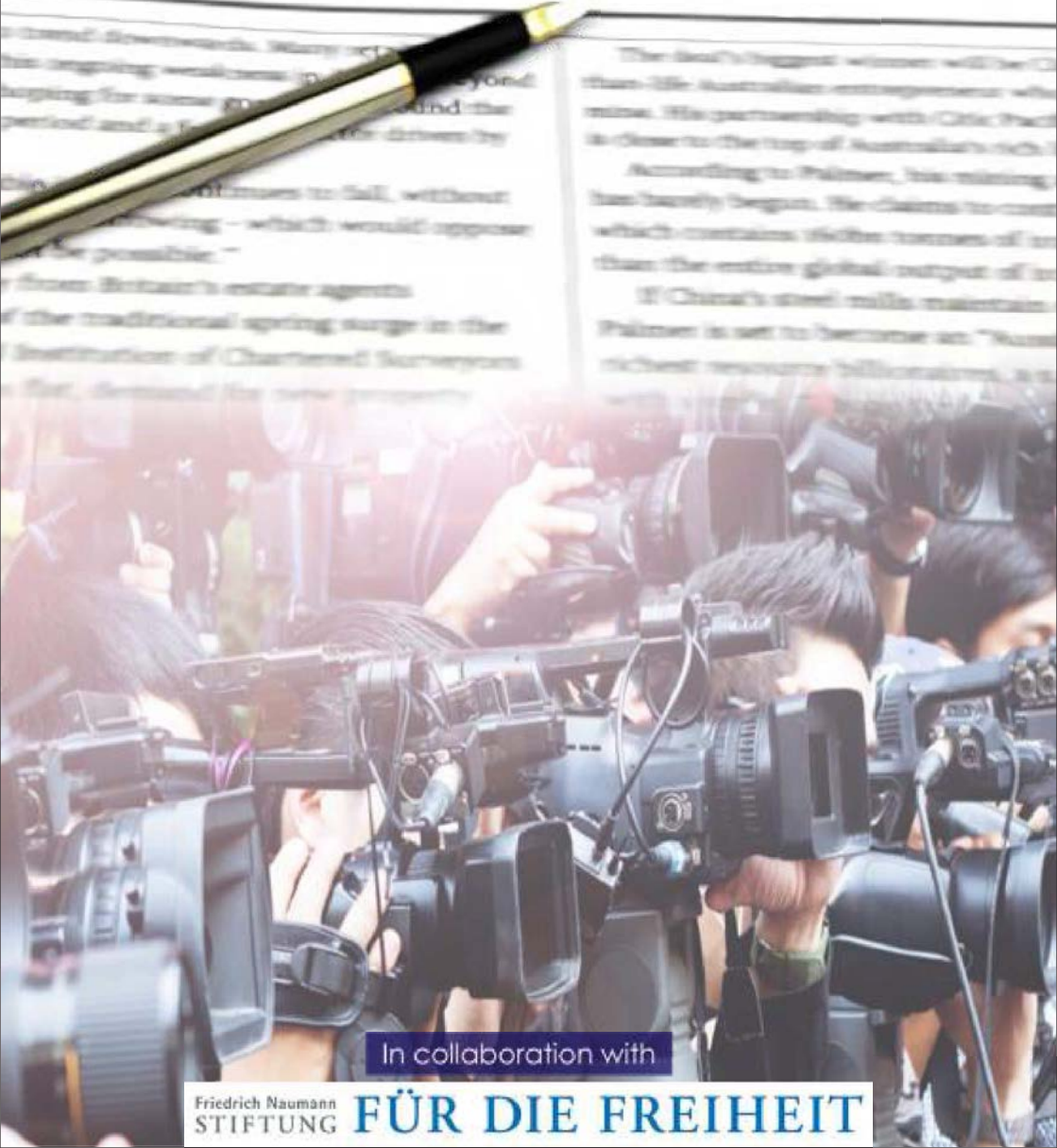


Individualland

Creating space for the individual

The Press Clubs of Pakistan



In collaboration with

Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG

FÜR DIE FREIHEIT

The Press Clubs of Pakistan

Lead Author: Gulmina Bilal Ahmad

Co-Authors: Ms. Hoor Kakar, Ms. Ilham Kakar, Mr. Rehan Ali

Survey Analysis by: Mr. Hamza Khan, Ms. Sundas Syeda

Field Research: Mr. Awais Mehmood, Adnan Babar, SafiUllah & Hashim Kakar

Designer: Mr. Adeel Amjad

The author acknowledges the support of Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung für die Freiheit for providing financial assistance to conduct this research. The information presented here would not have been possible without inputs from various sections of civil society. We would like to thank Mr. Muhammad Riaz, Mr. Saghir Naqash and Mr. Adnan Rehmat who devoted their time to provide their essential inputs. Despite all the assistance received, the author assumes responsibility of any omissions.

