

Nasir Ali Khan*

Print media coverage of Lawyer's movement 2007-2009: Editorial Analysis of Print Media of Pakistan®

Abstract

This study explores and analyzes the Pakistani print media role in the lawyer's movement 2007 to 2009. Pakistan's media engrossed public devotion to the Supreme Court of Pakistan from 2007 to 2013 and played a crucial part in renovating an ostracized justice organization into the trendiest justice system in the history of Pakistan. For the study all editorials published during the movement have been selected in order to observe Pakistani media coverage. The quantitative content analysis has been conducted. It was found that Pakistani media published more articles in the beginning of the movement as the time past there is obvious decline in the media coverage. The research also suggested that editorials were published in positive tone and almost all newspapers were in the favor of the restoration of the chief justice.

Key words: Lawyer's Movement, Pakistani media, Content analysis

Introduction

In 2009, due to mass protests overall and the lawyers' movement precisely led to Pakistan's Supreme Court grow into "sovereign" with the reinstatement of judges. Numerous people played their part in judicial liberation, counting in political parties, legal centers, and the media. In view of that other players have been broadly cited, the media as an apparatus of judicial liberation has not acknowledged adequate devotion in existing works of literature. Pakistan's media engrossed public devotion to the Supreme Court of Pakistan from 2007 to 2013 and played a crucial part in renovating an ostracized justice organization into the trendiest justice system in the history of Pakistan (Reayat, 2013).

To shape up the change headlong democracy initiated by the mass movement of 2007 and 2008, the civilian government proclaimed its thump across military and intelligence agencies, together with civilian and the general community by generating a jurisdictional schema that was robust in addressing the vital matters that Pakistan wishes to bout against corruption, inspect and trail through comprehensive discussions and benefactor aid, and upholding enduring support to predominantly active civil establishments and establishments. Political parties must reinforce democratic practices. (Frueman, 2011).

In early 2007 The "Lawyer movement" in Pakistan initiated and concluded after two years with the reinstatement of judges sacked by a military dictator government, sparked global fascination in the interior budding of constitutional advocacy contained by the nation. The movement offers the first time illustration of dexterous arrangement in the establishment of justice. Spurred on by the unlawful impeachment of Chief Justice of Pakistan Iftikhar Chaudhry by the then military dictator General Pervez Musharraf, the movement has persisted for two years with precipitously ever changing political circumstances. Two outcomes are perceptible: the mayhem of the Musharraf dictatorship and the transition to conversion to electoral democracy; and the reinstatement of the President of the Supreme Court and other judges illegally seconded from the Supreme Court and provincial courts. The ruling of law and the sovereignty of the judiciary have been welcomed as the movement's heirloom (Kausar 2012).

As a unique case of the political act by the lawyers, the movement circumvents prevailing compartmentalization of legal deployments, such as the incitement of the legal profession" (Sarat and Sheingold 1998), the "partisan advocacy" (Minow 1996), or the "encouragement of the movements" (McCann 2006; Sarat and Sheingold 2006). Lawyers were the crusades' fundamental campaigners, commissioning innumerable forms of the political act far and wide the courtroom, together with seditious tactics such as street armament and judicial shuns, making the rounds of the judiciary. While "political advocacy" can be a significant aspect in authorizing the judiciary, it also offers tempering outcomes about the enduring inferences of political advocacy as a path to a liberal judiciary.

One more significant outcome is that the movement, reinforced judicial sovereignty, contributed to the judiciary's political openings to at the same time surge its partisan stimulus and detach this one from peripheral

* Nasir Ali Khan, Associate Professor, Govt Graduate college wahdat road Lahore
Email: nasiralikhan.news@yahoo.com

® This is stated and acknowledged that the material and idea of the paper is taken from my PhD thesis

domination (Kalhan 2013; Khan 2014; Siddique 2015). To rephrase it, that milieu as well as situations of lawyers' setting-in wave consistent the developments of judicial potency and judicial survival instinct. Far from generating an incentive for rearranging authority and the established culpability of lawyers and judges, the same players who organized counter to a reckless military administration.

Whatever took place in Pakistan as of March 9th, 2007, until March 16th, 2009, turned into a massive change. A nation that has been suffering from bigotry and brutality in the call of religion, extensively for the reason that early years of liberation from British raj which have become extra harsh and collected through the 1980s, and rapid turning into a warm spot vacation spot of global terrorists, take on the venture of toppling the mistakes of a martial tyrant, General Pervez Musharraf, exclusive of resorting to unforgiving approach thru the Lawyers' Movement. This Movement or Pakistan's Black Revolution, like many tagged it in connection with the black uniform of the lawyers, has been termed with the aid of using many as a brand new emergence for Pakistan considering its independence in 1947.

