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Author(s):	Dr. Ayesha Qamar Lecturer, Department of Communication and media Studies Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi
	Urwa Mahmmod butt MS Scholar, International Media and Cultural Works (IMC), Hochschule Darmstadt University of Applied Sciences
	Dr. Samia Manzoor Assistant Professor, Department of Communication studies, BahauddinZakariya University, Multan
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Ayesha Qamaris serving as Lecturer at Department of Communication and media Studies Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi Email: ayeshaqamar@fjwu.edu.pk
	UrwaMahmmod butt is a MS Scholar in International Media and Cultural Works (IMC) at Hochschule Darmstadt University of Applied Sciences Email: urwa.tahir@live.com
	Dr. SamiaManzooris serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Communication studies, BahauddinZakariya University, Multan Email: samia.manzoor@bzu.edu.pk

Abstract

The purpose of studying Instagram's influence is to evaluate the concept of a perfectly toned body that does not exist, as it has been promoted on Instagram. The image-based social networking site, i.e., Instagram, has become steadily popular among youth, especially young girls. Young girls use Instagram to spruce up images posted on it. A quantitative survey is used, and questionnaires are filled through an online examination. A convenient sampling method is used for data collection. The study included 204 young girls aged 18-25 from different universities in Islamabad. Social Comparison Theory helped to understand the influence of Instagram on changing body image and its disorder. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is used through Amos. The analysis revealed that the relationship between the use of Instagram and body dissatisfaction is positive and significant. The more the use of Instagram, the higher the body dissatisfaction among young girls. The relationship between Instagram usage and eating disorders had some correlation. It revealed that young girls who use Instagram excessively adopt eating disorders. Moreover, the study analyzed that there are more physical health symptoms identifies when Instagram usage is increased. The relationship between physical health symptoms and the use of Instagram was positive and useful.

Key Words: body dissatisfaction, ideal body image, Instagram, Social media, Pakistani students, Eating disorders

Introduction

Media outlets present unrealistic ideals, especially women's bodies (Hawkins, Nicole & Richards P. Scott & Granley, H & Stein, David., 2004).. Girls are fighting the immense social pressures to look in a particular way.. This thinking about feminine body image has become a challenge for many girls. Girls have been struggling to meet the required, ideal body standard by any means. They even go to the extent of starving themselves (Robinson, Lily & Prichard, Ivanka & Nikolaidis, Alyssa & Drummond, Claire & Drummond, Murray & Tiggemann, Marika. 2017).

From the prepubescent period, it is taught to everyone to stay healthy and follow a balanced diet. Large populations, especially young girls, feel pressure to achieve a specific body goal. Researchers suggest that these body image conflicts start even earlier than that (John, 2018 & Miller, 2018). Researchers indicate that media's extended messages play a vital role in causing body dissatisfaction, and they also contribute to set particular standards of appearance (Turel, 2018).

In the era of slenderization, trimming women's bodies to become smaller and smarter is the trend (Mazur, 1896). However, it has provoked young girls to present themselves as attractive in any way possible by sexualizing or using any other possible way (Baumeister, 2017). Furthermore, young girls have greater exposure to societal pressures to attain physical ideals; thus, they face higher body surveillance (Passini, 2017). Mass media is an expert in promoting relevant content, and this influence can sometimes be detrimental to someone.

The unrealistic body image promoted by media indulges beautiful young females into an inferiority complex. They experience disorder in their behaviors, especially in eating habits. These behavioral transformations take place in such a short time that it becomes difficult to understand and deal. When these transformations go too far, they become life-threatening (Vistoria, 2016). The cumulative impact of eating problems persists over time. It takes years to get back to quality life and gain metabolic control (Pereira, 2007).

Literature Review

Social Comparison Theory

A particular media theory may help to understand the influence of Instagram on changing body image and the disorders that occurred due to it. Social Comparison Theory is often used to discuss media effects, and it was found equally useful for social media effects. Leon Festinger researched social relations and developed Social Comparison Theory in 1954. It stated that people get a sense of cognitive clarity and drive to evaluate themselves and compare their physical abilities with individuals around them. (Suls, J., & Wills, T. A., 1991). The use of Instagram is more about putting a curtain on real-life and presenting the idealized lifestyle. The continuous scrolling on smartphones by girls creates insecurities and compares with others (Tanney, 2018).

These comparisons start from an initial stage of comparison, e.g., someone getting jealous of a colleague's thick hair because she has thin hair. This kind of behavior is likely to remain throughout one's life and can result in relapse (Collin, 1988). Self-evaluation refers to the comparisons done with other social groups and then evaluating one's Self according to others' attributes. Engaging in either of the two situations can influence the self-evaluation and put self-esteem in danger. (Valkenburg, P.M. and Peter, J., 2009) They are more likely to compare themselves on dimensions of physical attractiveness based on Instagram and equate their Self with the unrealistic bodies of models on Instagram. The moderate association of self-improvement continues, and girls opt for ways that can make them glamorous. (Garcia, S. M., Weaver, K., & Chen, P., 2019). The upward comparison makes young girls feel worse because it leads to big burnout and gives defeat. It suppresses one with jealousy and inferiority and promotes emotions of weakness (Curwen, 2016).

Mass Media and the Body Image

Women's representation on Instagrammed is not new but a daily practice. Moreover, it showed women's consciousness towards beauty (Caldeira, De Ridder, & Van Bauwel, 2020). Media has spread the ideas of desirable self-image in such a way that females believe in having a prevailing attitude towards "thin ideal" (Mills, Jennifer. S., Shannon, Amy & Hogue, Jacqueline., 2017). Young girls want to look flawless and pleasing and to do so. One has to have only a slender body type (Bryant, 2018). Media offers endless products that might fix females' appearance like anti-aging and skin lightening creams and soaps (Warren, 2014). A study that was conducted a decade before showed that the insecurities and doubt of a negative body start at adolescence among girls, and they become prone to have a toned body. However, it starts fluttering the mind of girls from an even early age. (Eglow, 2016). The messages might have a partial influence on the start. However, it could change into a gradual effect after some period. For instance, girls struggle to attain the perfect body form—the risk factors like body dissatisfaction and psychological issues regarding ideal body image increase. (Nwabueze, Chinenye., & Okonkwo, Ebere., 2018). It has an intuitive component that relates to how people see their body size, shape, physical features, characteristics, weight, development and presentation, and an evaluative part, which refers to how people feel about their traits, and change cognitive behaviors (Jennifer S. Mills, Amy, Shannon., & Jacqueline, Hogue. ,2017)

Motivation for Instagram

Recent neuro research shows that an individual who engages himself or herself on Instagram activates the brain's reward network as food and sex do to one's mind. (Holcomb, J., Gottfried, J., & Mitchell, A., 2013).

One such study proposed that individuals use Instagram for two primary reasons: First is belonging, and second is self-representation and self-enhancement. (Nielsen, Rasmus Kleis & Schrøder, Kim, Christian., 2014). Through research, the most popular reason to use Instagram is to develop relations with peers and family and stay in touch with the new trends (Duggan, M & Brenner, J., 2013). Earlier research showed that young females represent themselves better on Instagram than adolescent boys (Purcell, 2012).

The Instagrammed Body

Instagram is indeed a burgeoning social platform that now has progressed powerfully with top social websites multiplying. A manifesto that inspires the people to show off themselves, Instagram has a profile that displays the pictures you share (Moreau, 2019). It has not only affected the aesthetics of life but has also greatly affected e-commerce (Alang, 2018).

Bloggers on Instagram deliberately post unrealistic pictures and promote fake ideal image standards (Monika, 2017). The highly manipulated photos automatically receive attention, and the people start following such bloggers. The primary technique involved here is retouching the images posted by the celebrities and models, which directly influences the young women that these are "perfect-pictures" (Kaleemans, Mariska & Daalmans, Serena & Carbaat, Ilana & Anschütz, Doeschka., 2016). Recent research shows that 57% of the females use airbrushing tools for editing their pictures before posting them online rather than posting the real images. It seems like celebrities, and the public follows the trend of edited photos to appear perfect and flawless. (Nobel, 2015).

The use of Instagram leads to body dissatisfaction, and this notion will be examined in the present study. Young females experience pressures to "look perfect" primarily through Instagram and carefully select and edit their posts to look perfect (Chua, Trudy & Chang, Leanne. , 2016). Physical appearance plays an essential role in many activities (Siibak, 2009). A study by (Pantic et al., 2012) found that time spent on Instagram by high school students was positively correlated with depression.

H₁: Young girls with more Instagram usage are more likely to have body dissatisfaction.

H₂: The greater the use of Instagram, the more chances of eating disorders occurrence in young girls.

H₃: Girls with a greater degree of Instagram exposure likely to have more significant physical body issues.

The present study's two research questions asked about the motivation for young girls to use Instagram and how physical activities are promoted on Instagram.