Individualland

Where the individual counts

House 289, Alstonia Avenue,

Safari Villas-III, Bahria Town,

Islamabad - Pakistan

Tel: +92-51-5732791-2

E-mail: info@individualland.com

Url: www.individualland.com

Supported by:

Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung für die Freiheit

P.O Box 1733,

Islamabad - Pakistan

Tel: +92-(0) 51 26 55 750, 26 55 751

Fax: +92(0) 51 26 55 752

E-mail: pakistan@fnst.org

Url: www.southasia.fnst.org

ISBN: 978-969-9582-36-3

No of printed copies: 1,000

Islamabad, 2015

Contents

Introduction:	1
Methodology.....	5
Survey Findings.....	6
History of Press Clubs	6
Multiple Press Clubs	7
Composition of the Press Clubs	8
Organizational Structure.....	9
Infrastructure and Assets.....	13
Analysis of Constitutions	18
Online Presence:	19
Conclusion:.....	25
Recommendations:	16
Annexure I	29
Annexure II	36

Introduction:

This report is an attempt at mapping the state of the press clubs in Pakistan, identifying their present day functioning and duties entailed by them. It focuses on their mandate and scope of activities, along with their role in the free domain of raucous, independent and enterprising media. It attempts to identify the weaknesses that has led to the divergence in their defined role and recommends plausible solutions to overcome these setbacks. The study documents the state of the press clubs based on the information gathered from 86 press clubs in Pakistan in all four provinces namely Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan, through a survey. It includes the press clubs at district level as well as that of the provincial capitals and Islamabad. The major findings of this report are:

- Multiple press clubs claim representation in a single region (district, city etc.)
- All journalists in a region are not necessarily members of a press club.
- There is a structural imbalance of press clubs on the basis of gender ratio due to social and cultural context.
- Most press clubs depend on government with regard to their infrastructure and assets.
- Most press clubs are not well-networked and do not conduct trainings leading to a lack of professionalism in member journalists.

Sporadic but mushroom growth of present day free media all over the world has given way to the establishment of media bodies and has bestowed great strength upon some of its attached wings, outlets and platforms. One of these platforms is the press clubs. “Press clubs have not defined their role clearly and its role is often confused with that of the unions of journalists. With the passage of time the role of press clubs has evolved and therefore they are performing multiple roles”, according to Mazhar Abbas, the former president of Karachi Press Club¹. Press clubs have played an

¹ Abbas, Mazhar. (November 6, 2015), National Media Conference 2015, Individualland Pakistan.

important role in strengthening bonds of fraternity among media practitioners working in different media organizations. Press clubs provide auxiliary but meaningful support to the concepts ranging from press freedom, freedom of expression to building capacity of working journalists both at local and international level for independent pursuance of their journalistic goals.

Press clubs are institutions where journalists congregate and share news stories and information among the members of the club. Over the years, during the long spells of dictatorial regimes, the role of the press clubs has evolved and is not just bound to that of sharing information. They have played a substantial role in the socio-political history of the country. They had to champion the role of democracy and human rights' defender, becoming a last refuge for the dissenting voices. The National Press Club in Washington describes the essence of a press club, "The place where news happens". The members of a press club follow a set of rules chalked out by the club body, while in return the interests of the members are safeguarded and they are provided with certain services. However, Saif ul Islam Saifi, president of Peshawar Press Club believes, "Though the constitutions of the press clubs have covered all sectors, from membership criterion to the sample of ballot paper for elections, the constitutions have not been implemented in their letter and spirit."² Being a socio-cultural rendezvous, press clubs provided facilities for entertainment and recreation besides organising workshops for its members, conferences, discussions and exhibitions. Arshad Ansari, the president of Lahore Press Club, believes, "The press clubs serve an important purpose of bringing journalists from different media outlets together and ensuring they get insurance, pension and essential social services."³

Due to resource generation issues, the smaller press clubs fall short of providing facilities such as libraries etc to the members. On the

² Saifi, Saif ul Islam. (November 6, 2015), National Media Conference 2015, Individualland Pakistan.

³ The NEWS. "Convention of Council of Pakistan Press Clubs," Friday, May 02, 2014. Retrieved from: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-13-30056-Convention-of-Council-of-Pakistan-Press-Clubs> Date of Access: September 09, 2015

other hand, the press clubs that are independent with regard to resource generation can provide these facilities. Fazil Jamili, president of Karachi Press Club declared, “Press clubs have enough space to facilitate NGOs and other external organisations to use its vicinity for conducting trainings and workshops. Moreover conducting such events in the press clubs could benefit the press clubs in generating revenue as well as the external organisations to establish network directly with the journalists.”⁴ In some press clubs, during the internal press club election days, the candidates make promises to their colleagues, tantalising them in the name of plots in the media colonies to fetch their vote, but do not fulfil their promises. For other issues such as the safety issues of their members, press clubs can raise their voice but have remained ineffective. In some conflict zones, media persons and press clubs are being attacked by the security wings of state and the non-state actors according to Shehzada Zulfiqar, the president of Quetta Press Club, “The biggest issue faced by the journalists today is reporting in conflict zones where there is a need to provide safety measures to the journalists on the field alongside security in case of some accident. The Quetta Press Club has started a life insurance scheme through which it provides some financial security to the journalists and their families in case of any accident on field.”⁵ Considering the volatile situation of Pakistan, the government has stepped forward to ensure the safety of the media personnel and announced a commission to provide a safe and secure environment to the journalists in Pakistan.⁶ Regarding the safety solutions for the media personnel in conflict zone, a digital tool “*Muhafiz*” has been introduced by Media Matters for Democracy in collaboration of Code for Pakistan, Peshawar Press Club and National Press Club Islamabad with the support of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) which shows an encouraging

⁴ Jamili, Fazil. (November 6, 2015), National Media Conference 2015, Individualland Pakistan.

