

THE WORK PROFILE OF NEWS-WORKERS IN SINDH, PAKISTAN

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Abstract

This paper reports research findings about the professional characteristics of Sindh journalists in Pakistan. The characteristics include job title, professional experience, media organisation type and language, preference for English media, working mode, and job tenure status of the journalists. For data collection, a survey of 576 working journalists was conducted. The sample was chosen through purposive and opportunistic technique. A self-completion questionnaire was circulated in all district press clubs and media organizations. The findings mentioned that the typical Sindh journalist is first reporter and then engaged in editing. The majority of the sampled journalists have more than five years work experience. Moreover, still the typical Sindh journalist is print media worker. And, the two dominant employer media organisations of the Sindh journalists are Sindhi and Urdu language media organisations. However, the majority of the Sindh journalists are interested in being employed in English media. In regard of ownership type, the typical Sindh journalist works for private media organisations rather than government ones.

KEYWORDS: Sindhjournalists, newsroom, news-reporting, media organisation

1. Introduction

This paper presents the results regarding the work-related background of working Sindh journalists on the basis of a survey conducted on 576 working journalists in Sindh province, Pakistan. The work-related elements discussed in this paper include job title identification, job seniority, organizational affiliation, language of the journalists' media organizations, preference for English media, media organization type, working mode, and job tenure status of state-run media journalists.

Though the much literature related to the professional background related variables, researched and discussed in this paper, could not be found, yet the findings presented in this paper may get significance in the light of the assumption developed by Weaver (1996, p. 84) that the journalists' backgrounds and ideas have some relationship to what they report and how they report in the various news media around the world. Moreover, this research endeavor may also help, when compared, to work more on the claim which according to Deuze (2005), was made by Weaver (1998), while Comparing 21 countries, that the characteristics of journalists are largely similar worldwide (1998: 456). Therefore, these skilled work-background related characteristics of Sindh journalists will be a contributing to that body of literature.

2. Methodology, Sampling and Data collection

The data collection was conducted with a self-completed questionnaire that was distributed to all accessible media organizations in the Sindh province, Pakistan, and in all district-level press clubs. For this purpose, the sample was designed by applying a purposive and opportunistic technique with the intention to include as many journalists as possible. Moreover, the survey was inclusive only of those news-workers who were regularly employed to work for newspapers, news agencies, television channels and radio stations with the job positions as reporters, sub-editors or editors. The survey questionnaire was administered by the researcher who was available to answer queries over questions and then to collect securely the filled questionnaires. The questionnaire had a variety of sections related to journalists' careers, training and work experience, the organizations they worked for, their political affiliation, their attitudes to and use of technologies, their press club membership, their education level, salary and working conditions. In this way, a total of 576 working journalists filled questionnaires. Finally, the majority (59.0%) of the sampled journalists were accessed at press clubs, 38.0% workplaces and 3.0% of their homes.

3. Findings

3.1. Demographics

See (table 1) the typical Sindh journalist is male (98.1%), speaks the Sindhi language (70.9%) and follows Islam (96.7%). Moreover, the first highest proportion (42.1%) of the surveyed journalists was up to 30 years old, and the second highest proportion (37.5%) was between 31 to 40 years old. Finally, in the context of salary the highest proportion (37.7%) of the Sindh journalists earns monthly less than 10,000 PK rupees.

TABLE 1
Composition of journalists by demographic variables

	Number	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	565	(98.1)
Female	11	(1.9)
Ethnicity/Mother language		
Sindhi	405	(70.9)
Urdu	104	(18.2)
Siraiki	24	(4.2)
Other	38	(6.7)
Religion		
Muslim	551	(96.7)
Hindu	14	(2.5)
Other	5	(.9)
Age		
0-30 years	239	(42.1)
31-40 years	213	(37.5)
Over 40 years	116	(20.4)
Monthly Income		
Less than 10,000 Rs.	217	(37.7)
Above 10,000 Rs.	168	(29.2)
No answer	76	(13.2)
Put (X) cross symbol	5	(.9)
Commented instead of revealing Income	110	(19.1)

3.2. Job titles, seniority, organization type and the language of media organizations

3.2.1. Job titles

Sampled journalists in this study, in terms of their job titles, classified themselves into five major categories, see (table 2). As out of a total 576 the highest proportion (44.8%) were reporters. In exactly equal proportions of about one fifth journalists were working as sub-editors (18.9%) and correspondents (18.9%). In addition, 4.7% had a job title of 'bureau chief'. The bureau chief, to be explained, is appointed at the district level and is to report news. Whereas, among all the lowest proportion (2.6%) categorized themselves as editors. Finally, the remaining 10.1% journalists had 'other' different job titles. Such as chief editor, news editor, resource-person news, editorial page in-charge, script editor, news producer, copy editor, newscaster, anchor-person, script writer, news director, and in-charge of news production. Though, the afore-mentioned category of journalists had different job titles, but their main responsibilities were to assess news content or in other words edit news, and they all worked in newsrooms.