With the reference to the lawyers' black uniform, the movement was referred to as Pakistan's Black Revolution. It was marked as Pakistan's new launch after its independence in 1947. In comparison, the partition of India was unfortunately full of carnage and chaos, even though the scuffle that led to the splitting of the subcontinent in 1947 was generally hushed.

Nonaggressive campaigns are not mysterious. They are utilized efficiently to struggle mishandling by the established order and gross vulnerable brawl to end discernment, assurance of fair rights and choice, and even upheaval foreign administrations.

). Lawyers have been at the forefront of major social actions in opposition to army dictators - the first, in resistance towards General Ayub Khan in the 1960s and the second, in opposition to General ZiaulHaq in the 1980s (called Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD)). In all cases, the judiciary has fulfilled the objective of legitimizing the government, at the risk of being closely bound by paramilitary regulations or genuinely exiled by military courts.

However, as it is very tempting to see lawyers and judges through a dual story of pro and anti-democracy power, beyond the champions of the mobilization of lawyers (or its loss) shows that it is very often responsible in political contexts. For example, lawyers had been animated with a motion to disentangle the civilian institutions of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in 1977, following the rebellion of General Zia's army. The lawyers also proved unpredictable in the mobilization for judicial qualification. Judge Ali's confrontation prompted a slight response from the bar to vacate his office soon after the overthrow.

Likewise, while General Musharraf uprooted the judiciary after his inauguration in the army in October 1999, the refusal of thirteen judges of the Constitutional Court to make a slight engagement fascinated all signs. The bar's low-profile response becomes robust with the general political environment in favor of Musharraf (Khan 2016). Musharraf also became able to participate in political competition by maintaining normal elections in 2002 and developing a disguise of legislative policy. the Constitution - known as the legal framework ordinance (LFO) - to install the military executive.

The LFO has called for an "anti-LFO motion" (Malik 2008; Khan 2016). Leading lawyers needed the Constitution to be restored to its pre-LFO position and flexibility for the retirement age of sitting judges - called "PCO judges" after the ruling. commitments made under "Musharraf's Interim Constitutional Order (PCO) 1999 - be rescinded. "The PCO judges, relentlessly steadfast towards Musharraf, had been a major obstacle to asserting the illegitimacy of the LFO. At the beginning of 2003, the lawyer legislatures associated a "National Action Committee" (CNA) - comprising executives from all lawyer organizations - as an intermediary for synchronized decision-making and mobilization in the field. across the country. The NAC became influential in shaping anti-LFO protests in the following years. The hype of the NAC led wave came here at the end of 2003, when the Musharraf factories pulled the backlog from the judicial rent. Immediately, however, parliament cleared Musharraf of the questionable Seventeenth Constitutional Amendment ("Seventeenth Amendment"), which burst the bar's defense bubble on issues of standard implication that include amelioration of the Constitution. and the change of government. However, many anti-regime lawyers have suffered from trembling over these issues and prominent actors among them have since become the forerunner (Halliday et al. 2012) of the Lawyers' Movement (Jaffrelot 2015). Taken together, the anti-aunt mobilization in the 1980s and the anti-LFO movement underline the emergence of lawyers to mobilize against extra-constitutional governments in the absence of mobilization of political parties.

Lawyer Movement

When Iftikhar Chaudhry turned into be the leading justice of Pakistan in June 2005, the relationship amongst anti-dictatorship lawyers and judges was big hostility. Being the leader justice, Chaudhry changed into decided to oblige the Musharraf dictatorship in political times among the years 2000 to 2005. As Chief Justice, he took consciousness of severa times associated with government' exploitation and human rights defilements (Khan

2014). Some of his judgments had problems of anti-regime judicial crusading, however, a splendid deal as a few lawyers may also have alleged them as a steeping task to the military institution (PILDAT 2007), persuasive gadgets of the bar control upheld an oppositional mindset in the course of the Supreme Court, now not least due to the fact of Chaudhry's popularity as a near aide of Musharraf and what interview defendants describe as his abrupt, at times even intimidating courtroom docket demeanor.

Musharraf summoned Chief Justice Chaudhary on 9th March 2007, and, in the attendance of senior military and intelligence officials, forced him to give up over multiple accusations of transgression. Chaudhry courageously refused. Almost with none delay, the media broke the statistics of the happening, again and again displaying photographs of Chaudhry fringed via military employees. On the identical day, a suddenly assembled Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) – the body with different government for putting off Constitutional Court judges – suspended the Chief Justice pending agreement of a Presidential Reference in competition to him (Iqbal 2007). A few days later, lawyers hovered onto the boulevards in a show of angry confrontation, triggering a larger usage in the resulting weeks of lawyers, civil society activists, and political celebration workers.