⁵ Zulfiqar, Shehzada. (November 6, 2015), National Media Conference 2015, Individualland Pakistan.

⁶ DAWN. “PM announces commission for safety and security of journalists.” Mateen Haider. March 19, 2014. Retrieved from: <http://www.dawn.com/news/1094179/pm-announces-commission-for-safety-and-security-of-journalists> Date of Access: October 20, 2015.

progressive step taken for the trends affecting media safety.⁷ It remains to be seen as to how effective these measures are for providing safety & security to the working journalists.

⁷ The Express Tribune. "Safety for Journalists: First ever digital threat-reporting system." November 27, 2015. Retrieved from: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/999223/safety-for-journalists-first-ever-digital-threat-reporting-system/> Date of Access: December 4, 2015.

Methodology

The study was conducted over a span of three months from November 2014–January 2015. The findings of the report are based on closed-ended questionnaires responded to by members of press clubs, each questionnaire representing a single club. For authentic information from the eighty-six (86) clubs in Pakistan, the questionnaires were filled out by the office-bearers of the press clubs which include; president, general secretary, information secretary and treasurer of the press clubs. Of the eighty-six (86) press clubs that participated in the survey, twenty-seven (27) were from Baluchistan, eighteen (18) from Sindh and twenty (20) each from Punjab and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. Alongside the provincial press clubs, National press Club Islamabad also participated in the survey.

The questionnaire was based on thirty-two (32) close-ended questions to acquire specific responses for quantitative analysis. It was designed to reflect the three main objectives of the research namely

- Composition of the press clubs
- Organizational structure
- Infrastructure and assets

This study has limitations and does not imply the representation of every club in Pakistan. Therefore, some press clubs from Sindh and Punjab, as well as the press of Gilgit-Baltistan are not included. An Urdu version of the questionnaires was sent to the office bearers of the press clubs to remove any language barrier. Due to a limited timeframe of three (03) months, some of the press clubs were unable to participate. Predefined press clubs participated in the survey therefore the study does not represent a holistic review of the press clubs across Pakistan. It cannot be claimed that the results and information collected through this particular research will remain definite and may not change in future or will complement any similar research.

Survey Findings

The findings of the survey are divided into the following categories for a detailed analysis:

- History of the Press Clubs
- Multiple Press Clubs
- Composition of Press Clubs
- Organizational Structure
- Infrastructure and Assets

History of Press Clubs

Most press clubs were established after the creation of Pakistan. According to the findings from the survey, the press clubs functioning in Karachi, Hyderabad, Lahore and Peshawar were established more than forty years back, whereas the press club in Quetta was established



about thirty years ago. Twenty-two press clubs have been established ten years ago, twenty-four have been established twenty years ago and seventeen have been established thirty years ago. The Islamabad Press Club was established in the year 1960. Five press clubs have been established recently but their year of establishment is not known. According to the response of the office bearer of the club, the Attock Press Club was established before the independence of Pakistan.

		Province				
		Baluchistan	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Islamabad
When was your press club established?	10 Years	14	4	3	1	0
	20 Years	10	9	4	1	0
	30 Years	3	4	8	2	0
	40 Years	0	0	1	4	0
	50 Years	0	2	1	6	0
	Recently	0	1	1	3	0
	60 Years	0	0	2	1	0

Multiple Press Clubs

Almost a quarter of the press clubs that have been surveyed represent competing claims of representation for the same cities. This reflects the lack of consensus and unity among the journalist bodies.

It was found from the response of the office bearers of twenty-three (23) press clubs that their cities have more than one press club functioning. The office bearers of three press clubs of Khaniwal, Khuzdar and Panjgur mentioned that four press clubs are located in their areas. The office bearers of three press clubs of Mandi Bahauddin, Pishin and Thar responded that three press clubs are located in their respective areas. From the response of the office bearers of the press clubs of Bahawalnagar, Batkhela, Charsadda, Dadu, Dalbandin, Gawadar, Jacobabad, Jaffarabad, Kallat, Loralai, Mirpur Khas, Qilla Abdullah, Sajawal, Sibi, Topi, Wihari and Ziarat, it was found that there are two press clubs each, in their areas.

		How many press clubs are present in your city?			
		One	Two	Three	Four
Province	Baluchistan	17	8	1	1
	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	17	3	0	0
	Punjab	15	2	1	2
	Sindh	13	4	1	0
	Islamabad	1	0	0	0

Composition of the Press Clubs

The office bearers of the press clubs were asked about the composition of the press clubs pertaining to the number of registered members, the ratio of male and female members and the ratio of print and electronic members in each press club.

According to the findings, eleven press clubs have up to ten members, five press clubs have between ten and twenty members, thirty-eight press clubs have between twenty and thirty members, eight press clubs have between thirty and fifty members and four press clubs have between fifty and sixty registered members. There are some press clubs that have more than eighty registered members, such as, the press clubs of the four provincial capitals and Islamabad. The press club of Lahore has 1800, Karachi has 1300, Peshawar has 400, Quetta has 110 and Islamabad has 3200 members registered.

		Province				
		Baluchistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Islamabad
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
How many are the members of your press club?	Less than 10	10	1	0	0	0
	Less than 20	0	4	1	0	0
	Less than 30	16	9	4	9	0
	Less than 50	0	3	2	3	0
	Less than 60	0	1	2	1	0
	Less than 80	0	1	2	2	0
	Others	1	1	9	3	0

These findings do not imply that these are the number of journalists in the respective areas; there is a possibility that some journalists present in that area are not registered members of the respective press clubs. Also, the number of journalists representing a club does not suggest the minimum number required in a region. The numbers are reflective of media density on the basis of office infrastructure, cosmopolitanism, regional development, economic and social

status, etc.