In this way, those who were reporters, correspondents, and bureau chiefs stood 68.4% of the sample. Though their job titles were different, however their actual responsibilities were quite alike - collecting and reporting news. Whereas, the remaining 31.6% were those whose job titles were editor, sub-editor and "other". The professional responsibility of this group, according to McKay (2005) consists of checking for punctuation, accuracy, tone and balance of the news stories. Summarily, the majority of the surveyed journalists (68.4%) were engaged in reporting and the remaining (31.4%) in editing.

TABLE 2

Composition of journalists by work background-related variables

<i>Work-Related Variables</i>	Number	Percentage (%)
Job title		
Editor	15	(2.6)
Sub editor	109	(18.9)
Correspondent	109	(18.9)
Reporter	258	(44.8)
Bureau chief	27	(4.7)
Other	58	(10.1)
Job seniority		
About 3 years (cubs)	116	(20.1)
About 5 years (juniors)	67	(11.6)
Above 5 years (seniors)	393	(68.2)
Organization type		
Daily newspaper	350	(60.8)
Radio	6	(1.0)
Television	178	(30.9)
News agency	36	(6.2)
News magazine	3	(.5)
Online journalism	3	(.5)
Media organization language		
English	59	(10.3)
Sindhi	352	(61.2)
Urdu	163	(28.3)
Punjabi	1	(.2)

Preference for English media

Yes	257	(50.6)
Perhaps	116	(22.8)
No	135	(26.6)

Reasons to prefer English media

It pays more	59	(16.7)
It is a symbol of status	106	(30.0)
Both	121	(34.3)
Do not know	16	(4.5)
If other reason explain	51	(14.4)

Media ownership

Private	543	(94.3)
Government	33	(5.7)

Work type

Full-time	419	(77.9)
Part-time	119	(22.1)

Government journalists' job nature

Probationary	2	(6.1)
Permanent	15	(45.5)
Contract	16	(48.5)

Moreover, see (table 3) it was observed that all unpaid 115 (20.0%) journalists most likely worked as reporters; whereas, the paid journalists - under-paid, better-paid or lucratively-paid - were most probably working in newsrooms. Thus, it seems that on average the newsroom journalists were comparatively better off than their news-reporting colleagues. However, these salary findings of Sindh journalists stand in contrast to the findings of New Zealand journalists, where 'reporters are apparently the best paid of all journalists, ahead of editors, with sub-editors significantly further behind' (Hollings, 2007, p. 188). In terms of age the higher proportion (57.8%) of newsroom journalists was "young" category than did the news-reporting journalists—only 34.8% of these were "young." In education, the newsroom journalists were more probably university educated (75.7%) than news-reporters (58.3%). Thus, it indicates that on average the newsroom workers are better educated than news-reporters. Finally, it was found that rural journalists were more likely (82.5%) working as reporters. In contrast, the urban journalists (96.7%) were more probably newsroom workers. So the typical rural journalist is a news-reporter; whereas, the typical urban journalist is a news-room worker.

TABLE 3
Distribution by journalist type and demographic variables

<i>Demographic variables</i>	Journalist type		Total (%)
	Newsroom (%)	News-reporting (%)	
Monthly income*			
Unpaid	0(.0)	115(29.2)	115(20.0)
Underpaid	114(62.6)	169(42.9)	283(49.1)
Better-paid	36(19.8)	24(6.1)	60(10.4)

Lucratively	25(13.7)	17(4.3)	42(7.3)
No answer	7(3.8)	69(17.5)	76(13.2)
Total	182(100)	394(100)	576(100)
Age category**			
0 - 30 years (Young)	104(57.8)	135(34.8)	239(42.1)
31 – 40 years (Mature)	50(27.8)	163(42.0)	213(37.5)
Above 40 years (Old)	26(14.4)	90(23.2)	116(20.4)
Total	180(100)	388(100)	568(100)
Education level‡			
School/college	44(24.3)	163(41.7)	207(36.2)
University	137(75.7)	228(58.3)	365(63.8)
Total	181(100)	391(100)	572(100)
Geographical affiliation†			
Rural journalists	6(3.3)	325(82.5)	331(57.5)
Urban journalists	176(96.7)	69(17.5)	245(42.5)
Total	182(100)	394(100)	576(100)