A big majority of convention defendants endorsed that the deterioration that had set in the Musharraf command and the bigger political historical past of growing anti-regime sopiness have been important to the deployment. Many moreover seemed this episode as an attack at the judiciary guild as a whole. These thoughts seem to aspect a whole lot much less to Chief Justice-centered incentives for the movement and more to institutional ones of preserving bar and bench self-rule in competition to an extra-constitutional rule.

The movement advanced thru moving political conditions over the two years that observed. In the number one degree, lawyers mobilized to reinstate the Chief Justice. They used a set of avenue mobilization – associated with weekly moves and protests, and country wide routes of bar institutions with the Chief Justice himself – and tactical trial, compelling a transfer of the Presidential Reference from the SJC to the Supreme Court for open hearings. The media instinctively related to the demonstrators, reporting on the protests throughout the chronometer and promulgation instances of police stress. The detail that communicated a cavernous feeling of cohesion and purpose to what will become otherwise impulsive cooperative scandal turn out to be the strategic movement of bar legislatures who directly arose as movement leaders. In a remember of days, the ones leaders delivered mobilizing lawyers underneath their manipulation and organization, hurled the criminal society into the media focus, and observed the Chief Justice as a uniting photograph for their anti-Musharraf brawl. A few months later, a reassured Supreme Court dismissed the Reference and reinstated the Chief Justice.

In the post-reinstatement degree, lawyers all over again deployed a mixture of techniques every inner and without the courtroom docket to buttress the court docket docket's growing anti-regime activism in a bid to block Musharraf's re-election as President and to stress a changeover to civilian politics. While the number one section will become in huge element approximately lawyers empowering judges, this 2nd degree set in movement a cycle of communal empowerment.

In the third level, the movement suffered a number one setback at the same time as Musharraf imposed an emergency rule in November 2007 to forcefully forestall the court docket docket's ruling in the direction of his double operating positions of President and military leader (Qureshi 2010). The regime backlash in the direction of the court docket docket's activism caused a big judicial purge – over 60 Constitutional Court judges were left out and located underneath every residence arrest (Human Rights Watch 2007). A newly mounted Supreme Court, with new PCO judges headed with the useful resource of the use of a brand-new Chief Justice, suddenly mounted the emergency (Khan 2016). After the emergency changed into over in December 2007, lawyers relaunched the movement and re-defined their intention in terms of restoring the judiciary to its pre-emergency status, developing a conscious desire to eschew court docket-centered strategies in choose of avenue mobilization and subversive sports along with court docket boycotts.

The movement's fourth level began with the electoral transition in February 2008. The newly elected coalition government headed via the PPP ordered the release of all detained judges and lawyers, with a willpower to repairing the judges in the near future. Movement leaders immediately rallied throughout the deposed judges and assimilated them into their street of mobilization. This precipitated a totally particular criminal complicated configuration outside the formal institutional space, with lawyers and judges pursuing a harmonized agenda. For the subsequent couple of months, movement lawyers and deposed judges have been locked in the relationship of mutual useful resource, due to the fact the government again and again reneged on their willpower to repairing the judges. The first 'prolonged march' of June 2008 – in which lawyers have been joined via civil society actors in a superb show of useful resource and strength – marked the apogee of the movement. However, versions among bar leaders and amongst them and younger lawyers over continuing a sit-in outside the Supreme Court on the perception of the prolonged march threatened to disintegrate the internal command of the movement.

This led into the movement's 5th level, period of flux in which the ruling coalition of the PPP and the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) sought to regain political control via leveraging international help to impeach President General Musharraf. Musharraf forestalled arraignment over on foot out in August 2008, allowing the PPP to consolidate its function with the aid of using electing its co-chairperson as President. Movement lawyers attempted to straight away lobby the government for reinstating of the very last judges (Haq 2008), as an end result actively pursuing political celebration cooperation on the identical time as continuing avenue-primarily based totally politics. However, with the resurgence of political celebration control, the criminal complicated crumbled as a big majority of deposed judges once more to the bench after taking a brand-new oath (Abbas and Jasam 2009). In March 2009, a second 'prolonged march', supported with the useful resource of PML-N and allegedly helped via a negotiated political agreement associated with the brand-new military leader, culminated in the reinstating of the remaining deposed judges (Khan 2016).

Role of Media in Lawyer's Movement

Pakistan's media has proved to be extra vibrant. Irrespective of direct and oblique bans and regulations from the governments, the media enjoys a brilliant deal of freedom of facts in the nation. Consequently, the media become capable of playing its function in one of the successful civil struggles in the records of Pakistan.