When asked about the female registered members, from a total of 86 press clubs, 69 press clubs mentioned that female journalists are not a member of their press clubs, reflecting the gender imbalance in journalism. This does not only reflect the structural imbalance, as in the membership of the press clubs (there can be no press club members, yet some women journalists are freelancers or work directly with media), but also an outcome of social conditions that are hostile to women forming opinions in general.

Organizational Structure

Out of the eighty-six press clubs, members of eighty one press clubs stated that they have a constitution. It was found that the members of eighty-one press clubs elect a chairman/president of their press club, while members of five press clubs revealed that they do not elect a chairman/president. Fifty-three office bearers of the press clubs were of the view that elections are held every year, twenty-nine said that elections are held after two years and two were of the view that elections are held after ten years. It was observed from the findings that the number of years for electing the President /Secretary vary in all the press clubs within and across the provinces. The National Press Club Islamabad, two press clubs from Baluchistan, sixteen from Punjab and seventeen each from Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh conduct elections after a year. Twenty-three press clubs from Baluchistan, two from Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, three from Punjab and one from Sindh conduct elections after two years. One press club each from Baluchistan and Punjab conduct elections for President /Secretary after ten years.

		Province				
		Baluchistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Islamabad
After how many years the election of the president/ chairman/secretary/head of your press club take place?	1 Year	2	17	16	17	1
	2 Years	23	2	3	1	0
	10 Years	1	0	1	0	0

Specifying the organizational structure of the press clubs province-wise; twenty-five out of twenty-seven press clubs of Baluchistan, nineteen out of twenty press clubs of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, all twenty press clubs of Punjab and eighteen press clubs of Sindh and the National Press Club Islamabad responded that the Chairman / Secretary of the press clubs are elected by members of the press clubs.

		Do the members of your press club select your chairman/president/ chairman/ secretary?	
		Yes	No
Province	Baluchistan	25	2
	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	19	1
	Punjab	20	0
	Sindh	18	0
	Islamabad	1	0

From the survey it was also found that respondents from seventy-seven press clubs were satisfied with the electoral process of their respective press clubs. This included the National Press Club of Islamabad, twenty-four from Baluchistan, eighteen from Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, and seventeen each from Punjab and Sindh. On the other hand respondents from seven press clubs were not satisfied with the electoral process which included two from Baluchistan, three from Punjab and one each from Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh.

		Are you satisfied by this process of your press club?	
		Yes	No
Province	Baluchistan	24	2
	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	18	1
	Punjab	17	3
	Sindh	17	1
	Islamabad	1	0

The research shows that sixty-four office-bearers of the press clubs are employed full time, sixteen are working as free lancers and five are part time employees.

What are the terms of your employment?		
Full Time	Part Time	Freelancer
64	5	16

Nineteen office-bearers responded that they are involved in another profession whereas thirty eight respondents shared otherwise. This points out that a considerable number of the journalists are either part-timers or freelancers, or they work for multiple media organisations.

When asked about the journalists working on voluntary basis for journalism related duties at the press clubs, sixteen respondents stated that there are between 1 to 10 journalists, thirty-nine respondents stated that there are between 10 to 30 journalists and respondents stated that there are between 20 to 50 journalists working on voluntary basis i.e. without pay. The respondents of three press clubs said that their press clubs are comprised of 50 to 80 journalists who work on voluntary basis.

Besides working as journalists do you have other paid jobs?	
Yes	No
19	38

The respondents were asked whether the press clubs are involved in organising media-related protests as well as protests with regards to helping the marginalised communities

How many member/journalists are working on voluntarily basis in your press club?	Less than 10	16
	Less than 20	4
	Less than 30	39
	Less than 40	1
	Less than 50	7
	Less than 80	3
	None	4
	Majority	11

mobilize. Eighty-three respondents agreed that their press clubs are involved in organizing protests, whereas three declared otherwise.

Eighty-one respondents replied Yes their press clubs have participated in rallies/ protests/ sit-ins, while three respondents replied no.

Is the press club of your area ever involved in arranging protests/ sit-in/ rallies?	
Yes	No
83	3

Have you ever been part of these rallies/protests/ sit in?	
Yes	No
81	3

Infrastructure and Assets

According to the findings from the survey, sixty press clubs are established in government buildings, twenty-three are established in private buildings, while two respondents shared that no building is available for their press clubs.

Press club is established in		
Private Building	Government Building	No Building
23	60	02

		Is the press club building established in an easily accessible location?	
		Yes	No
Province	Baluchistan	24	1
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	18	1
	Punjab	20	0
	Sindh	18	0
	Islamabad	1	0

Eighty respondents of the press clubs said that press clubs are located in an accessible area and two respondents said that press clubs are not located in an accessible area. The results indicate that the press is dependent on the government for donations to conduct their private organising efforts. The survey findings highlight that the location of some of the press clubs in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan is not easily accessible. Of the surveyed press clubs, the buildings of twenty four press clubs in Baluchistan and eighteen

press clubs in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa are established in an easily accessible location while building of one press club of Baluchistan and two of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa are not found in an accessible location. The buildings of all the twenty press clubs of Punjab and all press clubs of Sindh and that of the press club in Islamabad are established in an easily accessible location.