* $\chi^2 = 1.18$, $p < 0.000$, $df = 4$, ** $\chi^2 = 26.69$, $p < 0.000$, $df = 2$, ‡ $\chi^2 = 16.18$, $p < 0.000$, $df = 1$, † $\chi^2 = 3.19$, $p < 0.000$, $df = 1$.

3.2.2. Job seniority

See table 2 that indicates that the majority (68.2%) of the surveyed journalists had a more than five year professional experience. Further, this category of journalists having more than five year experience was not only more likely worked as news-reporters but also was most likely to be better paid and lucratively paid than their junior colleagues. In geographic context junior journalists were most likely belonged to urban areas and the category of those who had more than five year experience most likely belonged to rural areas.

TABLE 4
Distribution of journalists by job experience

Selected Variables	Job experience			Total
	About 3 years (Cubs)	About 5 years (Juniors)	Above 5 years (Seniors)	
Journalist type*				
Newsroom	61(52.6)	25(37.3)	96(24.4)	182(31.6)
News-reporting	55(47.4)	42(62.7)	297(75.6)	394(68.4)
Total	116(100)	67(100)	393(100)	576(100)
Monthly income‡				
Unpaid	13(11.2)	17(25.4)	85(21.6)	115(20.0)
Underpaid	78(67.2)	38(56.7)	167(42.5)	283(49.1)
Better-paid	12(10.3)	4(6.0)	44(11.2)	60(10.4)
Lucratively-paid	4(3.4)	2(3.0)	36(9.2)	76(7.3)
No answer	9(7.8)	6(9.0)	61(15.5)	76(13.2)
Total	116(100)	67(100)	393(100)	576(100)
Geographic affiliation†				
Rural journalist	46(39.7)	37(55.2)	248(63.1)	331(57.5)

Urban journalist	70(60.3)	30(44.8)	145(36.9)	245(42.5)
Total	116(100)	67(100)	393(100)	576(100)

* $\chi^2 = 34.00, p < 0.000, df = 2, \ddagger\chi^2 = 30.59, p < 0.000, df = 8, \dagger\chi^2 = 20.30, p < 0.000, df = 2.$

3.2.3. Organisational Affiliation

The findings in table 2 indicate that even in this digital age the typical Sindh journalist (60.8%) is employed in print media. Yet the percentage of television news workers (30.9%) indicates that the broadcast media compared with the print media have been developing rapidly since the last decade. Moreover, the radio in Pakistan, though existing since inception, has not yet developed as a mainstream employer of journalists. One of the reasons might be the case that the radio has remained state controlled. Therefore, in Pakistan it could not earn credibility as an objective news medium. In result, radio employment in Pakistan is not an appealing prospect for those journalists who value journalistic autonomy. And the three foremost employing media organizations for Sindh journalists, in descending order, are newspapers, TV channels and news agencies.

Further (See table 5) on average the newsroom journalists were most likely to be employed in broadcast media; whereas the news-reporting journalists were, for the most part, in print media. In terms of seniority, those journalists who had more than five year work experience were most probably affiliated with print media (71.7) and in wire-services (69.4%). However, this finding stands in absolute contrast to what was found by Lauk (1996, p. 98) that 'the longest careers belong to television journalists: 52 per cent of them more than 10 years'.

In regard to wage on average the broadcast and wire-service journalists were better paid than print journalists. In addition, those journalists who were less than 40 years old were most likely to be employed in broadcast media; whereas, those who were above 40 years old were most probably working in print media. As far as education is concerned, the broadcast and wire-service journalists were most maybe university educated than their print media colleagues. Geographically the Sindh rural journalists were most likely to be working in print media; however, their urban colleagues were most probably employed in broadcast and wire-service media.