Mass media has been increasing because of technological improvements and after the appearance of the internet, this area has moved past the confines of digital and print media to the internet – a vital manner of spreading facts thru e-mails, blogs, and social networking websites. This area may be very broad, and thinking about the constrained scope of this paper, the writer will have a look at the function of newspapers t close to the case below investigation – the lawyers' movement (2007-2009). The media's function in the populism of the apex courtroom docket suggests that judicial independence in large part relies upon upon the narrative media generates approximately the courts. The achievement and failure of a social movement in large part depend on content material and symbolic projections through the media. The supportive function of mass media contributed to LM's objectives. The lawyers' agencies and media commenced having nearer ties whilst media confronted regulations after the statement of emergency in 2007 (Amin & Rehmat, 2011).

The media has categorized the Lawyers' Movement as a hit instance of a countrywide rebellion. While common residents did certainly take part in a number of the marches, in particular in the climax of the movement, the rallies had been prepared and attended overwhelmingly through lawyers. According to Haris Gazdar, labeling the movement as "countrywide" isn't always very accurate. "What becomes now no longer in the picture [of the movement] become the relaxation of the nation—southern Punjab, maximum of Pakhtunkhwa, and all of Balochistan and Sindh." The exclusion of those geographical regions, he argues, makes the Lawyers' Movement an elitist rebellion that become without a doubt painted through the media as the consultant of the famous will.

Media become the spine of the lawyers' movement in Pakistan. While doing its job, the media, deliberately and unintentionally, supported the reason of the lawyers.

Print media additionally performed a critical function, in particular in instances whilst the general integrity of media become threatened through the Musharraf administration. In June 2008, it become brave of numerous English and Urdu dailies to post-paid commercials calling on the general public to enroll in the lawyer's event – the Long March. These commercials helped to unfold the message throughout the nation by lowering the heavy dependence of the movement on TV channels going through constraints from the administration. For this massive event lawyers, commonly female lawyers had been worried about dispensing motivational invitations (posters) to tens of hundreds of human beings in the foremost towns to grow their participation in the mega event. Importantly, the political alliance for the Long March additionally prompted the verbal exchange inside the movement, because the political activists of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) had been seen.

The mass media performed its actual function by displaying its excessive tenacious resistance in opposition to the order of blockage to facts. The media become additionally seeking to body the general public opinion and uncovered many statistics which had been now no longer officially accessible, in particular, the messages of lawyers had been emphasized and publicized via prolonged transmissions and additionally blanketed the LM consistently for 2 years. Special debate periods had been held with the assist of proponents and fighters of the lawyers,, movement. It additionally supplied the standpoints and validity claims of pro-recuperation and anti-recuperation. On the alternative hand, the regime confirmed its dissatisfaction with media insurance and charged it with exaggerating and misrepresenting statistics. With the guide of media, it has become smooth for lawyers to deliver an expert problem of lawyers' sphere into the broader public sphere. Because of all of the offerings that media become presenting to the lawyers' movement, it needed to pay a fee.

The dating between media and felony fraternity become primarily based totally upon belief and confidence. Press remained very receptive and complete of appreciation of the general public hobby lawsuits even earlier

than the beginning of lawyers', movement below the suo`moto moves taken through the Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary. With good-sized media insurance, the shift has become seen in Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary's posture from authorities loyalists to public figures. The exposure becomes annoying extra moves from the Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary in phrases of extra public hobby courtroom docket instances which supposed extra media insurance. The regime sincerely disliked this fashion as obtrusive in the reference filed in opposition to Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary in March 2007, wherein one rate become the media-savvy method of the Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary one of the fees become primarily based totally on the media.

Every case implicating public authority were given commendable guide from media and felony public sphere, which result in favorable public opinion of Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary, just like the creation protection and concrete making plans case 2005, the privatization of metallic turbines case in 2007, and the lacking persons" case in 2007 which accused the military and intelligence corporations and lastly, 2008's presidential election implicated a premier in military uniform. In every case, Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary becomes performing in opposition to extra effective officers than the formerly found ones and the media become complete of appreciation and encouragement for the Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary. The equal media endured its guide even on the time whilst Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary become deposed. The fee they paid become a crackdown on media retailers, a ban on personal media channels, and a crackdown on journalists (Amin & Rehmat, 2011).