Although the press clubs have been established for considerable periods, the facilities such as libraries, computers, internet access, furniture etc are not sufficiently available in all the press clubs. The survey findings highlight that the efficiency of the media personnel is compromised due to the non-availability of such facilities which is because of the inadequate membership dues. According to the findings of the survey, twenty-eight press clubs have none of these facilities available. Fourteen respondents stated that they have computers available; eighteen respondents have mentioned that they have furniture, while out of eighty-six press clubs only twenty-seven have mentioned that all facilities are available at their press club.

The office bearers of the club were asked whether the social and political issues were highlighted by the members of the press club in their area. The findings suggest that eighty-four press clubs stated that the social and political issues were highlighted in their press clubs, while two press clubs from Musa Khel and Qilla Abdullah, stated otherwise.

It should also be brought to notice that some press clubs are well networked and they organize trainings and workshops with collaboration of the government and /or non-government organizations. The respondents were asked about the capacity-building opportunities availed at their respective press clubs. It was

In your opinion do the members of the press club in your area highlight social and political issues?	
Yes	No
84	2

found that twenty-one respondents of the press clubs were of the view that government collaborates with press clubs, two respondents shared that non-governmental organizations collaborate with press clubs and fifty four respondents of press clubs shared that all institutions including government, private organizations and non-government organizations collaborate with press clubs. Six respondents of press clubs shared that none of these institutions collaborate with their press clubs.

When asked about trainings with civil society organisations, it was interesting to find that almost all i.e. eighty-three respondents had participated in such trainings whereas three respondents had not.

Have you taken part in training organized by civil society organizations?	
Yes	No
83	3

The survey findings show that twenty-one respondents have participated in trainings organised by international organisations while sixty-four have not participated in such trainings.

Have you taken part in training organized by international organizations?	
Yes	No
21	64

Twenty-four respondents shared that their press clubs arrange trainings for journalists whereas thirty-four responded otherwise.

Does your organization arrange any training for journalists?	
Yes	No
24	34

When asked about trainings on free, independent and responsible media, thirty-seven respondents shared that they are provided with such trainings, whereas forty-nine respondents shared otherwise.

Does your press club train journalists about free, independent and responsible reporting?	
Yes	No
37	49

Considering the volatile situation in Pakistan especially in the provinces of Baluchistan and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa where many journalists have also lost their lives while reporting in conflict-struck areas, it is essential for the journalists to be well-trained in conflict reporting. According to the survey findings thirty-one respondents have said their press club provides trainings about conflict reporting while fifty-two respondents responded otherwise.

Does your press club train journalists about conflict reporting?	
Yes	No
31	52

The survey findings show that in every province there are press club members who have been martyred due to the current law and order situation of the country. Ten press clubs in Baluchistan, seven in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, two in Punjab and five in Sindh stated that their members have been martyred, whereas seventeen press clubs each of Baluchistan and Punjab, and thirteen each of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh stated otherwise.

		Is there any member of your press club martyred?	
		Yes	No
Province	Baluchistan	10	17
	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	7	13
	Punjab	2	17
	Sindh	5	13
	Islamabad	0	0



Analysis of Constitutions

For this study an analysis of the constitutions of the press clubs was carried out. This analysis was based only on the constitutions of the National Press Club Islamabad and the four press clubs that represent the provincial capitals i.e. Karachi Press Club, Lahore Press Club, Peshawar Press Club and Quetta Press Club. For this purpose the respective clubs



were approached to send copies of their constitutions as they were not available online. The salient points of this constitutional analysis are:

- The constitution of Quetta Press Club is available in Urdu. Karachi Press Club's constitution is available in both Urdu and English, while the constitutions of Peshawar Press Club, Lahore Press Club and National Press Club Islamabad are available in English.
- Only the constitution of Quetta Press Club has *Bismillah Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem* written in the beginning.
- The history of the constitutions is mentioned in the constitutions of the Karachi Press Club and Peshawar Press Club.
- The amendments made/proposed in the constitution of Quetta Press Club are mentioned in the preamble. Whereas they are mentioned in the annexure of National Press Club Islamabad, Peshawar Press Club and Lahore Press Club. In the constitution of the Karachi Press Club, they are mentioned in both, the preamble (Urdu) and the appendix (English).
- The aims and objectives of all five press clubs are mentioned in the memorandum of association in the respective constitutions.
- The admission and annual membership fee is mentioned in all

constitutions and vary across the clubs. The admission fee varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1550 and annual membership fee varies from Rs. 60 to Rs. 1200.

- There is a separate article for the general council meeting in all constitutions except for the constitution of Peshawar Press Club, where it is included in the article of general body and governing body.
- The ballot paper specimen has been included in all five constitutions.
- The schedule of the elections in the press clubs has been mentioned in all constitutions except for the constitution of Quetta Press Club.
- The constitutions of Peshawar Press Club and Quetta Press Club have separate articles on the rules of the press club.
- Except for a few distinctions in the content, the articles and rules in the constitutions of Karachi Press Club, Lahore Press Club and the National Press Club Islamabad are the same. The structure (additional articles and rules) of both, the constitutions of the Peshawar Press Club and Quetta Press Club, are different.