Physical activities in young females can improve functional capacity and healthy aging. Previous researches have proved that young females are more physically active than males. Individuals are usually uncertain about who they are. However, at the same time, they know very well that how they are distinguished from others. They can determine the similarities and differences between themselves and others (Wheeler, 1996).

R₁: What is the motivation for young girls to use Instagram?

R₂: What are the physical activities of young girls that they have learned from Instagram for body transformation?

Methods

Participants

This study aimed to measure the effects of Instagram photos on changing body image in young girls aged 18-25. The survey method was used to collect the data from the selected sample. The sample included 225 young girls. After cleaning of data sample size, they squeezed to 204.

Variables

Researchers effectively used many variables while experimenting. The definitions of all the variable are given below

Instagram usage

The use of Instagram has been measured by asking questions. How many hours in a day do you use Instagram? The researcher used a Likert scale of 5 points that ranged from 1-2 hours to 5 hours above. The measurement of Instagram usage is in Scale.

Motivation for Instagram

The motivation for Instagram was measured for the reasons why young girls use Instagram frequently. It included interest in photos and online personalities with different body types (Hobbs, R., 2006). It measured that if Instagram usage gave young girls thought of changing their body or not. Multiple questions have been mentioned in a questionnaire that measures the motivation on an ordinal scale.

Body dissatisfaction

Body dissatisfaction is an individuals' evil thoughts regarding their bodies (Grogan, 2008). Body dissatisfaction promotes concern about appearance, body weight, features, untuned body parts, skin color, height, etc. Various questions were asked from respondents regarding body dissatisfaction using the Likert Scale from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree."

Eating disorders

It includes disturbance in eating or the adoption of irregular eating habits (Petre, 2017). It means skipping the meal and severe restriction of food to achieve the ideal body type. One can overeat and deliberately vomit to avoid weight gain. Respondents asked several questions regarding eating disorders. Likert Scale was used for this purpose from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree."

Physical symptoms

In this study, physical symptoms mean increased mental medical conditions such as depression, fatigue, anxiety, and other changes that a body experiences during the body dissatisfaction period. It includes the depression caused by bad eating habits. The changes in

hormones affect the menstrual cycle and result in its irregular pattern. Likert Scale was used for this purpose from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree."

Physical activities

The activities that happen with the movement of the body are physical. The very initial activity that can be adopted is exercise and gym. Body image consciousness may lead to the in-take of different supplements and detox to lose weight. The variable included different sports and games that young girls opt for. Other than this, to enhance themselves, they might use many other techniques like hair styling, hair dying, removal of body hair, piercing, and use of makeup. (Tiggemann, M., & Zaccardo, M., 2018).

Results

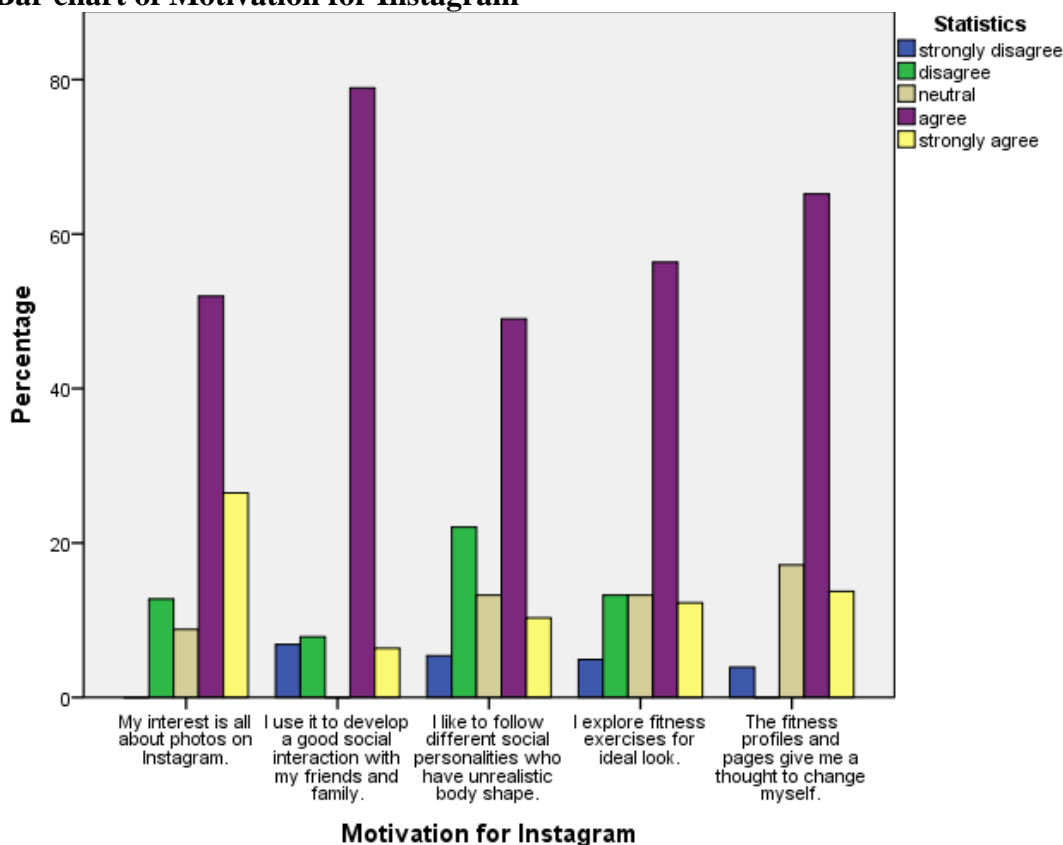
The variables were analyzed by using different techniques. The research questions: 1. What is the motivation for young girls to use Instagram? And 5. What are the physical activities of young girls that have learned from Instagram for body transformation? We were analyzed using SPSS and have been presented graphically through the bar chart.

The three hypotheses have been analyzed using AMOS using Common Factor Analysis (CFA) and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). The results and the findings from the data of this study supported all three hypotheses. The analysis revealed that the relationship between Instagram and body dissatisfaction is positive and significant, i.e., the more Instagram, the higher the body dissatisfaction among young girls. The relationship between Instagram usage and eating disorders is also correlated and evaluated when those young girls who use Instagram excessively suffer from eating disorders. Moreover, the researchers analyzed more physical health symptoms when Instagram usage is increased among girls. The relationship between physical health symptoms and the use of Instagram was decisive and effective.

Motivation for Instagram

Figure 1

Bar chart of Motivation for Instagram

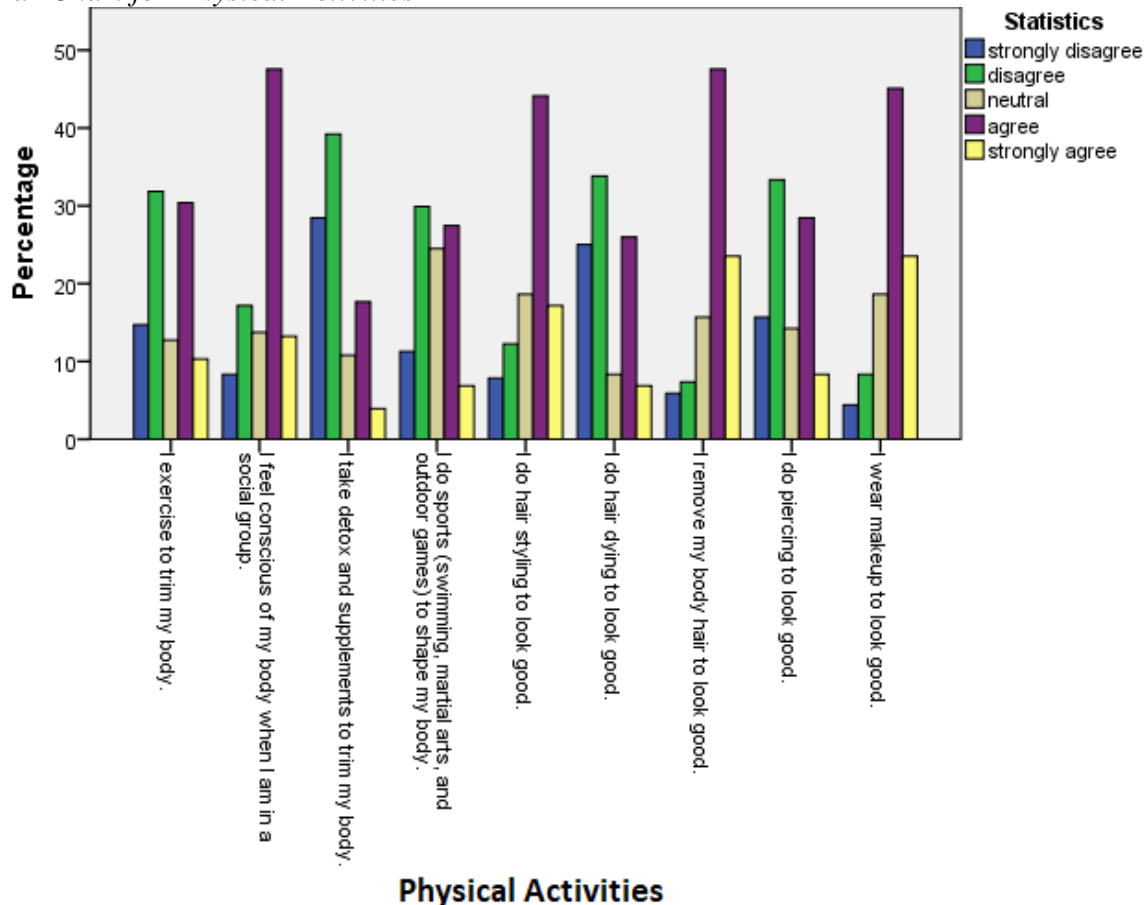


Physical Activities by Young Girls

The physical activities mentioned in the questionnaire had quite a fluctuating result. The statistics showed the Scale from strongly disagree to agree strongly.