The media, on the alternative hand, has none of those problems. The excessive wide variety of channels in the media lets in for each variety of opinion and powerful verbal exchange. The variety of opinions comes from the wide variety of information channels, which now wide variety over 90 primarily based totally in Pakistan. The wide variety of radio stations has additionally improved to 106, as of a file primarily based totally in 2010. This thriving media industry, coupled with lax guidelines on freedom of speech, guarantees that many viewpoints could be supplied to residents. It additionally guarantees that as a minimum many of the retailers could be crucial to Chaudhry's expansive judicial philosophy. In addition to the variety of opinions, the media is likewise extraordinarily powerful in projecting messages to the whole nation. During the Lawyers' Movement, Pakistan watched as tv channels broadcasted Chaudhry's act of braveness in opposition to Musharraf in September 2007. This publicity helped push the movement ahead by giving human beings an icon and picture to rally around. Any potential movement in opposition to Chaudhry could require the equal good-sized insurance that the Lawyers' Movement received. Therefore, the attain of media stations, and their cap potential to at once challenge pix into residents' dwelling rooms, makes it the maximum probably venue for competition in opposition to Chaudhry to develop—given, of course, that the media is permitted to live independent.

Research Questions

1. How much coverage by the print media was given to the opposing side that is the official point of view by Musharraf Government?
2. How many newspapers perceive the relevance of Lawyer's Movement for Pakistan's political system?
 - a) Was the focus on legal side?
 - b) Was the focus on restoration of Chief Justice?
 - c) Was the focus on independent judiciary?
 - d) Was the focus against the authoritarian regime?

Literature Review

Rose and Evans (1997) said in their work that in history, Pakistan's judicial structure has been neither solid nor sovereign and has developed progressively crooked and politicized underneath the dissimilar governments of Prime`Ministers`Benazir`Bhutto and Nawaz`Sharif. The supervisory authority has been modified (decline other political establishments, including political parties and parliament) and criminal proceedings have been politicized.

Bajwa (2016) discussed in his work that in 2007, Pakistan came across its first mass widespread protest movement for years. the verdict of the by time president, the dictator General Pervez Musharraf to unconstitutionally suspend the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry. The backing movement was a momentous event in Pakistan's political history, a movement that magnificently concluded with the resignation of General Pervez Musharraf as the country's president.

Kfir (2007) tells in his work that Musharraf's political tumble initiated with his attempt to oust Pakistan Supreme Court Chief Justice Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry in early 2007 for discrimination and sleaze. The

enforced resignation of Musharraf from Chaudhry was extensively demonstrated by civil society and the resulting lawyer movement in due course forced Musharraf to concede defeat. The minute Chaudhry was reestablished, the Supreme Court sustained to rule counter to the government. Which was way tough for Musharraf and the legal catastrophe was aggravated by the argument on constitutionalism, democracy, and the role of the military in-country, although a merger of innumerable units that were customarily opposed: lawyers, members of secular and Islamist political parties unified.

Shafqat (2018) explains the "lawyers movement", an uproar in civil society between 2007 and 2009 demanding for a sovereign judiciary and a reemergence to democratic rule. In March 2007, in the face of demands for resignation, General Musharraf canned the Chief Justice Pakistan and catalyzed a movement that necessitated his reclamation. Through the mounting backing by students, middle-class mavens, and civil society groups, the lawyers' protest speedily intensified into a pro-democracy movement that anybody with access to a TV screen observed.

Khan (2007) highlighted in his work that the lawyers molded an organized movement called Adliya`Bachao`Tehreek ("Save`the`Judicial`Movement") in Pakistan. Pakistan's Supreme Court activist pronounced the establishment of the movement as "unprecedented in Pakistan's history where lawyers have unrestrained their differing political connections and concoct extraordinarily skilled harmony to reinstate the rule of law." HRW (2007) explains in its report that resulting Chaudhry's suspension, lawyers orchestrate law-abiding protests across the nation. The lawyers' calm activities have met with ferocious government tyranny. The authorities brutally confined on ... [acts of struggle,] trampled on lawyers, antagonism for activists, and media personnel reporting the events.

The individualistic private media faction played an imperative part in the movement. Subsequent to Musharraf's shot to upheaval Chief Justice (Alam, 2007). Throughout this period of the holdup, Pakistan struggled with plentiful protests which triggered a grave menace for Musharraf's government. They amalgamated Pakistan's liberalists with pro-Taliban and Islamist foundations, who both necessitated Chaudhry's reinstatement on the bench (Walsh, 2007). By picking to participate in street protests, the protesters also featured their inclination to contest the domination of Musharraf and the military, subsequently, Musharraf was correspondingly leading the army. Security forces also went to excessive dimensions to pact with the protests, and at one point big shots temporarily shut down Geo TV.

