The National Assembly makes laws for the Federation in regard to the forces specified in the Federal Legislative List.
- National Assembly keeps as check over the Executive and guarantees that the administration capacities inside the boundaries set out in the Constitution and doesn't disregard the principal privileges of residents.
- In excess of 105 million qualified voters can cast their polling forms for two seats in every electorate: one for the National Assembly the lower place of the bureaucratic parliament and one for their Provincial Assembly which runs their commonplace government
- The National Assembly of Pakistan is the nation's sovereign authoritative body. It exemplifies the desire of the individuals to leave themselves alone represented under the vote based, multi-party Federal Parliamentary System.

- KP assembly is also an authoritative body of the province. It carries the same process of electing the members through public votes and leader of the house through majority of the seats of leading party.
- The members of national and provincial are elected under a specific rules and laws through vote system.
- Altogether, there 272 straightforwardly chose and 70 held National Assembly situations available to anyone the nation over. A solitary party should sack in any event 137 of the legitimately chosen seats to have the option to shape the administration all alone.



○	Vacant: 1 seat
■ (Red)	ANP: 1 seat
■ (Dark Green)	MMA: 16 seats
■ (Black)	PPP: 54 seats
■ (Light Green)	PML(N): 85 seats
■ (Red)	PTI: 155 seats
■ (Dark Red)	MQM(P): 7 seats
■ (Light Green)	BAP: 5 seats
■ (Yellow)	BNP(M): 4 seats
■ (Olive)	GDA: 3 seats
■ (Dark Green)	PML(Q): 5 seats
■ (Light Green)	AML: 1 seat
■ (Purple)	JWP: 1 seat
■ (Grey)	IND: 4 seats

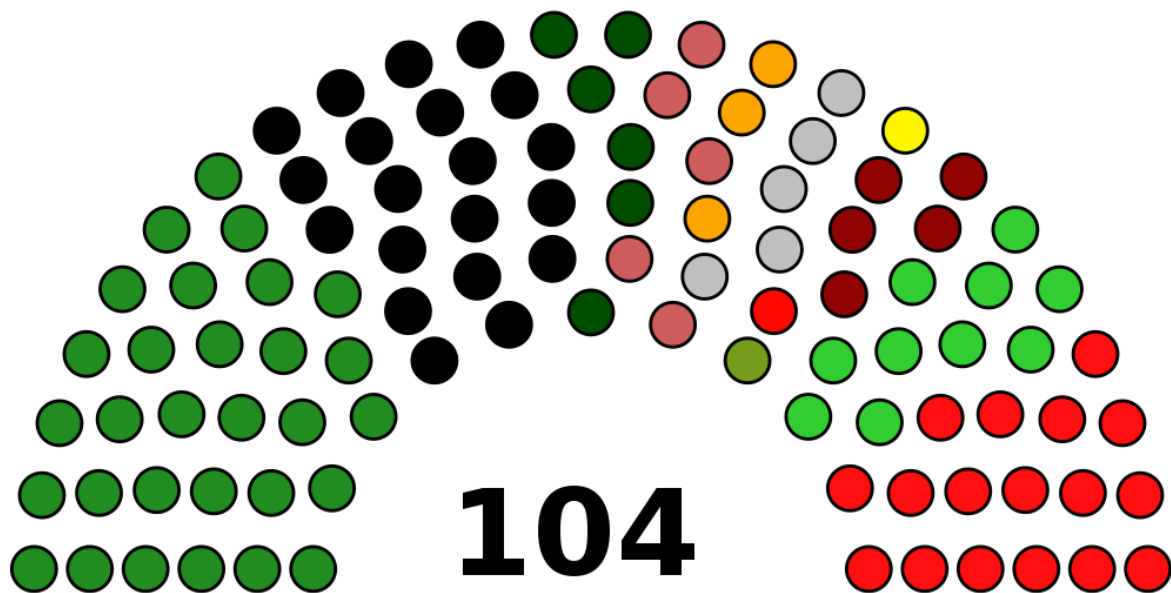
### Senate:

The Senate is the upper place of Pakistani Parliament. The four combining units have an equivalent portrayal in it. This is in accordance with the sacred job credited to the Upper House for example the advancement of national attachment and concordance, which is fundamental for the development and flourishing of any country. The Senate in Pakistan, throughout the years, has risen as a basic organ and a balancing out factor of the alliance. It is a changeless house that represents a procedure of coherence in national issues. The term of its part is six years. Be that as it may, one-portion of its individuals resign at regular intervals.