Figure 2

Bar Chart for Physical Activities



Common Factor Analysis (CFA)

At the first stage of estimation, the researchers estimated the CFA, also called the measurement model, that measures the relationship of indicators with latent variables and then the latent variables' relationship with the measures. The study improved the measurement model into steps. In the first step, few indicators were dropped BD8, BD9, and ED5 because they had a factor loading lower than .7. According to (Barry, J., Babin, Joseph, F. Hair & James S. Boles, 2008), indicators with factor loading less than .7 are not acceptable. In the second step of improving the measurement model, the reliability and validity of the constructs were measured. The final representation of the measurement model is shown in figure 3. The measurement model shows the correlation between the latent variables. Moreover, after the successful output of the measurement model, structural equation modeling has been estimated to test the hypothesized relation between Instagram usage, body dissatisfaction, eating disorder, and physical symptoms. The final representation of the SEM model is shown in figure 4.

The present research used regression weights to analyze the factor or indicator loading towards the latent variable. It has used chi-square per degree of freedom ratio (χ^2/df), Goodness of Fit Indices (GFI), Adjusted Goodness of Fit Indices (AGFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), and Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) to measure the rightness of study's measurement model and Structural Equation Model (SEM). The results

and findings have been reported in table 1. It shows that the constructs of the research are suitable for the data measured by regression, chi-square per degree of freedom ratio (χ^2/df), Goodness of Fit Indices (GFI), Adjusted Goodness of Fit Indices (AGFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA). The study found that all the indicators have factor loading higher, i.e., above .7, the minimum requirement except for BD8, BD9, and ED5. The indices RMSEA above .9 is considered acceptable. Another GFI, CFI, AGFI, TLI, generally with a score of .9, is excellent (Coughlan, 2008). The measurement model showed an excellent fit for data, as shown in table 1.

Moreover, Instagram usage is an exogenous variable, and body dissatisfaction, eating disorders, and physical symptoms are endogenous variables.

Figure 3

CFA Model

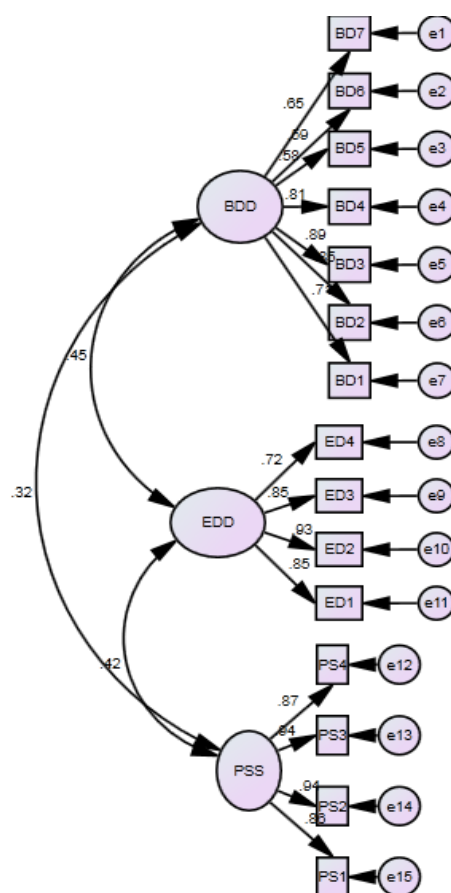


Table 1

Model Fit Summary of CFA

Measures with Threshold values	Model Fit Indices for CFA
CMIN/df < 5 is permissible	2.987
GFI > .95 great; > .90 traditional; > .80 permissible	.845
AGFI > .80	.787
CFI > .90	.924
RMSEA < .05 good; .05-.10 moderate	.099

Reliability, Convergent, and Discriminant Validity

This study has three latent variables named as body dissatisfaction, eating disorders, and physical symptoms. The study needed to address the purpose of the reliability and validity of these constructs. The reliability of the constructs used in this study ensured that the

construct would produce consistent results when it is used. Likewise, validity ensured that the construct is evaluating for what it had been formulating to evaluate. Therefore, Composite Reliability (C.R.), Average Variance Explained (AVE), Maximum Shared Variance (MSV), and correlations have been employed to ensure reliability, convergent, and discriminant validity.

The value of Composite Reliability (C.R.) for all three constructs was above .7 that fortify that constructs were highly well-founded. Similarly, all values of AVE were more significant than .50. All AVE values were higher than MSV for three constructs, which fortify that constructs possess the convergent validity and have discriminant validity (Miller, 1995). Uniformly, the values for co-relation showed convergent validity.

Table**2****Reliability, Convergent, and Discriminant Validity**

	CR	AVE	MSV	MaxR (H)	BDD	EDD	PSS
BDD	0.887	0.535	0.203	0.915	0.732		
EDD	0.905	0.706	0.203	0.925	0.450	0.840	
PSS	0.946	0.814	0.178	0.954	0.320	0.422	0.902

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

SEM model was estimated, and results were reported in Tables 3 and 4. Results indicated that the use of Instagram had a weak but positive impact on body dissatisfaction, eating disorders, and physical symptoms. The values of the indices from the SEM model ensured that data fits into the model. The indices RMSEA above .9 are considered acceptable. Other GFI, CFI, AGFI, TLI, etc., generally with a score of .9, are excellent. The final representation of the SEM model, as shown in figure 4. The results derived through the SEM model ensured that all three hypotheses were accepted. (Barry J. Babin, Joseph F. Hair & James S. Boles, 2008)

Figure 4
SEM Model

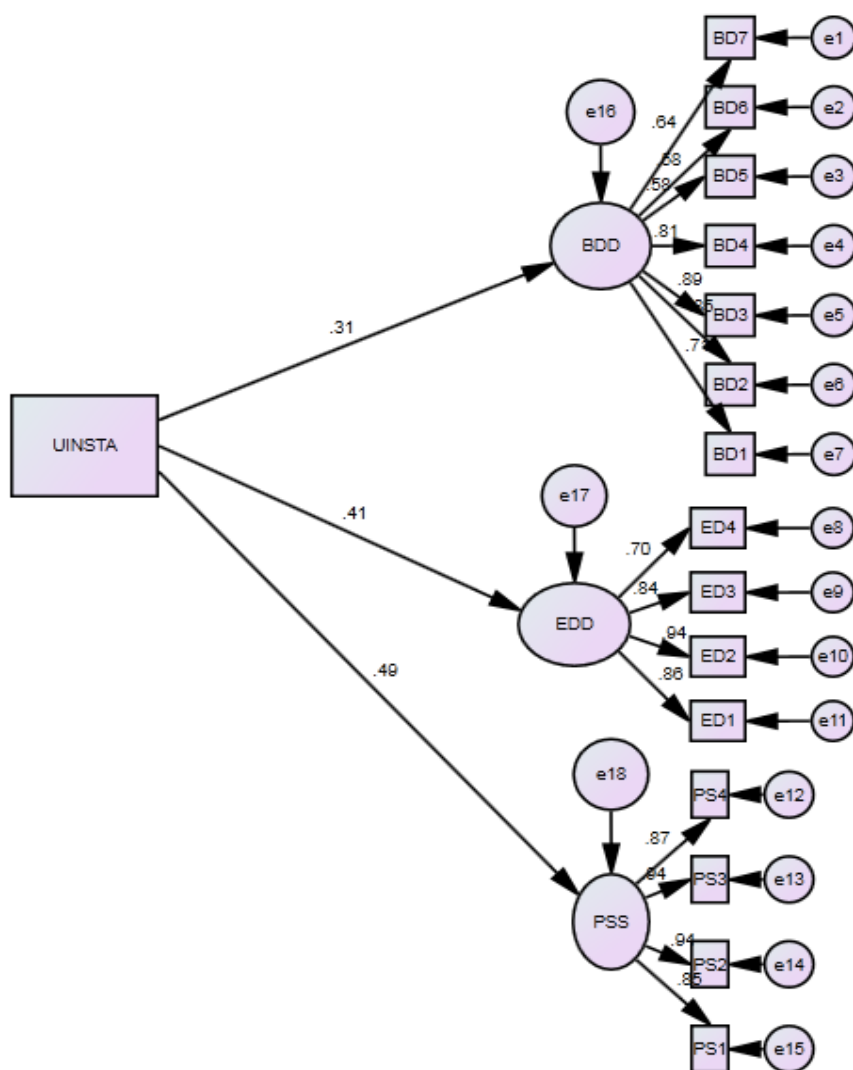


Table 3
Model Fit Indices for SEM

Measures with Threshold values	Model Fit Indices for SEM
CMIN/df < 5 is permissible	3.005
GFI > .95 great; > .90 traditional; > .80 permissible	.838
AGFI > .80	.784
CFI > .90	.912
RMSEA < .05 good; .05-.10 moderate	.099

