A law is basically a body of principles or rules which are the basis of a society and are abide by the

society. No system in a society can exist without a law. Human life needs a proper rule of conduct or

principle at every step. It is also important for a successful society. If it will not happen then there will b

anarchy and disturbance in a society and it will not exist for long.

There are various definitions of law. Some of them are as follows

1. A rule of conduct or procedure established by custom, agreement, or authority.

2. A code of principles based on morality, conscience, or nature.

3. A law is rules of conduct of any organized society, however simple or small, that are enforced by

threat of punishment if they are violated. Modern law has a wide sweep and regulates many

branches of conduct. A body of rules of conduct of binding legal force and effect, prescribed,

recognized, and enforced by controlling authority.

4. A body of rules of conduct of binding legal force and effect, prescribed, recognized, and enforced

by controlling authority.

Need and importance of law

There are a number incidents taking place all the time which could be harmful to people. This lead to the

need of making law. People need a proper code of life. They need to know their as well as others right

only then they could lead a peaceful life. Laws were made by the kings to empower themselves .why laws

are too important for a society or for a community! In ancient periods, laws were made due to fear, like

prohibited areas in this case animals or the nature were the main force to construct laws or restrictions.

Actually, restrictions were the first source of laws that were adopted by human beings. Today, we believe

that it was our ancestors those made life very miserable in some context. On the other hand we are highly

blessed that we do not need to go in details of such things those are proved by our forefathers’

experiences. However, it is quite clear that we need some rules and regulation to live. So, that’s why we

make laws to be known as knowledgeable creature. We are ruling over other creatures because of the law

that is “Survival of the fittest”.

Natural Laws

Even nature has certain laws which are strictly obeyed by nature as well as its creatures. Such as laws of

sunrise and sun set, changing of day and nights, revolving of earth around sun, law of birth and death.

Such laws are above human control and cannot be altered. We have to obey them. Thus they also affect

our customs, culture, traditions and on the whole our whole life.

Common laws are dependent on natural laws but natural laws are not dependent on common laws. For

example let’s talk about our traffic laws. They were made to control the traffic, to bring a discipline and

organization in traffic system. If there would be no laws there would be no discipline n thus it will cause

disturbance not for an individual but for a whole society so if has given a sense to society that if they will

obey them there would be a discipline and peace.

A gentle and sensible man always obey the laws not because of fear but because he has been trained like

that since his childhood. But some people obey them because of the fear of being punished. Because if

you will break any law whether its man mane or natural laws you will have to pay for them. In other words you will be punished

Press laws are the laws concerning the licensing of books and the liberty of expression in all products of

the printing press, especially newspapers. The liberty of press has always been regarded by political

writers as of supreme importance. Give me liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to

conscience, above all other liberties says Milton.

General Description

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan celebrated 50 years of independence in 1997. Those years have often

been turbulent ones, given that military rulers have remained heads of state for 28 of those 50 years. This

fact has affected the press and laws governing the press in Pakistan.

In 1947 when the British agreed to partition British India into the two self-governing countries of India

and Pakistan, only four major Muslim-owned newspapers existed in the area now called Pakistan:

Pakistan Times, Zamindar, Nawa-i-Waqt, and Civil and Military Gazette, all located in Lahore. However,

a number of Muslim papers moved to Pakistan, including Dawn, which began publishing daily in Karachi

in 1947. Other publications moving to Pakistan included the Morning News and the Urdu-language

dailies Jang and Anjam.

By the early 2000s, 1,500 newspapers and journals exist in Pakistan, including those published in English,

Urdu, and in regional languages; and the press remains strong and central to public life in spite of government efforts to control it.