Every one of the four provincial assemblies chooses 23 individuals from their particular regions though four individuals are chosen by the National Assembly from the Capital. As of now, the Senate of Pakistan has 104 individuals.

**Selection Process of a senator:**

- Senate elections occur as per Article 59 of the Constitution. Every provincial assembly chooses 23 individuals from their own territories.
- An individual looking for Senate election ought to be an enrolled voter in a zone or territory from where they to be selected and should meet different capabilities endorsed under Article 62 and 63 of the Constitution.
- The National Assembly chooses individuals for seats assigned for the Federal Capital.
- Chairman and Deputy Chairman is then chosen after the Senate has been properly comprised, from among its individuals in its first gathering.
- The age for being capable for the senate election is 30.



<span style="color: green;">■</span>	PML-N: 30 seats
<span style="color: black;">■</span>	PPP: 20 seats
<span style="color: darkgreen;">■</span>	MMA: 6 seats
<span style="color: pink;">■</span>	NP: 5 seats
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	PMAP: 3 seats
<span style="color: grey;">■</span>	IND: 5 seats
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	ANP: 1 seat
<span style="color: olive;">■</span>	GDA: 1 seat
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	BNP-M: 1 seat
<span style="color: darkred;">■</span>	MQM-P: 5 seats
<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span>	BAP: 10 seats
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	PTI: 17 seats

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

### Health Reporting:

Health reporting is one of journalism's generally perplexing and significant beats. Health reporting is also like recounting to a story, however, it likewise expects journalists to take on extra duties through the story cycle finding the story, gathering data, and composing it.

Basic news rules, for example, idealness and effect might be utilized to pick stories. However, in the beat of health, giving a context in the right way is vital. All the gathered data to be accounted for should be put in a setting.

It would be my duty to dig out all the information related to health, whether it's about any health issue in the society or the facilities provided by any social organization or government. A good health reporter should have the sense of differentiating between public hospital and private hospital in the country or region where he/she lives.

Being a health reporter, I should have the knowledge about what are the new discoveries in the field of public health related to the diseases a human being lives with, the new technology introduced in the field and any research study conducted over any disease, pandemic or any other related problem.

Researching on such topics for a journalist sometimes throws up contradictory findings over some serious health issues. Such circumstances request interpretative and systematic abilities with respect to health journalists.

At the point when a general health circumstance is included, health journalists and the media can positively assume a job in rapidly conveying significant messages to the general population. One might say, at that point, they do fill in as a part of the health provider network. This makes it even more significant for health authors to guarantee that they get it completely right.

Health reporting is a significant development region for the media, likely on the grounds that it is sought after by people in general and it is productive. In any case, the media inclusion of clinical news is for the most part of low quality, especially anecdotes about new medicines and treatments.

Reporting for health beat, I must be able to evaluate the allocated budget for health by the government and if it is exactly used over health related issues. How other organizations work in the field to counter the health problems such as Non-governmental organizations NGOs.

What are the factors that affect health budget, as newly discovered viruses or diseases cause this affect? Many questions arises as we start thinking over it, but, let's take an example of newly discovered virus these days how it has affected economy and society on a large scale and how it is portrayed on media and covered by journalists with the question of how it affected the newly presented budget of Pakistan. A health reporter has to dig out all the information related to health.

It is my responsibility to cover essential issues while writing or reporting over any new development regarding any health issue whether it's about treatment or medicines.

Health journalist should precise reporting of the near advantages, damages, and expenses of the treatment and the degree to which their witnesses have attaches to the maker. It is useful if reporters utilize free master sources to respond to inquiries concerning the curiosity of the treatment and the accessibility and viability of options, despite the fact that we recognize the reasonable troubles in discovering autonomous sources when time is constrained.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government allocated budget for health is Rs124 billion and around Rs24 billion to fight against the current pandemic situation.

### **Duties & Responsibility of Health Reporter:**

- Explain true facts and ethical reports on health issues.
- Monitoring the assortment of accessible data sources on medications and the impediments of each source.
- Aware of the effect of media provides details regarding the utilization of meds in the network.
- Empowering scattering of messages that upgrade the nature of medicine use.
- Analytical thinking.