Table 4
Regression Weights

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
BDD	<---	UINSTA	.211	.050	4.182	***	<u>ACCEPTED</u>
EDD	<---	UINSTA	.277	.050	5.596	***	<u>ACCEPTED</u>
PSS	<---	UINSTA	.542	.072	7.544	***	<u>ACCEPTED</u>

Discussion

Research has been done before on the influence of media on body image, but this research aimed solely on the impacts on body image created by Instagram. During this study's quest, the researchers investigated that Instagram broadcast unrealistic photos by celebrities and models. These images promote a thin body image that an ordinary person cannot achieve by adopting a healthy lifestyle.

Following and commenting on friends and family photos is a high and new social relation source. It was observed that the celebrities and models very much inspired most of the participants. They followed different social personalities due to their fit and toned figures. They got motivation from them to transform their bodies accordingly. It was satisfying for them to watch the perfect and beautiful bodies. Thousands of models share their workout routines on their Instagram profiles, contributing to how these models look, but it is all fake (Obiora, 2018). Young girls also have an urge to search for different fitness profiles that promote the fitspiration concept. There is a dark side of Instagram to promote fitness culture inadequately.

Physical appearance plays an essential role in Instagram activities (Siibak, 2009). The use of Instagram leads to body dissatisfaction, which turned out to be right in the present study. The youth experience pressure to "look perfect" on Instagram, and they carefully select and edit their posts to appear perfect (Chua, Trudy & Chang, Leanne, , 2016). The girls who used Instagram more frequently suffered from body dissatisfaction more and were not happy with their bodies. However, the toned body images have been found in the media for ages through print media. However, Instagram promotes it to a newer level. Recent research by (Fardouly, J., Willburger, B. K., & Vartanian, L. R., 2018) done on self-objectification and Instagram usage also showed a positive correlation between the use of Instagram and self-dissatisfaction. Moreover, it was seen that the dissatisfaction comes when the users see comments on their pictures and compare themselves with the other images present on Instagram.

. It has been evaluated through the SEM model that if there is more use of Instagram, then the young girls might have more physical health symptoms in them. Instagram usage in girls makes them adopt different eating patterns that change into eating habits and develop eating disorders. Due to the bad eating habits or routine, young girls were facing hormonal issues. The irregular pattern of the menstrual cycle finds to be very common among young girls. These problems led the young girls to have weak and low health. They were also facing hair fall and other problems. It finds that when the body does not get complete nutrients and proteins, these significant symptoms become quite visible. The notion explains the best that social ties and health issues have a deep relationship. (Berkman, 1984).

. This research aimed to find out why young girls get eating disorders and answer that they were highly involved in skipping the meals to get slim. The participants indulge in following different activities posted by celebrities and models on Instagram. They developed different diet plans post on their accounts, like a calorie limit diet. These diet plans forced young girls to stay hungry for more extended periods. It observes that the young girls are not interested in feeling good; they were only interested in looking good. (Praderio, 2018).

To learn a little more about themselves and their appearances, young girls adopt different activities to transform their looks. They groom their personality by applying different beauty techniques like hair dying, hair styling, hair removal, makeup, and much more. Instagram has influencers that promote brand loyalty towards various brands. Young girls follow these influencers because they want to know about the latest styling trends. The young girls get satisfaction from these influencers' lifestyle and develop the same techniques in their life. Tsimonis, G. & Dimitriadis, S., 2014), They have agreed on doing exercise for not having a healthy life, but to trim them because they feel conscious of their bodies when they are in a social gathering.

The present research concludes that Instagram has an evil influence on young girls' body image, eating habits, and physical activities. This platform is promoting depression and unhealthy lifestyles among adolescent girls. Instead of presenting healthy living patterns, Instagram has become a platform only to promote physical attractiveness and fakeness. Due to their naïve nature, the young girls do not understand the hazards associated with Instagram's lifestyle and try to adopt it blindly. Education is essential and essential in this regard.

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Author(s):	Dr. Zaeem Yasin Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication, Lahore College for Women University Lahore
	Ms. Dure Ajam Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication, Lahore College for Women University Lahore
	Ms. Aqdas Waheed Lecturer, Department of Mass Communication, Minhaj University Lahore
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Zaeem Yasin is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Mass Communication, Lahore College for Women University Lahore
	Ms. Dure Ajam is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Mass Communication, Lahore College for Women University Lahore
	Ms. Aqdas Waheed is serving as Lecturer at Department of Mass Communication, Minhaj University Lahore

Abstract

This study explores the portrayal of Muslim's image in the international newspaper's blogging forums and its impact on readers. The objective prolongs to find out the online interpersonal relations between the individuals of Muslim religion with individuals of other religions and the consequences of propagation of negative Muslim's image in the web blogging. For this purpose, Survey method was used to seek the impact on the targeted readers and Content analysis of the blogs encompassing six bloggers from two leading newspapers' online edition. The study implies Propaganda Model and Agenda Setting Theory by Norm Chomsky (1988) & Max McCombs and Donald Shaw (1968) respectively. The study reveals that propagation of negative Muslim's image is adversely affecting the relations of individuals in online communities and Muslims are deleteriously represented in the web blogs of international newspapers.

Key words: Portrayal, Muslims, Blogging Forums

Introduction

This study “portrayal of Muslims in international newspapers’ blogging forums and its impact on readers” aims to explore the treatment of representing the image of Muslim community in international newspapers blogging forums in the recent era of social networking world. In this modern world one cannot negate the worth of the purposes of image. It helps us to judge the people, community, a state or a nation. In this age of information, the language of images has substituted far and wide to the languages of principles. Whereas blogging is the latest form of online interpersonal communication to gain widespread popularity and it is rapidly becoming mainstream media’s attention. The research tends to focus on “heavy-hitting” blogs devoted to politics, social issues and religions and how web blogging is affecting the mindsets of the individuals through recent innovation with the habit of consuming the internet. As it has recently become apparent that vast majority of blogs are written by ordinary people for much smaller audiences, and on largely personal themes.

Significance of Study

The researcher is willing to seek the image of the Muslim world in perspective of social networking, i.e. blogging. Today the world has emerged in a new shape of global world and internet has revolutionary changed the mind-set of the individuals. As Baker and Moore (2008) consider blogging a social weapon. The research was carried out to see the behavioral changes in the bloggers after rejoining the blogs with the interval of 2 months. The psychological relation between bloggers and non-bloggers was carried out with the results of social relations and acquaintance contentment among the bloggers. Their study also recommended that bloggers have significant impacts on community especially in terms of “social support”.

Rationale of the Study

The researcher aims to explore the portrayal of Muslim image in the web blogging forums of international newspapers. Though there has been extensive study both qualitative and quantitative on the blogs but the researcher has selected particular blogs from the international newspapers ‘online editions in order to seek the defiance for the Muslim world in the web blogging under the official forum of the international newspapers. Blogs are said to be the new form of interpersonal communication. Thomas J. Johnson and Barbara K. Kaye (2004) in his study revealed that majority of the internet users showed the survey result in favor of ‘non-traditional media i.e. web blogging than the traditional media i.e. print and broadcast media. Muslim world throughout the world has been discussed under every political and social issue. Muslim image on the other hand is completely dependent on the western media and its writers. Researcher seeks to explore the image of Muslims in the contemporary web blogging in terms of both negative and positive connotations. Web blogging in the field of mass communication is thoroughly related to theory of diffusion of innovation by Evert Rogers. This concept has developed new sociological platforms which allow the channels to have periodical changes in relation to practical field.