TABLE 0
Distribution of journalists by organization type

<i>Selected variables</i>	Organization type			Total
	Print (%)	Broadcast (%)	Wire-service (%)	
Journalist type*				
Newsroom	94(26.6)	75(40.1)	13(36.1)	182(31.6)
News-reporting	259(73.4)	112(59.9)	23(63.9)	394(68.4)
Total	353(100)	187(100)	36(100)	576(100)
Job seniority**				
About 3 years (cub)	51(14.4)	55(29.4)	10(27.8)	116(20.1)
About 5 years (junior)	49(13.9)	17(9.1)	1(2.8)	67(11.6)
Above 5 years (senior)	253(71.7)	115(61.5)	25(69.4)	393(68.2)
Total	353(100)	187(100)	36(100)	576(100)
Monthly income‡				
Unpaid	90(25.5)	24(12.8)	1(2.8)	115(20.0)
Underpaid	175(49.6)	96(51.3)	12(33.3)	283(49.1)

Better-paid	16(4.5)	29(15.5)	15(41.7)	60(10.4)
Lucratively paid	17(4.8)	21(11.2)	4(11.1)	42(7.3)
No answer	55(15.6)	17(9.1)	4(11.1)	76(13.2)
Total	353(100)	187(100)	36(100)	576(100)
Age category[†]				
0 - 30 years (young)	135(38.7)	88(47.8)	16(45.7)	239(42.1)
31 – 40 years (mature)	129(37.0)	72(39.1)	12(34.3)	213(37.5)
Above 40 years (old)	85(24.4)	24(13.0)	7(20.0)	116(20.4)
Total	349(100)	184(100)	35(100)	568(100)
Educational level[±]				
School/college	158(45.0)	42(22.6)	7(20.0)	207(36.2)
University	193(55.0)	144(77.4)	28(80.0)	365(63.8)
Total	351(100)	186(100)	35(100)	572(100)
Geographic affiliation^l				
Rural journalists	231(65.4)	93(49.7)	7(19.4)	331(57.5)
Urban journalists	122(34.6)	94(50.3)	29(80.6)	245(42.5)
Total	353(100)	187(100)	36(100)	576(100)

* $\chi^2 = 10.63, p < 0.005, df = 2$, ** $\chi^2 = 21.56, p < 0.000, df = 4$, † $\chi^2 = 79.35, p < 0.000, df = 8$, ‡ $\chi^2 = 10.31, p < 0.035, df = 4$, ± $\chi^2 = 30.72, p < 0.000, df = 2$, l $\chi^2 = 35.04, p < 0.000, df = 2$.

3.2.4. Journalists and the languages of their media organizations

In Pakistan, there is a multi-lingual media. However, in Sindh province the foremost ones are Sindhi, Urdu and English languagemedia. Accordingly, the majority of the surveyed journalists (61.2%) worked in Sindhi media organisations, then in Urdu (28.3%) and English (10.5%). In this way, this finding commensurate with the idea of Weaver (1996, p. 85) that 'journalists come predominantly from the established and dominant cultural groups in society.'

Further, the news content of Sindhi media, for the most part, finds an audience among Sindhi speaking; whereas, Urdu media are consumed not only by Urdu speaking but also by other ethnicities residing in all over the Pakistan or out of Pakistan. However, the content of English media, most likely, finds an audience in the elite class and ruling class of Pakistan. Therefore, the news media in Sindh, to a great extent, represent and reflect upon the issues and agendas of their respective ethnic and linguistic constituencies.

TABLE 6

Distribution of journalists by media organization language

Selected Variables	Language of the media organization			Total (%)
	English (%)	Sindhi (%)	Urdu (%)	
Journalist type*				
Newsroom	28(47.5)	134(38.1)	20(12.3)	182(31.7)
News-reporting	31(52.5)	218(61.9)	143(87.7)	392(68.3)
Total	59(100)	352(100)	163(100)	574(100)
Monthly income**				
Unpaid	4(6.8)	67(19.0)	43(26.4)	114(19.9)

Underpaid	16(27.1)	204(58.0)	62(38.0)	282(49.1)
Better-paid	15(25.4)	29(8.2)	16(9.8)	60(10.5)
Lucratively-paid	18(30.5)	4(1.1)	20(12.3)	42(7.3)
No answer	6(10.2)	48(13.6)	22(13.5)	76(13.2)
Total	59(100)	352(100)	163(100)	574(100)
Age category‡				
0– 30years (young)	22(37.9)	167(48.4)	50(30.7)	239(42.2)
31-40year (mature)	23(39.7)	119(34.5)	69(42.3)	211(37.3)
Above 40 years (old)	13(22.4)	59(17.1)	44(27.0)	116(20.5)
Total	58(100)	345(100)	163(100)	566(100)
Education†				
School/college	8(13.8)	139(39.8)	59(36.2)	206(36.1)
University	50(86.2)	210(60.2)	104(63.8)	364(63.9)
Total	58(100)	349(100)	163(100)	570(100)

* $\chi^2 = 41.77, p < 0.000, df = 2$, ** $\chi^2 = 1.06, p < 0.000, df = 8$, ‡ $\chi^2 = 15.84, p < 0.003, df = 4$, † $\chi^2 = 14.60, p < 0.035, df = 2$.