Online Presence:

An online mapping of the press clubs showed that 46 of the surveyed press clubs do not have any web portal. 30 press clubs have an official Facebook page, 4 press clubs have official LinkedIn accounts, 5 press clubs have official websites, 16 have official Twitter accounts and 1 press club has a BlogSpot profile. However, it has been found that these web portals do not have consistent activity.

S. No	Press Clubs	Online Presence
1.	Abbottabad Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/pressclubabbottabad
2.	Attock Press Club Registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LinkedIn https://pk.linkedin.com/pub/attock-press-club-regd/45/a5b/995
3.	Tando Bago Press Club, Badin	–
4.	Bahawalpur Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/BahawalpurPressClubBahawalpur
5.	Bajaur Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com/grps/Bajaur-Press-Club-4346622/about? (Not Active) Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Bajaur-Press-Club-1628224190799872/
6.	Bannu Press Club	–
7.	Buner Press Club	–
8.	Charsadda Press Club	–
9.	Chitral Press Club	–
10.	D.G Khan Press Club	–
11.	Dadu Press Club	–
12.	Dera Press Club	–
13.	District Press Club, Khairpur	–
14.	District Press Club (Registered), Rahim Yar Khan	–
15.	District Press Club Chinot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/districtpressclubchinit
16.	District Press Club Jamshoro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/DistrictPressClubJamshoro/timeline Twitter https://twitter.com/dpcjamshoro

17.	District Press Club Kashmir	–
18.	District Press Club Koth Radha Kishan	–
19.	District Press Club Toba Taik Singh	–
20.	District Sajawal Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/National-Press-Club-Jati-District-Sujawal-532571086850842
21.	District Union of Journalists Press Club Registered, Jacobabad	–
22.	Faisalabad Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website http://www.faisalabadpressclub.com/ Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Faisalabad-Press-Club-Page-248805391970501
23.	Gujranwala Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website http://www.gujranwalapressclub.com.pk/
24.	Hyderabad Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website http://www.hydpresclub.com/ Twitter https://twitter.com/hyderabadpressc
25.	Karachi Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website http://www.karachipressclub.com/ Twitter https://twitter.com/khipressclub
26.	Khaniwal Media House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Khanewal-Media-House-257587234414217/
27.	Kohat Press Club	–
28.	Lahore Press Club, Lahore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/lhrpressclub Twitter https://twitter.com/lahorepressclub
29.	Larkana Press Club	–
30.	Malakand Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/MalakandPressClub

31.	Mansehra Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Mansehra-press-club-Mansehra-574448095901303/
32.	Mardan Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LinkedIn https://pk.linkedin.com/pub/press-club-mardan/39/a99/803
33.	Matiyri Press Club	–
34.	Mian Chanu Press Club	–
35.	Multan Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twitter https://twitter.com/multanpressclub
36.	National Press Club Islamabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website http://npc.org.pk/ Facebook https://www.facebook.com/NationalPressClub1
37.	National Press Club, Mirpur Khas	–
38.	Nawabshah Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Nawabshah-press-club-132095270276530/
39.	Noshki Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Nushki-Pressclub-1492829707631777/
40.	Nowshera Press Club	–
41.	Pabbi Press Club	–
42.	Pakpattan Press Club	–
43.	Panghoor Press Club	–
44.	Peshawar Press Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Peshawar-Press-ClubOfficial-Group-107506989319341
45.	Press Club Awaran	–
46.	Press Club	–

	Badhkhan	
47.	Press Club Bahawalnagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LinkedIn https://pk.linkedin.com/pub/press-club-bahawalnagar/50/9bb/129
48.	Press Club Dalbandin Chaghi	–
49.	Press Club Dera Bugti	–
50.	Press Club Dhadar	–
51.	Press Club Gawadar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Gwadar-Press-Club-Gwadar-1441442362761691
52.	Press Club Hub	–
53.	Press Club Jaffarabad	–
54.	Press Club Jhal Magsi	–
55.	Press Club Kallat	–
56.	Press Club Kasur	–
57.	Press Club Kharan	–
58.	Karkh Press Club Khuzdar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Karkh-press-club-khuzdar-Balochistan-244233695753335/
59.	Press Club Kohlu	–
60.	Press Club Loralai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/pressclubloralai
61.	District Press Club Laki Marwat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/DistrictPressClubLakkiMarwat
62.	Press Club Mandi Bahauddin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Mandi-Bahauddin-Press-Club-196286250447109/
63.	Press Club Mastung	–
64.	Press Club Musa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook https://www.facebook.com/PressClubMusakhel/timeline

	Khel	
65.	Press Club Naseerabad	–
66.	Press Club Nosheroferoz	–
67.	Press Club Pishin	–
68.	Press Club Qilla Abdullah	• Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Press-Club-Killa-Abdullah-288959697932690/timeline/
69.	Press Club Qilla Saifullah	–
70.	Press Club Sahiwal	• BlogSpot http://sahiwalpressclub.blogspot.com/
71.	Press Club Sibi	• Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Sibi-Press-Club-456901657716761/
72.	Press Club Washik	–
73.	Press Club Zhob	–
74.	Press Club Ziarat	–
75.	Quetta Press Club	• Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Quetta-Press-Club-377274398972557/?ref=page_internal • Twitter https://twitter.com/quettapresclub
76.	Sangarh Press Club	–
77.	Swabi Press Club	• Facebook https://www.facebook.com/districtunionofjournalistsswabi
78.	Shikarpur Press Club	–
79.	Sialkot Press Club	• Facebook https://www.facebook.com/PressClubSialkot
80.	Sukkur Press Club	• Facebook https://www.facebook.com/Sukkur-Press-Club-373305132750681/ • Twitter https://twitter.com/sukkurpressclu1
81.	Swat Press Club	• Twitter https://twitter.com/swatpressclub
82.	Takhtbai Press Club	–