Yusuf and Shoemaker (2013) exhibit in their study that in response, Musharraf professed a state of emergency in November 2007 and momentarily choked the airing of several private television channels for their eager reporting of the protests contrary to him. While broadcasting, the media lingers to deliver wide-ranging coverage of pro-democracy campaigners, magnifying their demands. Predominantly amongst a new peer group of young Pakistanis observing such content and progressively internet practicality, this act of liberation paved a popular insight of the media as a crucial political actor and an imperative democratizing source.

Alam (2007) mentions in his study that the event has driven out to be so destructive and disconcerting for Musharraf that he expressed regret. This class of admission of guilt for a clear-cut verdict was also the first in Pakistan's history: it tinted the alteration from a conventionally state-controlled and expurgated media to one that functioned fairly autonomously and willingly carping for the first-time administration.

Phelps (2009) hinted in his research that subsequent to the 2008 elections, the strength of the lawyer movement sustained growth through a sequence of harmonized calm actions. On August 18, 2008, Musharraf resigned as president of Pakistan, facing a probable arraignment of the newly voted parliament. Though, the struggle for free justice did not conclude with his resignation. The subsequent election to the presidency of Benazir`Bhutto's`widower Asif Ali Zardari on September 6 provided the judiciary little liberty, in spite of electoral promises. In reply, the lawyers`movement systematized a mass march on the national capital, which was united many followers of Pakistan's civil society, and Asif Ali Zardari was enforced to reestablish Chaudhry as Chief Justice of Pakistan on March 16, 2009. With untiring efforts for two years, the lawyers`movement accomplished its legislative goals using solely gentle maneuvers.

Ahmed and Stephan (2010) state in their work that the aptitude of Pakistani lawyers to shape themselves tactically has been vital to the accomplishment of the movement. This had the lead of launching underneath the preceding distributed edifice proposed by the Pakistani legal culture. Furthermore, the structure of Pakistan's law institution was offered a deep-rooted process of circulating messages to protestors in the movement. The Lawyers National Action Committee (LNAC) made all the essential verdicts for the movement with the contribution of the Pakistan Bar Association (PBC) and the messages were scattered through the local lawyer councils transversely the country.

Ahmed (2013) emphasizes in his study that the function of the mass media has been decisive in gratifying a strong mass of backing for civil struggle in Pakistan, and this displays that the country abode decorous institutions. Varied reasons influenced people's feedback to the despotism and, amongst them, the purpose of the resistance leadership, exclusively Aitzaz Ahsan, and the mass media was imperative. Bestowing to a report from a Denmark-based institution called "International Media Support", "Pakistan's media, especially electronic media, played a significant part in activating public sustenance for the protests."

Akbar and Malik (2019) expound in their research that this dissent crusade, with hundreds of thousands of Pakistanis taking to the road in the cry of an unprejudiced judiciary and democratic rule, left Musharraf with little assistance from civil society and the army. In due course, he had to announce elections. For the reason, that of a rehabilitated interface among civil society organizations, the Lawyers' Movement, and the digital media, Pakistan's subsequent President, Asif Ali Zardari required to deliver to public and political straining and reinstate the leader justice. The advent of operative civil society is extraordinary in Pakistan's history. These couldn't have expanded in strength without the media, on the way to want to keep playing a fundamental function if Pakistan has to expand a more compelling democracy, superfluous steadiness, and confront socio-political modifications.

Research Methodology

The aim of the current study is to look at print media inclusion of Lawyer's movement in Pakistan and, correspondingly, to concentrate on its job of introduced positive picture in the general public. The content analysis used to lead the consequence of the review.

This study is conducted on the approach of "content analysis". In the content analysis, researchers inspect the written documents or records of vocal messages. In a simple word content analysis is a method for assembling interpretations by analytically and tangibly categorizing distinctive individualities of selected content.

The quantitative content analysis of editorials was completed to analyze the recurrence, subjects or part of the movement examined in the editorials and tone of the media inclusion of chose English dailies.

In this section, initially, the scientist endeavors to show the manners by which methodological tool was regulated in compatibility of replies to investigate questions. Thus, the discussion on reasoning of the example, unit of analysis, coding system and classes of analysis are incorporated.

Research tools

Editorials are collected from selected newspapers' official websites archives. This study is anticipated to study numerous characteristic of the content. The particular aim of this content analysis is to examine the diversity among the chosen national newspapers editorials regarding lawyer's movement or "Adliya bachao tehrik" and make a comparison among their leftist and rightist political approached newspapers regarding this civil movement and its related issues. Therefore, articles published from 2007 to August 2009 were studied by selecting all the editorials published in the selected newspaper to avoid the missing of a single editorials. This helped to cover a bit of all editorial coverage from three year span. Coding sheet is utilized to collect and analyze the data.