Moreover, (See table 6), on average the newsroom presence of English media journalists was stronger than the Sindhi and Urdu media journalists. However, in contrast to the news-reporting network of Urdu and Sindhi media journalists was greater than the English media journalists. Regarding wage it was found that the financial index of English media journalists was mostly likely to be higher than the Urdu and Sindhi media workers. The findings further indicated that on average the young journalists were most likely working in Sindhi media organizations; whereas the older age journalists were most likely working for English and Urdu media organizations. About education, it was observed that on average the English and Urdu media journalists were most likely university educated. In contrast to the Sindhi media news-workers were most probably school/college educated.

3.3. Sindhi journalists and English language media

3.3.1. Preference for English-language media

Moreover, when it was asked from the Sindhi and Urdu media journalists that 'would you prefer to work in English media?', then (See table 2) out of a total of 508 the proportion of 50.6% responded 'yes', and 22.8% expressed 'perhaps'; whereas, the remainder 26.6% journalists answered 'No'. Thus, it indicates that the majority (50.6%) clearly preferred to work in English media, and 22.8% had a weak inclination for the same.

About the reasons to prefer for English (See table 2), out of a total of 353 the proportion of 30.0% journalists mentioned that they prefer to work in English media because it is a 'symbol of status' in society. In other words, working in English media enhances the social status of journalists compared with those who worked in non-English media. This reason seems likely because the majority of the audience of English media in Pakistan is elite and ruling class. Therefore, the voice of English media reverberates more strongly in the corridors of power compared with non-English media. However, 16.7% reported that they preferred English media as it 'pays more' than Sindhi and Urdu media organizations. So, it is as if to escape from the financial exploitation conducted by Sindhi and Urdu media organizations. Additionally, 34.3% reported that they would prefer English media due to earlier 'both reasons'. That is it 'pays more' and is a 'status symbol' in society. The other proportion of 4.5% also preferred working in English media;

however they did not mention any reason. In this way, the remaining 14.4% stated “other” than the above-mentioned reasons for preferring English media which follow:

3.3.2. *Learning, Media power and professional characteristics*

Some wanted to work in English media because of learning opportunities. For example, one said that ‘*there is a learning environment in English media*’, the other said ‘*I want to improve my skills*’ and ‘*I want to improve my knowledge*’. The other group reported their reasons in the following words and terms: the English media are ‘*influential*’, ‘*more effective*’, ‘*consumed by ruling and upper class of the society*’, ‘*have status*’ and ‘*government takes urgent compensatory actions, if issues are reported in English media*’. Such reasons indicate that this group of journalists considered English media as one of the very powerful components of society that has the power to change public opinion or initiate social change.

Some journalists reported their preference for English media due to following characteristics of the Pakistani English media. For instance, the English media have, in their words, ‘*norms and decency*’, ‘*discipline*’, ‘*some job security*’, ‘*possibility to follow journalistic objectivity*’, ‘*trans-border reach of the message*’, ‘*more maturity*’ and ‘*professionalism*’. Such responses indicate that this group of journalists is after professionalism in the news media.

3.4. Sindh journalists under private and government ownership

3.4.1. *Media organisation ownership type*

See (table 2) the majority (94.3%) of the surveyed journalists worked in privately owned media organizations and 5.7% worked in the government media organizations. Moreover, (see table 7), those journalists who did not answer the monthly salary question (13.2%) worked in private media organizations; and those who were unpaid and underpaid also most likely worked in privately owned media. In contrast, however, better-paid and lucratively-paid journalists most probably worked in state-run media organizations. Thus, it indicates that the financial condition of state-run media journalists is far better than that of their private media counterparts. In education on average the state-run media journalists were better educated than private media journalists. Finally, geographically on average the network of private media journalists is stronger in rural areas; whereas, in contrast to the network of state-run media journalists is stronger in urban areas.

