

A CHRONOLOGICAL STUDY OF JOURNALISM IN D.I.KHAN (AFTER INDEPENDENCE)

DR. MUHAMMAD WASIM AKBAR

Deptt. of Journalism & Mass Communication
Gomal University, D.I.Khan, NWFP.

ABSTRACT

After independence an awareness on print media was developed. There was great awakening among the people about the media power as an effective medium for ventilating the views, needs and demands of the people as well as the cultivation of considered opinion on the current issues, particularly at local level. At the same time men of letters in this area under took the responsibility of educating the people and to serve as the source of information for the govt: the readership also increased. The printing facilities, including the local calligraphers increased which gave further fillip to sound journalistic activities.

At the very outset the country was faced with multifarious problems. This area was not isolated and was not immune from the impact of these problems. So a great need was felt from the print media and and its circulation. This is an attempt to describe the growing need and the significance of print media in this area.

INTRODUCTION

D.I.Khan has been an enclave of sound cultural heritage. The socio, cultural value system has been well ground in the traditions of the people. History of this area bears ample testimony to the fact that there had been a clash of interest between the Muslims and the non-Muslims in this area. The Hindu community had realised the need for print media, particularly in view of their printing facilities as the printing press was owned by the Hindus. The Hindu millionaires, merchants, and havig a political states issued various weeklies, hand bills and pamphlets. This was done to educate their own community and also to work as the organs of congress and its manifesto.

The clash was more effective and vocal after Pakistan resolution (1940). It seemed to be a rising crescendo of the voice of Hindu community. The Muslim had already caught the spirit of the age and the