Conclusion:

It is evident from the result of the findings of this survey that press clubs play a vital role in any district being a platform which not only provides a forum for the dissemination of information but also where the government and non-government organisations come in interaction with journalists. An interesting finding of the survey is the presence of multiple press clubs in a single region. While some press clubs operating in the same region might collaborate with each other in organising events and training workshops, others do not collaborate and are opposed to each other. This signifies that there is a lack of consensus among the press clubs which creates a divide among the media persons/journalists who work in the same region.

The analysis of the survey based on the composition of the press clubs highlights the important element of media density in each press club. It also reflects the structural imbalance of the press clubs on the basis of gender ratio. However it is important to highlight here that the gender imbalance does not imply an inequality observed in the structure of the press clubs, it is also an outcome of the social conditions.

The analysis of the organizational structure of the press clubs aims at bringing to notice that every press club follows a different set of rules and regulations. The findings also signifies that there are press clubs that are not well-networked and therefore the members of those press clubs might get insufficient trainings in collaboration with government and non-government organisations for different beats of journalism. This section also signifies the difference in the levels of professionalism of the full-time and well trained journalists, the part-timers and freelancers.

The analysis of the infrastructure and assets reflects upon the dependency of some press clubs on the government. As it is found that more than half of the press clubs are housed in government

buildings, they depend on the collaboration of the government to organise any event as well as on being financed in some cases. The press clubs housed in private buildings might as well depend on the government for being their primary financier. It is interesting to know two of the surveyed press clubs do not have any building. The findings in this section also signify that due to inadequate membership dues the press clubs are unable to provide the member journalists with sufficient resources. This absence of sufficient resources could perhaps effect the efficiency of the journalists. Another important finding is that of the networking of the press clubs. The well networked press clubs are supported by different organisations be it private or government organisations, for organising events and trainings and also help in the networking of the media persons on individual basis. Pointing out the unstable situation in Pakistan, this section connotes the significance of trainings in conflict sensitive journalism.

Recommendations:

Taking into account the shortcomings that have led to weaknesses in the state of the press clubs identified in this report, we recommend some basic initiatives to be taken forthwith.

1. Press clubs can ensure functioning to full capacity by addressing the issue of multiple press clubs representing the same city, region etc, which reflect the lack of unity among the journalist bodies. They need to reduce the conflicting ties among the press clubs located in the same areas.
2. There is a need to establish a forum where all the press clubs can cooperate and accommodate the concerns of their fellow journalist bodies.
3. The Council of Press Clubs needs to play its role and eliminate the divide among the pres clubs.

4. The presence of majority of the press clubs in government buildings show that the role of press clubs is recognized by government. Also this raises the question of whether press clubs function independently or not. In order to free press from government interference it is necessary for the press clubs to reduce its dependency on government. If press clubs (media persons) want to retain their independence as “Fourth Estate”, they should not accept governments' financial aid; instead they should develop their own sources of funding to meet expenditures of the institutions.
5. There is a need to provide press club with ample incentives and trainings to bridge the professionalism gaps among journalists and also to build their capacity. These trainings should not only focus on the attainment of professional excellence; they should have certain trainings to improve the quality of membership. A probation period should be defined for the new members; a committee should be made to hold interviews and scrutinize the new membership candidates during this period.
6. The press clubs need to conduct more trainings and workshops with master trainers on free, independent and responsible media as well as on conflict sensitive journalism. The press clubs in larger districts can play their role as a forum for the press clubs in the interior by facilitating them and other external organisations to conduct trainings with the members.
7. Press clubs should mainly emphasise on organising seminars and talks for orienting its members with the set of rules and regulations provided by PEMRA.
8. The issue of insufficient resources needs to be met as it greatly effects the efficiency of the journalists. A prioritised setup of press clubs should include libraries, digital laboratories and internet facility. The press clubs in the larger districts can play the role of a model press club and motivate the press clubs in the interior to establish themselves in line with the model.

9. The constitutions are not short of any content regarding regulations, the main issue is their implementation. The constitutions are focused on the print media professionals and there is a need to bring an expansion in this culture of the press clubs. There is a need to bring amendments in the constitutions incorporating the professionals from digital media also.
10. Though the gender imbalance in the field of journalism is the reflection of the social and cultural norms of the society, there is a need to encourage the women journalists to become active members of the press clubs by creating a gender safe environment.