Objectives of the study

- To explore the image of Muslims as community in the international blogs
- To find out the connotation of the recent events of Muslim world and its consequences discussed in web blogging.
- To explore the impact of the blogs on both Muslim readers and readers from other religions

Literature Review

Lowrey W., Parrott S. & Meade T. (2011) discuss in their article that when public seems to take more interest in the blogs and bloggers begin to yearn for more heightened publicity, they tend to adopt the organizational way of blogging as in they turn their blogs

into organizations, follow certain policies by any sponsors and also turn their blog into advertising hub. In their study they studied total 151 public issue blogs and most of them demonstrated organizational forms with a set policy and staff. This is the point where their opinion based blog becomes a reporting based blog.

De Zúñiga, H. G. et al. (2011) discusses blogging in his article as a journalistic practice. He states that as the blogging is becoming famous and a part of the online media environment, research on the blogging has highlighted its journalistic aspects to influence readers and create controversies often because of its amalgamation with journalism, because bloggers tend to write often as unlicensed journalists.

Zuckerman, E. (2008) discussed that since the blogs expanded out of US context, bridge bloggers become the center of importance because of their ability to bridge the gap of language and culture online, in his paper, he discussed the complications of calculating the degree to which the blogosphere is categorized by dissimilar language societies and national populations. The researcher employed a qualitative evidence to inspect blogospheres emerging in southern Africa, Asia, Arab-speaking world and elsewhere, and to measure the importance of bridge bloggers in drawing networks among them.

Gill Kirkup 2010 in his paper describes a small-scale study which investigates the role of blogging in professional academic practice in higher education. It draws on interviews with a sample of academics (scholars, researchers and teachers) that have blogs and on the author's own reflections on blogging to investigate the function of blogging in academic practice and its contribution to academic identity. It argues that blogging offers the potential of a new genre of accessible academic production which could contribute to the creation of a new twenty-first century academic identity with more involvement as a public intellectual.

L. Kerawalla . et al. (2008) writes the significances of blogs under their study in which Masters-fellow scholars were taken as population who studied distant learning programme and blogged as part of its curriculum. The study was held in UK's Open University in terms of one the first study of its kind. The study consumed the activities of students in web blogging and the study analyzed through semi structured interviews acknowledged quite a number of factors influencing students' blogging. That included "perceptions of, and need for, an audience; perceptions of, and need for, community; the utility of, and need for comments; presentational style of the blog content; overarching factors related to the technological context; and the pedagogical context of the course".

Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2010) present in their research study that the basic notion of Social Media is top of the agenda it is a great media for consumption of business as well the research was carried out on the applications profitable like Wikipedia, YouTube, Facebook, Second Life, and Twitter. The study incorporates the newly produced content in form of categories by their characteristics such as blogs and content communities. Cameron, D., Anderson, T. argue that weblogs have been indicated as the "next big thing" in education. Consequently blogging has discrete benefits over more communal negotiated debate in its sustenance of style, rights and uniqueness, and its community nature may exceed the tenacity segments of perceptive occurrence. Moreover it is the lack of security and the existing inadequacies of networking and stringing communications present greater experiments than the more familiar strung conversation or email list. Possibly the blog's utmost comparative benefit is for non- official and wide-open instruction that takes learning afar from the customary progress.

de Zúñiga, H. G (2011) states that web blogging has been reshaped into the permanent social source of information to the readers and community. The study shows the interrelations between journalism and blogging. According to her the propagation of the blogs and high profile controversies are affecting the role of journalism . the study also resulted that bloggers

are more efficient in transmitting information ; highlighting the news happening and writing profiles , thus they are acting more or less like “traditional journalists”.

Nardi, B. A., Schiano, D. J., Gumbrecht, M., & Swartz, L. (2004) states that individuals use blogs as source of catharsis. People blog because they feel contended and their expressions are free of any condition. Bloggers are aware of the global issues more than the normal people. Bloggers write on every topic and they tend to develop an association with their blogs and people commenting on it. The study suggests that the blogosphere management tools and design shall be revisited.

Domingo, D., & Heinonen, A. (2008) argues in favor of the blogging and from the perception of journalism that weblogs can be perceived as a innovative classification of news and current affairs communiqué. By stimulating the orthodox indulgent of journalism, weblogs have restored the opinions that assume a “paradigm shift in journalism in the Internet era”. Adding in the impacts of weblogs on journalism and make it more organized, a “typology of journalistic weblogs” along a variety extending from the minimum to the maximum entrenched in terms of their association to the conventional media.

Theoretical Framework

The study implies Propaganda Model and Agenda Setting Theory by Norm Chomsky (1988) & Max McCombs and Donald Shaw (1968) respectively. Propaganda Model relates to it in way that web blogging is another form of interpersonal communication cultivating particular mindset among its users. The stake holders (readers and commenter) are directly influenced with the rhetoric posts of the bloggers religions differences among individuals. The portrayal of Muslims among bloggers is discriminated, biased and shifted more towards negativity which is another form of propaganda against specific religion.

As far as agenda setting is concern the study examines how the bloggers posting under international newspapers pick up a certain issue related to Muslim world, highlight it and distort it as they wish; ignoring their own news which carries negatives aspects.. In World Wide Web systems like the blogosphere, interactions among writer and commenter are articulated through the hyperlink, and a sequence of trainings scrutinize the ‘elite’ bias, or the ‘power-law’ belief of these mounting, open webs where a few sites expertise the popularity of responsiveness (Drezner and Farrell ; Kottke, Shirky, Thompson).

Research Methodology

A mix method research design has been adopted (Survey and Content Analysis) to collect data. The researcher has applied “purposive sampling method” to collect blog posts for content analysis by using the filters of tags, “Islam” and “Muslims”. For survey method, snowball sampling was used for 300 people who read blogs. Positive, Neutral, Negative were taken as Categories for content analysis. The blog post is “Positive” if Muslim image is portrayed significantly, Muslim values are respected, the writings are unbiased and not all Muslims are labeled as terrorists. Neutral if Objectivity, factual, no hard/derogatory words, neither the Muslims are praised nor defamed and Negative if: Language is harsh, defamed, negative connotations, Muslim world is taken as terrorists as whole, heavy criticism on Islam and Islamic rituals/values, writing is biased and negative portrayal of Muslims and Islam.

Hypothesis

- H₁.** Deleterious Muslim image in web blogging of international newspapers is adversely affecting the online social relations of Muslims with the individuals belonging to other religions.
- H₀.** Deleterious Muslim image in web blogging of international newspapers is not adversely affecting the online social relations of Muslims with the individuals belonging to other religions.

Hypothesis Testing

To test the hypotheses validity, the researcher applied correlation test. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). The p value here is lesser than the significant level which approves the alternative hypothesis and rejects the null hypothesis.

Content Analysis of Blog posts of 6 writers, 3 from Reuters and 3 from Huffington Post, Ida Lichter's blog posts in Huffington Post

Ida Lichter works as a women reformer and writes for Huffington Post. The approach she uses to write on Muslim women is precisely pitiful. According to her Muslim women are oppressed and essential reforms are required for them and for these renewals, they are dependent upon west. The researcher finds that out of 5 blog posts selected through sampling, 3 were totally negative and favored the study whereas 2 fell into the category of neutral. The researcher also finds that Ida Lichter was unable to write any positive or decent writings for Muslim women. The content analysis also shows that the feedback on her articles from the other writers and commenter contained the condemnation towards her writings against Muslim Women image.

Fahad Farouqi blog posts in Huffington Post

Fahad Farouqi who writes as a blogger for Huffington Post under the tag of Islam (on Islamic issues) generally has a fair and unbiased tone for the religion discussed and its people. Out of 5 posts, 3 falls in the positive category while 2 are neutral indicating that none of his blog posts were against Muslims or contained biased and harsh tone for Muslim world.

David Rohde Blog posts in Reuters

David Rohde writes for Reuters as a blogger and generally has a neutral tone for Muslims and Muslim world. Majority of his blogs i.e. 7, fall into the category of Neutral, almost 2 were positive while 1 fell into the category of Negative. David Rohde is the only non-Muslim blogger whose results show neutral tone for the Muslim, though not positive. He does discuss Muslim issues and its consequences in the world but he tends to give recommendations and suggestion in both ways. David has the ability to write in an amicable way showing both sides of the pictures to the audience.

Myra McDonald's Blog posts in Reuters

Myra McDonald's total 11 blogs were selected by sampling method out of which all fall into the category of "Negative Blogs" written against Muslims. Her distinct style of writing clearly suggesting her biases for Pakistan and Muslims all over the world. The tone she used for talking about US and Western policies was soft whereas the words and adjectives she used to refer to any issue regarding Muslims carried heavy bitter tone. No blog post was in the favor of Muslims or neither Muslim world nor any neutral blog post was found during blog posts analysis.