Pakistan has as less as around 1% to 2% of health reporting coverage. Health reporter should have idea about the statistics of different diseases in Pakistan. Let's discuss some below.

### **Communicable diseases:**

- i. Malaria 16%.
- ii. Diarrhea 15%.
- iii. Hepatitis 7.5%.
- iv. HIV is 97000 individuals.

### **Non-communicable diseases:**

- i. Cancer
- ii. Heart diseases
- iii. Diabetes

### **Stories in health reporting:**

1. Financial allocation for health
2. Administrative
3. Facilities/ New developments (Buildings & Equipment)
4. Health issues (Old & New)
5. Drugs.
6. New researches on diseases
7. Health awareness seminars & workshops etc.

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

### Ethics in Journalism:

For anybody keen on improving journalism, it is basic to first sort out what makes news coverage the manner in which it is. What are the impacts that add to the journalist's mentalities and activities to their morals? Without a comprehension of those impacts, it is hard to make proposals for change significant.

The basic standards of ethical journalism set out beneath give an incredible base to each and every individual who tries to dispatch themselves into the open information circle to show the responsibility of how they use it.

Some of the core ethics for journalism are;

- ✓ Truth and Accuracy
- ✓ Independent/Freedom
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Humanity
- ✓ Decency and Impartiality

Let's discuss some of those ethics in the context of reporting in elections;

Ethical predicaments are frequent especially troublesome in political reporting and particularly in the midst of elections, where political adversaries for the most part attempt to subvert the credibility of their rivals by defaming them and by uncovering private stories from before and at times creating fake stories.

A reporter in the election should report accurate and true stories. The basic aim of the journalist is to provide reports based on true facts and figures with decency and ethics. This is basic in reporting political undertakings and especially on the occasion of elections.

We know that impartiality is quite difficult while working in Pakistan as a journalist but many journalists don't support any of the party, however, media and ethical journalists in Pakistan endeavor consistently to;

- Avoid prejudicing the electable candidate, any political personality and so on.
- Give fact-based information that will help the public to all the more likely comprehend the issues, policies, and points of view of every single participant of the election and about their party.
- Ensure the steps made all the people safely vote for the desired candidate of their choice and not forcefully.
- Avoid spreading disinformation or rumors about anyone.
- Make sure not to cover any of the candidate making hate speech for the rival party.
- Broadcasters must provide the chance to significant contenders to participate in conversations covering a specific constituent zone. This likewise applies to independent competitors. But, if a candidate can't take part, the thing may not be processed further.



- Being neutral permits a journalist to do their activity as securely as could reasonably be expected.
- Make certain to give close consideration to adjust or balance your reporting.

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

### Data Processing:

Data processing is the method where a person collects or gathers a raw data which latterly can be converted into a useful information. This process incorporates the four ways to form a new useful information; collecting, preparing, putting, and then processing it for final review.

### Data Processing in Journalism:

It means the same as data processing because in journalism we collect, prepare, put and process a recorded data so that we get final product from that of the gathered information or data. Here we give a shape to rough data into fine and productive way which gives us a useful story, it enables a journalist to recount to an intricate story by connecting with infographics.

### Importance of Data in Journalism:

We know that journalism has face very hard time since the beginning and it is facing till now. Before, we, as an industry, depended on being the main ones working an innovation to increase and circulate what had occurred without any forethought. The print machine filled in like a door. On the off chance that anyone needed to contact the individuals of a city or district the following morning, they would go to papers. This period has finally ended.

Today, reports are streaming in as they occur, from various sources, witnesses, and sites, and what has happened is separated through a huge system of social associations, being positioned, remarked on, and as a general rule, overlooked.

Data in journalism is essential on the bases of many facts, collecting, filtering and shaping and envisioning what's going on past what the eye can see has a developing worth. There is an undetectable associations between everything we do. The language of this system is the data little purposes of data that are regularly not significant in a solitary occurrence, yet hugely significant when seen from the correct point.

Data in journalism can tell a story that one can't even imagine and that's why data is quite important for building a story as water is important for human being to stay alive, this way data gives life support to a story or report that journalist tends to produce.

By utilizing data, the activity of journalists moves its primary concentration from being the initial ones to answer to being the ones mentioning to us what a specific advancement may really mean. The scope of subjects can be wide. The following monetary emergency is really taking shape. The financial aspects behind the items we use. The abuse of assets or political botches, introduced in a convincing information perception that leaves little space to contend with it.