Annexure I : Press Club Questionnaire

Name and Age	
Gender	
Qualification	
Name of Press Club	
City	
Name of Organization	
Contact Number	
Email Address	

1. When was your press club established?

- I. 10 years ago
- II. 20 years ago
- III. 30 years ago
- IV. 40 years ago
- V. 50 years ago

2. How many are the members of your press club?

- I. 10
- II. 30
- III. 50
- IV. 60
- V. 80
- VI. Any other _____

3. **Out of these members how many are female?**
- I. 10
 - II. 30
 - III. 50
 - IV. 60
 - V. 80
 - VI. If more please state_____
4. **Do the members of your press club elect your chairman/president/ chairman/secretary**
- I. Yes
 - II. No
5. **Do the members of your press club select your chairman/president/ chairman/secretary**
- I. Yes
 - II. No
6. **After how many years the election/selection of the president/ chairman/secretary/head of your press club take place?**
- I. 1 year
 - II. 2 years
 - III. 3 years
 - IV. 4 years
 - V. 5 years
 - VI. If more than that please state_____

7. **Are you satisfied by the electoral process of your press club?**

- I. Yes
- II. No

8. **How many press clubs are present in your city?**

9. **Press club is established in**

- I. Private building
- II. Government building

10. **Is the press club building established in an easily accessible location?**

- I. Yes
- No

11. **How many journalists are registered in your press club?**

- I. 10
- II. 20
- III. 30
- IV. 40
- V. 50
- VI. If more than 50- state figure _____

12. **Do you work for media sources, if yes then which other media source do you work for?**

- I. Newspapers
- II. Magazines
- III. News agencies
- IV. Television
- V. Online

VI. If more than one- please mention

13. What are the terms of your employment?

- I. Full time employee
- II. Part time employee
- III. Freelancer

14. How many member/ journalists are working on voluntarily basis in your press club?

- I. 10
- II. 30
- III. 50
- IV. 60
- V. 80
- VI. If more please state_____

15. Besides working as journalists do you have other paid jobs?

- I. Yes
- II. No

16. Does your press club arrange any training for journalists?

- I. Yes
- II. No

17. If yes what type of trainings are provided by your organization?

18. Does your press club train journalists about free, independent and responsible reporting?

- I. Yes
- II. No

19. Does your press club train journalists about conflict reporting?

- I. Yes
- II. No

20. Have you taken part in training organized by civil society organizations?

- I. Yes
- II. No

21. Have you taken part in training organized by international organizations?

- I. Yes
- II. No

22. What facilities are available at your press club?

23. Which facilities do you think is lacking in your press club?

- I. Furniture
- II. Computers
- III. Other equipments

24. Are the electronic media personnel members of your club?

- I. Yes
- II. No

25. In your opinion does a press club in your area highlight issues of your surroundings?

- I. Yes
- II. No

26. Is the press club of your area ever involved in arranging protests/sit-in/rallies?

- I. Yes
- II. No

27. Have you ever been part of these rallies/protests/ sit in?

- I. Yes
- II. No

28. Is your press club involved in social welfare activities?

- I. Yes
- II. No

29. If yes, please mention _____

30. Is there any member of your press club martyred?

- I. Yes
- II. No

31. Do you have any constitution of the press club?

- I. Yes
- II. No

32. Are the members of the press club allowed to amend the constitution?

- I. Yes
- II. No

33. If Yes, has your press club altered the constitution of the press club to include them

- I. Yes
- II. No

34. What is the process of the making amendments?

35. Please state the member ship criteria of your press club?

Annexure II : Press Clubs in Pakistan

Karachi Plot# 267, Near Zainab Market, Sarwar Shaheed Road Ph # +92-21-35686910, 35212283	
President	Mr. Fazil Jamili
Vice President	Mr. Nawab Qurashi
General Secretary	Mr. A. H. Khanzada
Finance Secretary	Mr. Muhammad Hanif
Joint Secretary	Mr. Rizwan Bhatti



Lahore

Shimla Hills, Lahore, Lahore, Pakistan

Ph # +92-042-36364792-5

President	Mr. Arshad Ansari
Vice President	Mr. Nadeem Basra
General Secretary	Mr. Afzaal Talib
Finance Secretary	Mr. Shadab Riaz
Joint Secretary	Ms. Saima Nawaz



Islamabad National Press Club, Sector F-6/1, Islamabad + 92-51-2604147,2604157-8	
President	Mr. Sheheryar Khan
Vice President	Mr. Abdul Razzaq Siyal
General Secretary	Mr. Tariq Mehmood Chaudry
Finance Secretary	Mr. Waqar Satti
Joint Secretary	Mr. Syed Amir Sajjad



Peshawar

Sher Shah Soori Road, Opp: Cantt Railway Station, Peshawar,
Pakistan

Ph # +92-91-9212601

President	Mr. Syed Bukhar Ali Shah
Vice President	Mr. Alamgir Khan
General Secretary	Mr. Fida Adeel
Finance Secretary	Mr. Ali Hazrat Bacha
Joint Secretary	Mr Faizan Hussain



Gilgit	
River View Road, Near Twin Bridges, Chinar Bagh, Gilgit	
Ph # <u>+92-5811-452257</u>	
President	Mr. Tariq Hussain Shah
Vice President	Mr. Abdul Rehman Bukhari
General Secretary	Mr. Qasim Shah
Deputy General Secretary	Mr. Jahangir Naji
Admin Secretary	Mr. Adnan Shakir
Finance Secretary	Mr. Miraj Alam



Quetta
Shahrah-e-Adalat
Ph# 081-2821731

President	Mr. Shahzada Zulfiqar
Senior Vice President	NIL
Vice President	Mr. Javed Akhtar
General Secretary	Mr. Khalil Ahmad
Finance Secretary	Mr. Zafar Baloch



Individualland creates choices! As an innovative research-based consultancy and advocacy group we open up space for the individual. Our focus is the role of the media and to generate a peaceful discourse in society. We are working to increase the number of responsible journalists, media-literacy among citizens and a greater acceptance for different ways to live.