Content of selected editorials was categorized in five different categories to identify their stance regarding lawyer's movement and its related issues, for that purpose, a pre coding system was constructed in content analysis which is termed as Coding List. The coding list contained all probable variables that were relevant with the editorials. For this study, nature of the content was focused, whether they are "highly positive, moderately positive, neutral, severely negative or moderately negative". In the present study this Likert scale is developing to differentiate between content that shows in favors and not give favor to views regarding lawyer movement.

Result and Discussion

The data reports that number of editorials published in selected newspapers during the lawyer movement. The Nation published the highest number of editorials 42.0% (n= 105) daily Dawn published 32.8% (n= 82) editorial and The News published the least number of editorials 25.2 % (n= 63) among selected newspapers regarding restoration of judges and lawyer movement.

Table 1 reported that year-wise editorial publication during lawyer movement (2007-2009). In the first of the lawyer movement 2007, only 24.4% of editorials are published but in 2008 high number of editorials 62.0% (n= 155), and in 2009 the 13.6% (n= 34) editorials were published regarding the lawyer's movement in three selected English dailies.

Table 1. year of editorial publication

	Frequency	Percent
2007	61	24.4
2008	155	62.0
2009	34	13.6
Total	250	100.0

Table 2 present newspaper stance

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Highly Positive	187	74.8	74.8	74.8
Moderately positive	31	12.4	12.4	87.2
Neutral	8	3.2	3.2	90.4
Moderately negative	14	5.6	5.6	96.0
Highly Negative	10	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Table 2 reported the newspaper stance on the lawyer’s movement. As the result of the previous studies revealed that media play a very constructive role in the success of the lawyer’s movement. So that all newspapers published the highest number of editorials in the favor of the lawyer movement as 74.8% (n= 187) of editorials were published highly positive towards the restoration of the judges. 12.4% (n= 31) moderately positive towards lawyer movement only 5.6% editorials were moderately negative and just a few numbers of editorials were highly negative 10 (4%). Only 3.2% (n= 8) editorials were neutral.

Table 3 coverage of the editorials in a different regime of the presidents

President at that time				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
General Pervaiz Musharaf	188	75.2	75.2	75.2
Asif Ali Zardari	52	20.8	20.8	96.0
Muhammad Soomro	10	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

In the lawyer’s movement along with media political parties also play a vital role. So that in the table 5.4 showed that most of the editorials were published in the regime of the Musharraf period when he was the head of the state 75.2% (n= 188) editorials were printed regarding restoration of the judges. During Asif Ali Zardari’s regime, only 28.8% (n= 52) editorials were published and in Muhammad Soomro, only 4 % (n= 10) editorials were published for the lawyer movement.

Table 4 from of government

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Dictatorship	70	28.0	28.0	28.0
Democracy	180	72.0	72.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Table 4 represented that most of the editorials were published in democracy rule i.e. 72.0% (n= 180) editorials were printed while in dictatorship rule only 28% (n= 70) editorials were published.

Table 5 identified themes of editorial

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
legal side	33	13.2	13.2	13.2
Performance of movement	67	26.8	26.8	40.0
Restoration of Chief Justice	54	21.6	21.6	61.6
Independent judiciary	40	16.0	16.0	77.6
Against the regime	13	5.2	5.2	82.8
Ban on media	43	17.2	17.2	100.0

Total	250	100.0	100.0
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In the table 5 themes are represented on which the editorials were based. Most of the editorials cover the performance of the movement 26.8% (n= 67), the second-highest number of editorials 54 (n= 21.6%) were on the restoration of the Chief Justice. 16% (n=40) editorials have contained the theme of an independent judiciary. In 43 (17.2%) editorials were discussed Ban on media. 13.2 % (n= 33) of editorials were published with the legal aspect of this movement.

Table 6 Portrayal of Lawyers Movement

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Highly Positive	191	76.4	76.4	76.4
Moderately Positive	15	6.0	6.0	82.4
Neutral	21	8.4	8.4	90.8
Moderately Negative	4	1.6	1.6	92.4
not mentioned	19	7.6	7.6	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Table 6 revealed lawyer's movement portrayal in the vision of the print media. Most of the editorials were contained the highly positive image of the lawyer movement 76.4% (n= 191), 6% (n= 15) editorials were moderately positive in the portrayal of lawyer's movement. Only 1.6% (n= 4) editorials were.

Table 7 portrayal of government

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Highly Positive	0	0	0	0
Moderately Positive	3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Neutral	42	16.8	16.8	18.0
Moderately Negative	61	24.4	24.4	42.4
Highly Negative	144	57.6	57.6	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Table 7 revealed that government image during the lawyer's movement, it is very clear from the previous studies that the lawyer's movement started in the dictator rule and Gen. Pervaiz Musharraf against the restoration of judges, he is the one who strictly oppose and interned the lawyers and judges to their homes. In the reference, the result of the table revealed that only 1.2% (n= 3) were moderately positive and 16.8% (n= 42). Most of the editorials were moderately and highly negative 24.4% (n= 61) and 57.6% (n= 144) respectively.