When inheritance or conventional media like radio, TV, or newspapers were the best way to approach people. Those journalists working in the field, print or electronic media data gives a chance to add profundity to their analytical thinking and to put what has occurred into the setting.

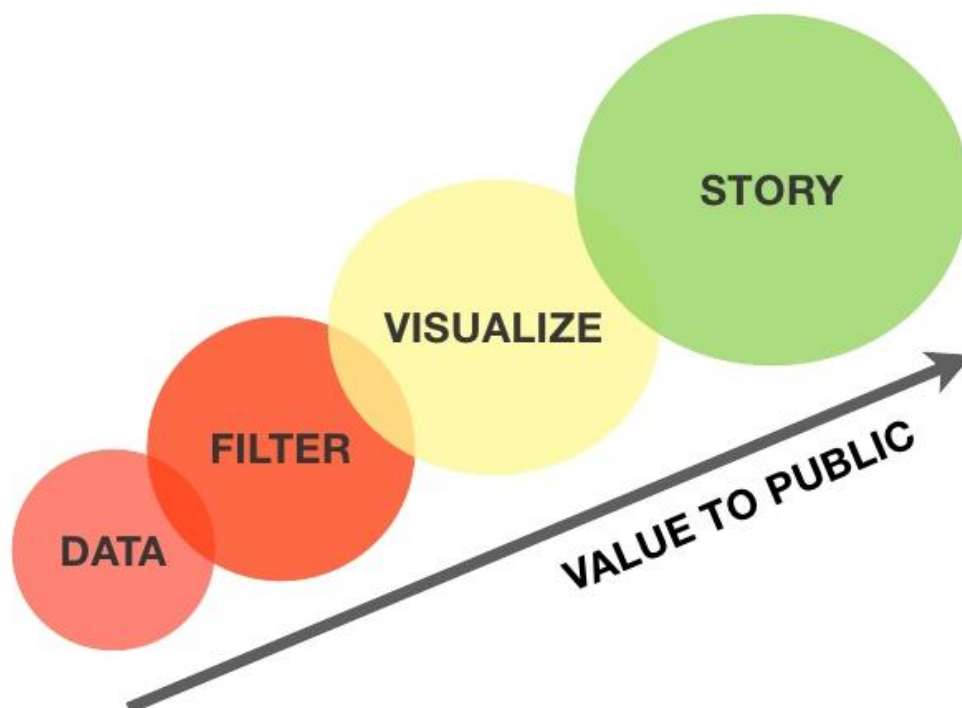
From explaining to individuals what has occurred, data can better assist reporters with giving the investigation and information that they should have the option to comprehend the significant issues of the day.

Data helps in improving a difficult to understand story into most simple and smooth way.

Utilizing data implies there is less mystery about what the realities are.

Data can assist reporters with talking truth with valid facts and figures so no one can make questions on him/her.

## **DATA-DRIVEN JOURNALISM = A PROCESS**



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

### KP Assembly Composition:

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly is the authoritative body of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa territory. It was set up under Article 106 of the Constitution of Pakistan. The gathering recently had 124 chosen individuals, 99 customary seats, 22 seats held for ladies, and 3 seats for Non-Muslims. The assembly seats rose from 124 to 145 by including 16 general seats, after the merger of FATA with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, 4 seats held for ladies, and 1 for a Non-Muslim.

The Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar is a forward-looking and extraordinary public association. Assembly is focused on accomplishing greatness in the best Parliamentary Practices and enactment, IT applications, research, open records, and open assistance.

The current rulers of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) which is led by Prime Minister Imran Khan. The chief minister of KP currently is Mr. Mahmood Khan Leader of the house belonging to swat, this position in the past was with Mr. Pervez Khattak current defense minister of Pakistan.

The Speaker of the assembly is Mr. Mushtaq Ghani (PTI), Deputy Speaker is Mr. Mahmood Jan (PTI). And the rest of the cabinet consist of different ministries being led by Members of Provincial Assembly KP. The opposition leader is Mr. Akram Khan Durrani (JUI-F). Duration of the Assembly and tenure of the members is 5 years which will be dissolving by 2023.

Opposition parties are;

- Jamiat Ullama-e-Islam Fazl-ur-Rahman (JUI-F)
- Jamat-e-Islami (JI)
- Awami Nation Party (ANP)
- Pakistan People’s Party (PPP)
- Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N)