TABLE 7

Distribution of journalists by ownership type

<i>Selected variables</i>	Ownership type		
	Private (%)	Government (%)	Total (%)
Monthly income*			
Unpaid	114(21.0)	1(3.0)	115(20.0)
Underpaid	274(50.5)	9(27.3)	283(49.1)
Better-paid	42(7.7)	18(54.5)	60(10.4)
Lucratively paid	37(6.8)	5(15.2)	42(7.3)
No answer	76(14.0)	0(.0)	76(13.2)
Total	543(100)	33(100)	576(100)
Education level**			
School/college	204(37.8)	3(9.1)	207(36.2)
University	335(62.2)	30(90.9)	365(63.8)
Total	539(100)	33(100)	572(100)

Geographical affiliation‡

Rural journalist	324(59.7)	7(21.2)	331(57.5)
Urban journalist	219(40.3)	26(78.8)	245(42.5)
Total	543(100)	33(100)	576(100)

* $\chi^2 = 81.45, p < 0.000, df = 4$, ** $\chi^2 = 9.92, p < 0.002, df = 1$, ‡ $\chi^2 = 17.28, p < 0.000, df = 1$.

3.4.2. Mode of Working and job tenure of the state-run media journalists

About the mode of working (See table 2), the privately owned media journalists reported that among them out of a total of 538, the majority (77.9%) worked as full-time. However, remaining 22.1% journalists worked as part-time. Thus the typical Sindh journalist (77.9%) is a full-time professional. Conventionally government services in Pakistan are offered for a probationary period in the beginning; and later on the employees receive permanent status which is supposed to be more secure. However, some jobs in the government sector are also offered for a fixed contractual period and that sort of job has no security. The practice of recruiting journalists 'on a contract basis' is also found in China (See Chen, Zhu, & Wu, 1998, p. 16).

In this way, the findings from this survey indicate that out of a total of 576 journalists just 33 worked in state-owned media organisations, which stands 5.7% of the total sample (see table 2). From this proportion out of a total of 33 almost half (48.5%) of the state-run media journalists had a contract job, and 45.5% had a permanent job tenure status. However, the remaining 6.1% reported that they were working on a probationary period. Hence, it seems that almost half (48.5%) of the state-run media journalists had no job security.

3. Discussion and Conclusion

The objective of this paper was to draw a work-profile of the journalists in Sindh province, Pakistan. The elements to draw a work-profile included the job title, job seniority, organizational affiliation, languages and the ownership of the employer media organizations of the Sindh journalists. In this way, it was observed that despite the surveyed journalists categorized themselves in different job titles, however their main duties were reporting (68.4%) and editing (31.4%). Moreover, those journalists who edited news in the newsrooms were on average comparatively better paid than those who reported the news. And also the newsroom journalists on average were most probably not only young but also highly educated than those who were to report the news. Finally, the news reporting journalists, for the most part, were rural journalists. However, in contrast to the newsroom workers were most probably the urban journalists.

Regarding job seniority, the typical Sindh journalist enjoys more than five year journalistic career. And this category most likely worked as news reporters and on average was better paid than their junior colleagues. Geographically senior journalists most likely belonged to rural part; however, in contrast to the junior cadre most probably belonged to urban part of the Sindh. In the perspective of organisation affiliation, the typical Sindh journalist is employed in print media. And print journalists most maybe were engaged more in reporting; whereas the broadcast journalists were working more in newsrooms. Further, senior journalists on average were employed more in print media. However, on average salary of broadcast and wire-service journalists was better than print journalists. In age, the broadcast workers on average were younger than print media workers. Finally, the print journalist on average is found more in the rural part; whereas the broadcast and wire-service journalist on average is found more in urban part.

Multi-linguistically, the typical Sindh journalist worked first, in Sindhi, then in Urdu and English media. Further, the Sindhi and Urdu media journalist most likely is news-reporter; in contrast to the English media journalist on average is more newsroom-worker. Financially, English media journalists on average were

better paid than their Sindhi and Urdu media colleagues. Moreover, the English media journalist on average is not only older but also better educated than his Sindhi and Urdu media counterpart. Finally, in the context of ownership type the typical Sindh journalist is private media worker. However, those who worked in state-run media organisations were better paid than their private media counterparts. Geographically on average private media journalists have stronger network in rural part; whereas, in the contrast the state-run media workers on average had stronger network in urban part.

NOTES

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