Tom Heneghen's blog posts in Reuters

Tom Heneghen writes for Reuters. Total 2 of his blog posts were selected via sampling and both fall into negative category. The most frequent words used in his posts were "Islamists", "extremists", "militant jihadist groups" etc. he is a religion editor in the Reuters and runs the blog forum with the name "Faith world" under which different bloggers post their blogs related to religion and its issues around the world. The most interesting fact that researcher finds out in his blogging forum was that he has even added all the news stories hyperlinks in his blog posts which he regularly post on social networking sites i.e. twitter etc. his writing connotations are very much negative. Although the blogs had filter of Islam and Muslim on them therefore researcher could only find 2 of his blogs but both had negative view about Islam and Muslims. The writer also has biased opinions for the Muslims and is creating abhors against the Muslim community online.

James Dorsey blog posts in Huffington Post

James Dorsey, who writes for Huffington Post, generally writes against Muslims, distorting their image worldwide. 8 of his posts 11 posts were of negative category while 3

were neutral. He is working as a senior sports correspondent in the gulf countries and discusses Muslim countries' sports issues in his blogs. His point of view in his we blogging is related mostly with the news item of sports. But he seems to discuss the cultural values and its aspect in the weblogs, which might become quite criticizing for the Muslim countries. Using negative remarks and then creating the issues in the Muslim countries on the basis of religious ethnicity. His blogs are also issued on online newspapers' editions.

Discussion & Analysis

Researcher aims at analyzing and giving arguments to discuss the outcomes of the study via survey and content analysis For the survey purposes the total number of respondents was 300 (snowball sampling) and content analysis yet again purposive sampling was applied in which the researcher fixed filters to extract blog posts on Islam from different blogs in both newspapers .i.e. Reuters and Huffington Post.

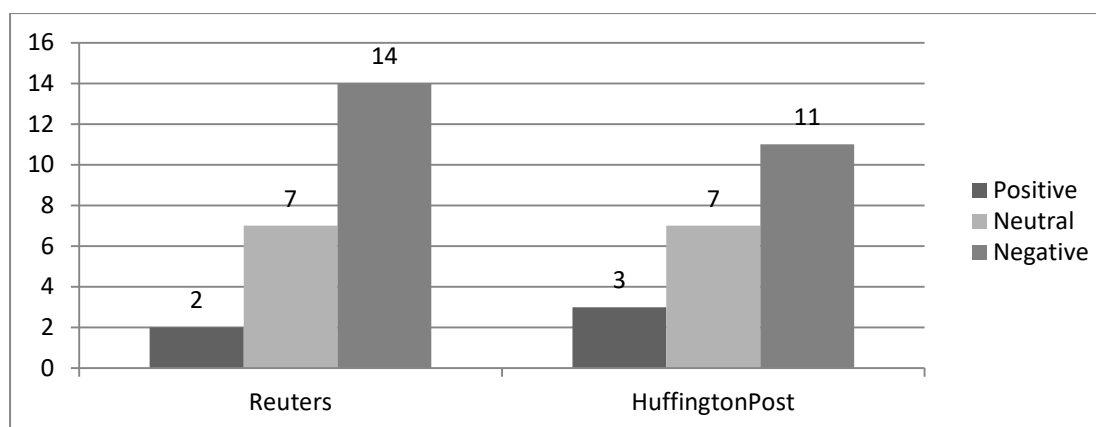
Cumulating the results of survey and content analysis the researcher has analyzed that the portrayal of Muslim image in web blogging by international newspapers is unswervingly derogatory and is propagated negatively throughout the world. Majority of the bloggers who post blogs on Islam have a prejudiced and biased approach and lack the proper knowledge of Islamic laws and Islam's history. Some of the writings in blogs suggest that as if the whole purpose of blogging for some writers is just to defame and degrade the Muslim world and spread hatred and disinformation about Islamic values throughout the world. This in return is jeopardizing the relations of Muslim individuals with people from other religions both online and offline.

According to the survey results 92% of the respondents agreed that yes Muslim image is indeed being targeted and affected by international newspapers throughout the world who at times write purposely against Islam by misinterpreting either the situation of the issue or Islam itself. 70% said it's propaganda against Muslims by western media to degrade the Muslim image. 77% respondents voiced that the image of Muslims currently prevailing and being propagated by western blogs is not justified. While 90% said that whole Muslim community is generalized and stigmatized such as terrorists; radicals; conservatives etc. Another term found in the blog writings was "Islamists" used to address those people who want Islamic laws in their region. In the light of statistical analysis, due to consistent portrayal of negative image of Muslims, online individual relations of Muslim religion is affecting at masses level, as the researcher found that almost 39 percent of the survey population agreed on the fact that negative image of Muslim in the web blogging is directly affecting the relations of the individuals and 45 percent of the population has even agreed to some extent where else only 16 percent of the population does not agree with the fact.

About 89% of the respondents were of the view that negative portrayal of Muslims in these blogs is actually creating hatred among religions online. People who become influenced by these blogs begin to hate Islam and Muslims which affects the lives of Muslims to a great extent.

To counter these attacks 93% of the readers of the survey population agreed on the fact that there has to be a proper and solid counter response to these writers and Muslims should now give feedback to all the negativity against them. Whereas only 3 percent negated the statement and were of the opinion that Muslims shall not respond to these blogs and around 4 percent admitted with the fact they know nothing about the issue. Interestingly having said this, the statistical analysis of the figure states that 72% of the population admitted that Muslim response towards negative propaganda against Muslims in the blogs of international newspapers is less adequate.

The results of content analysis showed similar results. Majority of the blog writings were against Muslim. Following is the comparative graph for Reuters and Huffington Post to analyze the frequency of blog posts that portray negative image of Muslims.



In both of the international newspapers' blogs certain bloggers were selected through sampling by setting filters and to select only those blog posts which fall in the category of Islam. The above cited graph indicates the results noticeably that out of 44 blog posts explored, 14 in Reuters and 11 in Huffington Post are negative blog posts indicating their content quality as being biased and derogatory for Muslim image whereas only a small number of articles were unbiased giving some understanding to the Muslims and not maligning them for the sake of degrading.

Conferring the results blogs are targeting Islam whether intentionally or unintentionally and it also gives the impression that the journalists are mainly concerned about the quandary of Muslim world. They disremember the voluminous that non-Muslims themselves are facing the maladies of patriarchy. The leader of Muslims and great reformer Prophet Muhammad PBUH brought innovatory philosophies to the community he breathed with. In response to the harshly written article by Ida Lichter a commenter said that in comparison to whatever womenfolk is hallowed nowadays in the west, there might be other truths to follow. In His era standards of women were greatly raised by new renovations. It is imperative to apprehend Quranic educations from that perception. "Prophet Muhammad PBUH himself was a feminist and a reformer". Societies have the perception that Islam is about the privileges males possess to beat females. It is mainly a command and a check from God who undoubtedly divulges the sights of gender equality in Quran. "It called men to learn patience and acknowledge God is against misogyny."

The researcher in order to analyze the writings and responses of the readers better read the comments given at the below of the blog posts that depicted the anger of the readers for some writings and degree of responses. Ida is a Muslim woman reformist who according to her, writes against oppression on Muslim women but not many agree with her way of looking at things. One commented to correct Ida in an article that US women never had the right to vote till 1920's 19th amendment in their constitution in which it was written that men and women both can cast vote. In Muslim community since the birth of religion Islam women always had the right to cast vote on all community substances. The history of Islam witnesses the empowerment of women in that time when no other religion could give equal rights to them. Women today living in oppression from Men or any other reason should follow it. The commenter was also of the view that "American Muslim women (and men) & non-Muslims too are the ones who can lead the way but we need everyone's help to promote change". World needs to be educated what Islam really teaches on gender. Moreover not only this but the concept of women's rights that Islam teaches shall also be revealed whether it had pros and cons in it, the real facts shall be discussed not the regenerated false statements by the bloggers just to defame Islam and Muslims. The history shall be revisited as it is quite evident fact that numerous women converted into Muslim as they were honored by the Islamic teachings and privileges Muslim women avail in the religion Islam.

Another commenter Deeba chaudhry responded fervently to Ida Lichter's biased writings that in the name of elevating Muslim women truly dishonored over all Islamic trainings more and distorted Islam. Deeba also commented that Islamic communities and avant-garded groups who pursue to begin conventional Islam as the faith of a nation accomplish to come to supremacy. The example of Afghanistan is worth quoting. Prior to the Soviet invasion of this country, Afghanistan was moderately vulnerable and forbearing civilization in which women had a respectable transaction of contribution and she could collect the identical tutelage as men and could straightly join any skilled fields. Subsequently the Soviet menace had been terminated and all this transformed above to next span with the progression of Talibanization. The Taliban establishment wide-ranging with its religious police who would viciously dog-tired women in the roads for the dreadful transgressions such as giggling publicly which according to so called Muslims is forbidden in Islam. In Fourteenth century Islam had pronounced women's entire fiscal liberation, right to learning, self-determination of matrimonial and divorce, possessions and legacy rights. It is quite evident that currently way too many women are fated in the East to an unacceptable method of being. This is not because of Islam's principles but due to the negligence of spiritual instruction in dogmatic, societal and monetary foundations. Lastly the contemporary complications of womenfolk in Islamic humanities should be earnestly spoken as it is a religious and political responsibility of persons in influence to principal the skirmish to reinstate the women's self-esteem and privileges.