Table 8 Mention's Political Oppositions

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	102	28.8	28.8	28.8
No	178	71.2	71.2	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Table 8 reported the political opposition to the lawyer's movement in editorials. 71.2% (n= 178) of editorials never mentioned about the political opposition to the movement. However, 28.8% (n= 102) of editorials mentioned political opposition regarding the lawyer's movement.

Table 9 Support of Political Oppositions

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lawyers	64	25.6	25.6	25.6
Remain Neutral	19	7.6	7.6	33.2
no mention in article	178	66.8	66.8	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Table 9 reported that support of political oppositions, 66.8% (n= 178) nothing mentioned in the article while 25.6% (n= 64) editorials reported that political oppositions support lawyers movement.

Conclusion

Every present has its own past. So we focused on the lawyers movement and the role print media played to highlight it. It is quite essential to mention some other components and elements of media which remained out of ambit of our research. First of all the electronic media was not the part of our research. It got freedom and

openness in Musharraf era and it was key to the success of lawyers movement 2007-8. The Tele-Media had just tasted the taste of visual liberty and its impact on the masses. Masses of those society where literacy rate is quite low. When the readers of print media are not so many in numbers or limited to buy the stories and comments, the importance of electronic media multiplies in it's effectiveness. The second thing to point out regarding our research is that why did we focus on English journalism rather than Urdu journalism. The readership of Urdu journalism is more than English Journalism and moreover it is more popular as Urdu is read and transmitted more rapidly than English print media. But it is imperative to state here that English newspaper readership is limited in percentage but more effective is corridors of powers as well in the establishment of the country. Those who are the makers and shakers of the country, and those who formulate the policies and take decisions for the country. There was another reason to select Dawn, Nation and News, their editorials are read with great care and caution in diplomatic circles and embassies in Pakistan. The English articles and comments helped to shape our research and to advance further: From Najam Sethi to Ejaz Haider and from Babar Sattar to Ayaz Mir wrote and commented a lot by their pen which threw light on the chemistry and dimensions of this movement: On the judiciary side it was quite interesting to analyze this unprecedented judicial phenomenon in the political, constitutional and legal history of country. From Molvi Tamizudin to Nustrat Bhutto case and from Asma Jalani to Iftikhar Ch, it it never happened before. Whenever judiciary gane verdict, there were aftermath. Whenever any dictator used to be in saddle of power, legal decisions oftenly came pre-established. It was first time in history of Pakistan that a sitting says "No" to President of Pakistan who is wearing uniform also. It was quite novel, unique and never happens before factoring in previous history of Pakistan. So media highlighted it in visual and print. It gathered mass appeal by the masses of Pakistan. It is quite imperative to point out that Pakistan has a long history of Khakli corps and due to the political process and democratic institutions suffered a lot. The political participation of political parties and masses was hindered on the pretext of one or other reason by non-elected institutions.

The degree and length of this paper permit a top to bottom examination in to the job of media and data correspondence advancements particularly cell phones and web played in accomplishment of Pakistan's dark upset. One thing that is clear from existing examination is that new correspondence advancements particularly web-based media and cell phones have become significant assets for preparation, aggregate activity and the ensuing creation, association, and execution of social movements all throughout the planet. The pretended by news media outlets in marking Chief Justice as a saint furthermore, hero of the country additionally occupied with media outlining protestors cause. Another pervasive pattern found in news media inclusion of the issue inside Geo news and Ary news inclusion was the inclination to outline movement pioneers and Chief Justice in an incredibly certain and gallant way. At the point when social movements figure out how to get their casings in the news, almost certainly, a piece of the public will create mentalities that are good for the movement's issue like in Pakistan legal counselor's movement case. The consistent wonderful inclusion of dissent occasions prompted an increment in outlining further dissent across different urban areas. The mediatization cycle in Pakistan is developing and is continually forming the contemplations and conduct of the general public. In Capitalistic medieval majority rule governments like our own media entertainers without appropriate media guideline have turned into an exceptionally persuasive mafia whereby utilizing their own media rationale it attempts to overwhelm any remaining vote based organizations. We can't overlook the way that media has turned into the fourth mainstay of majority rule government and holds huge ability to impact individuals' perspective with regards to any issue. It can direct the assessments toward the path it wants. The course of Mediatization is forming the general public, popularity based organizations and legislative issues according to its own advantages.