Seeking history of the west in the 19th Century the French religious leaders came up with decision that though woman is a human being but came into world to oblige man. Till AD 1850 in England women was tallied in the countrywide population censuses. It was in 1882 that a British by law granted women freedom to choose to spend her own earnings than to submitting it to their men. Professor Albert Connolly writes that during 1919 European women battled for the right to be nominated to Parliament and even went to jail and grieved physically in daring exculpation of their being. Recently held US Presidential Election is one immense case when the male presidential candidate was seen to be more favorable than the female candidate. Every time Americans and other Westerners think of Islam and the Middle East possibly one of the major imageries that come to mind for Muslim women is that she is sheathed in profuse mantles and her veiled face. This is absolute unfair discernment. Moreover it is totally biased opinion for Islam that it degrades women. This contempt is not just a peculiarity but is imbedded deliberately within the Islamic religion by west.

A Christian nun on the blog post of Ida Lichter concerning Muslim women and Hijab identified the biased tone of Ida and commented that she spent almost seven years of my childhood profoundly veiled "not in a Muslim niqab but in a nun's hobbit". All the nuns in the church wore baggy black housecoats with large rosaries and crucifixes and an extravagant headband. All people were able to see was a small section of our face but even from the side pose the face was totally shielded. The nuns all over the London looked odd rambling resolutely through the flamboyant festival of London during the wavering 60s but nonentity ever asked to exchange our hobbits for more conservative apparel. She further writes that when their order was started in the 1840s not long after Catholic liberation society was severely furious to see nuns boldly wearing their hobbits on the roads that people even assaulted them with rotten fruit and horse dung. Nuns were barred from Britain since the restoration period. Their reappearance seemed to represent the renaissance of savagery.

In an article "Women in Muslim world need a genuine reform", Ida discusses Islam and Hijab in a biased approach to which Salvador Bolan comments in the comments section that the article by Ida Lichter is one of the most belligerent piece of writing he has read in years. There is no doubt that many Muslims are ignorant of their own Islamic faith and might be one of the magnitudes of that is in some gears the social order dwellings unjustified

encumbrances on women which are really traditional observations but not religious practices. Placing this sideways conversely only a miserable and sad woman undeniably would associate a fervent woman's household to a chamber. Ida seems like having mislaid her ethical compass because only an immoral person would vitiate sacred religiousness so seriously.

All of the above comments both by Muslim and even non-Muslims show that indeed some blogs writings are nothing but propaganda against Muslim world which even some non-Muslims understand. This point was also highlighted in the focus group by Sarmad Bashir. He was of the view that not all non-Muslims get influenced by such type of blog writings rather they criticize it as they understand the logic behind this propaganda of western media and the true nature of Islam.

Fahad Farouqi from Huffington Post was the only blog writer whose writings were not biased nor full of hatred and misunderstanding towards Islam. And David Roudh from Reuters also had somewhat neutral approach but yet biased in some writings. The researcher has analyzed an interesting finding that biased writings are the result because first of all, the blog posts are published under international newspapers whose purpose is to serve western media, secondly, because most of the blog writers are paid as they become organizational bloggers.

The accumulative research describes the negative inclination of web blogging in the online editions of international newspapers, resulting in distortion of individuals relations and developing abhorrence among them where as there is a comprehensive requisite of counter writings in favor of Muslims. Or in other terms, a complete agenda from Muslim world should be introduced.

Conclusion

The results showed that yes international newspapers are portraying negative image of Muslim world in their blogging forums, mainly Reuters and Huffington Post. Majority of the writings were against Muslims having biased opinions and defamatory approach for Islam and Muslim community in general. They portray Islam and Muslims in negative connotation and as if they are some strange erotic and backward adherents of a backward and inhumane religion either killing non-Muslims or killing their own women.

To answer the second question, results show that to some extent yes indeed the negative portrayal of Muslims through web blogging has bad consequences for Muslim community because it is affecting their online relations with the individuals of the other religions. The role of inter-personal communication majorly disturbed and the virtual image of the Muslims is deteriorated which is again affecting the image of the whole community throughout the world.

Some of the readers do respond regularly but majority of the Muslim readers usually avoid commenting. Muslim world lacks the communication skills and they tend to ignore the fact of either condemning and or justify their image as whole. The cognitive image of the Muslims is disturbed due their less responsive attitude and behavior.

Web blogging in Reuters and Huffington Post is indeed negatively affecting Muslim image and due to this, the online relations of Muslims with other individuals from different religions do get affected to some extent as they begin to misinterpret Islam and its culture but the affect is not that severe as according to focus group and content analysis results, the researcher found out that not all non-Muslim readers get influenced by the negatively written writings against Islam, they use their logic and understanding towards Muslim matters.

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Article:	Media and Human Rights: A Study of the Kashmir Conflict in the Indian Press
Author(s):	Farrukh Shahzad Assistant Professor, Department of Media Studies, Bahria University Islamabad
	Umer Shabber Ghumman Independent Media Researcher
	Tehmina Ashfaq Qazi Senior Lecturer Bahria University Islamabad
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Author(s) Note:	Farrukh Shahzad is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Media Studies, Bahria University Islamabad
	Umer Shabber Ghumman is a Independent Media Researcher
	Tehmina Ashfaq Qazi is serving as Senior Lecturer at Department of Media Studies, Bahria University Islamabad

Abstract

This study examines how the Indian press reported the Kashmir conflict according to the Human Right Journalism model. We applied frame analysis on the 392 news stories of two Indian newspapers, The Hindu and Hindustan Times. The Study uses content analysis techniques to draw inference about the selected frames. The results of the study show that Indian press gave human-wrong journalism approach while reporting the happenings in Kashmir. The findings also show that the Indian press followed the nationalistic narrative and reported the events from distance frames. We found that the journalistic approach in Indian Press is determined by the type of news. In terms of reporting on soft topics, the newspapers reported human-right journalism approach, while reporting on hard topics, human-wrong journalism approach were applied. Limitations of the study are given at the end.

Keywords: *Kashmir conflict, Indian press, Human rights & Human wrong journalism,*

Overview

Past studies of media reporting show that in conflict or security situations, media always supports the security policy of the government of the time. It is considered unpatriotic to criticize the government. On the other hand, critical researchers have developed theories and models to analyze media reporting of security policies and to promote human rights. In this regard, Ibrahim Seaga's well-known human right journalism model has attracted a lot of attention, but so far researchers in South Asia have not worked on this concept. This study would be the first of its nature discussing the concept of the Kashmir conflict and human-right journalism model in the Indian press. So, it is very important to know that how Indian media covers this conflict according to the human right journalism model. In this study, we have investigated the extent of human right journalism in the Indian press on the Kashmir conflict, which is the longest-running dispute in the region.

Kashmir conflict

Kashmir has been the bone of contention between the two nuclear powers, Pakistan and India, since the partition of the subcontinent. At the time of partition, there were also 563 princely states ruled by princes. These princely states were given a free hand to either accede to India or Pakistan. The Jammu and Kashmir was one of the princely states. Its ruler Maharaja Hari Singh initially wanted Kashmir to become an independent state, but in October 1947 he chose to join India. This step escalated the hostilities, and a war broke out between India and Pakistan in 1947 over this region, which ended with a United Nations-mandated ceasefire, resulting in demarcation of the borders, known as the Line of Control. (Lyon, P. 2008, p.80). The UN recommended a plebiscite to decide whether Kashmiris want to join India or Pakistan, but both the countries did not agree to demilitarize the region before the referendum could take place. However, in July 1949, both the countries signed an agreement which divided the region and established a ceasefire line which was endorsed by the UN (BBC, 2019).

On 26 January 1950, India enforced Article 370 of its Constitution on its controlled part of Kashmir in a bid to prevent it from acceding to Pakistan and vested the region with some powers. The constitutional provision gave the region a special status in the form of autonomy. The article allowed the Jammu and Kashmir valley to have a separate flag and to make own laws. But the defense, communications and external affairs remained with the central government. The Article also keeps the Indian citizens from settling and purchasing property in the state. It also gives authority to Kashmiris that they can make their own residency, property, and fundamental laws (BBC, 2019). However, in the late 1980s, the Kashmiri youth embarked on waging an armed campaign, which they believed, was the only option to get rid of Indian control. Pakistan also supported the armed struggle to seek revenge from India for it taking over of the valley after the 1947 war (Hajni, 2008).

Over the last seven decades or so, tens of thousands of people have laid down their lives in their struggle to seek freedom from the Indian rule. The past decades have seen so many street protest against the killings, often blamed on the Indian army. The death and destruction at the hands of the Indian military continues even today without any letup. Reuters (2008) claims there were 3,400 disappearance cases and the conflict has left more than 47,000 people dead, which also includes 7,000 police personnel as of July 2009. Nonetheless, the number of deaths in the state dropped when India and Pakistan started a slow-moving peace process. But it has hit snags often, not being able to strike a deal acceptable to the Kashmiri people. Some human rights groups have reported more than 100,000 deaths since 1989 (Express Tribune, 2011). In last thirty years, up to 9,600 people have been killed, 1,144 women have been raped and human rights grossly violated.

The Kashmir tragedy took a worst turn when use of pellet guns by the India army blinded 1,253 people, according to Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society. In 2018

alone, 160 civilians were killed, with 10,810 people having been maimed from 2008 to 2018. Alongside the high number of killings, rapes and human rights violations, lack of basic necessities of life has also been observed in Kashmir through the years. From April 2017 to May 2018, the most shutdowns of Internet were observed in South Asia with India topping the list. Among these shutdowns in India, half of them were reported in Kashmir. Only in the first four months of 2019, 25 shutdowns were observed in the occupied valley (UNESCO, 2019). The human rights situation in Indian occupied Kashmir got worst on 5 August 2019, when New Delhi revoked the Article 370, which gives the special status to Kashmir, and imposed a curfew to resist any adverse reaction from the people. However, the revocation of the special status has resulted into a continuing spiral of unrest. The held valley was put under lockdown on 5 August 2019 with deployment of thousands of troops there despite the fact that the region is already one of the heavily militarized places in the world. With the enforcement of the lockdown, a number of politicians were also house arrested (CNN, 2019). Ever since the curfew was imposed in the aftermath of the withdrawal of the special status, the people have been confined to their homes and telephone networks and Internet have been cut off. The menacing curfew has left the people with little or no access to information. The people do not have any connection and interaction with rest of the world (Reuters, 2019). According to the Rights Groups' International, crackdown in Jammu and Kashmir is unprecedented in the history of the region, which has caused widespread fear and alienation among the people. "The communication blackout, security clampdown and detention of the political leaders in the region has made it worse," said Arkal Patel, head of Amnesty International India chapter. The revocation of the Article 370 is invalid constitutionally as it is against the promises India had made to Kashmiri people (Frontline, 2019). The relentless curfew has also trampled on the people's right to worship as people are not allowed to go for prayers. Kashmiris are even not allowed to celebrate their festivals. The revocation of the Article 370 has also badly affected the healthcare provision as people are not allowed to access hospitals. The withdrawal of the Article 370 and 35 (A) in IOK has jolted the regional powers, with China having rejected the idea of division of IOK, particularly Ladakh. Housen (2019) has studied the psychological impact upon Kashmiri people by exposure to continuous resentment, distress, and traumas. He used the Harvard Trauma Questioner (HTQ) and Hopkins Symptoms Checklist (HSCL-25) to measure the extent of stress. The results of the study were significant as it declared that daily stress factors must not be ignored among the population.

The continuous curfew has caused a humanitarian crisis in the held valley. Up to 4,000 Kashmiri people were arrested in the month after the revocation of the Article 370 (TRT, 2019). In this grave situation, it seems that Indian media is just promoting the New Delhi's agenda and narrative and international media is also neglecting the importance of this purely human rights issue (Chemmencheri, 2015). This study has been designed to study the reporting of Kashmir conflict by the mainstream Indian press and key approached used by them.

Literature review

Media and human rights violations

Joseph (2000) talked about the human rights violations and absence of their mention in the Indian media. He says that human rights violations in Kashmir have been documented by national and international organizations in a substantial way, but still a common reader cannot get the extent of human rights abuses in Kashmir in the Indian press. The study says that the Indian media projected the national policy regarding Kashmir and neglected each instance of human rights abuses by simply portraying them as caused by militancy and insurgencies.

Oftentimes, the Indian media not only tries to justify the security forces' excesses and gloats over human rights violations, but also blocks the condemnation of such excesses by other countries (Sredharan, 2009) argues in his study that Pakistani and Indian media both play a negative role in the Kashmir conflict, always trying to portray the other side in a negative frame. Newspapers on both the sides promote the 'give us vs them' impression, in which 'we are victims, and they are perpetrators'. The coverage of both the media is anti-peace rather than pro-peace, and their neutrality is ambiguous. These findings were gathered by Saddiqa (2019), who conducted the Comparative Study of the Kashmir Conflict Coverage in the context of the Pakistani and Indian Press and found no significant neutral difference between the press of the two countries regarding peace and war journalism. The study shows that coverage of the press talks only highlight the violent feature of the conflict, leaving aside the peaceful alternative. Though war journalism is clearly the dominated factor in both the press, war journalism in India press is more dominant than that of Pakistan. The study concludes that Indian press blames Pakistan for insurgency and terrorism in Kashmir, while the Pakistani media blames India for depriving the Kashmiri people of the fundamental rights. Bakht (2020), also had a similar thought in his study of comparative frame analysis of the coverage of the Kashmir conflict in the Indian and Pakistani newspapers from War/Peace Journalism perspective, and concluded that both the Indian and Pakistani media were tilted towards war journalism and presented the things in uni-perspective instead of multi-perspective which shows that Kashmiris have a lesser chance to raise their voices in uni-perspective coverage of mass media, and as far as comparison of Pakistani and India media is concerned, the latter is more war-oriented.

Another scholar Faiza (2020) conducted a study on escalation in Kashmir conflict after Burhan Wani's killing and came up with the similar thoughts like those of Bakht that war journalism dominated the Pakistani and Indian media regarding the death of the freedom fighter. However, she was of the view that Indian press was more war-oriented than Pakistan's. Faiza (2020) also argued that the dominance of war journalism in both the media was one of the main obstacles to the de-escalation effort in Kashmir. Gadda (2014) says Indian media overlooks the sentiments of Kashmiri people when it comes to Kashmir conflict reporting and follows the partial journalism policy. The national media has adopted 'partial journalism' policy when it comes to reporting on the Kashmir conflict. The fake encounters and the human rights violations in Kashmir are hardly observed, but the operations against the militant groups are highly overplayed just to show the presence of militancy in the valley.

Khalid (2015) conducted a study on media propaganda and the Kashmir disaster. His study claims that the reporting of Indian media on Kashmir 2014 was biased and subjective. The Indian media tried to portray the good image of army during the rescue activities and ignored the efforts of local volunteers. The Times of India gave 57% coverage to the army's relief activities and NDTV focused 97% on the government's role in handling the crises. This security-centric reporting appeared to be aimed at creating sympathetic political spaces within Kashmir for the Indian armed forces, typically seen as occupiers in the region. He says that Indian media shows every Kashmiri a terrorist by playing up fake stories. The Indian media shows that the stone pelting people are assisted by either Pakistan or separatists, but this is not true. The Indian media is not showing the occurrences like killing of innocent people, mass rapes, fake encounters, infrastructural damage and use of pellet guns which not only injure the people, including women and children, but also blind them for rest of their lives. Ahmad Wani (2018) conducted several surveys to analyze the Kashmiri and the role of media. He concluded in his results that the Indian national media painted Kashmiri youth as Pakistani agents or terrorists, and badly failed to highlight the extensive use of force in Kashmir. Moreover, the media's coverage is widening the gulf between the Indian and

Kashmiri people, and only focuses on their TRP. The more Indian media publishes the anti-Kashmiri stories, the more pro-Pakistani sentiments arise.

Riaz (2018) talks about the barrier of journalism in Kashmir in his study and claims that draconian laws in the valley forbid the media to report the actual situation. These laws are Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1987, Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Area Act, 1990, Armed Forces Special At, 1990, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act, 1990 and Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, which really give strength to Koul's (2018) arguments that the Indian authorities are preventing the publication, seizure of issues of newspapers and controlling the communication medium like the internet and telephones in a way of censorship. Moreover, he claims that a working journalist of Kashmir believes that there is no freedom of speech and free space for unbiased journalism as the present laws are the main barriers. Riaz (2018) also claims in his study that Pakistani media gives more coverage to the Kashmir conflict in a positive manner, whilst Indian media uses negative frames to portray the conflict. He says that most of the time the Indian media dubs the Kashmiri's movement for freedom as militancy and insurgency and blames Pakistan for supporting freedom fighters in Kashmir. The findings of the study also support the idea that Indian media is spreading jingoism and religious hatred in South Asia and follows the nation policy of Indian government regarding Kashmir, whereas Pakistani media advocates the peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue.

1.1 Human rights journalism

Shaw (2012) argues that journalists have great responsibility to promote peace. The values of news, accuracy and objectivity are not the good standard of reporting. Therefore, he gives a special model of human rights journalism to promote peace and highlight all types of human rights violations, thus focusing on 'diagnostic reporting'. Shaw (2012) mentioned that this is supported by Galtung's (1996) Diagnosis-Prognosis-Therapy triangle from his Attitude, Behavior and Contradictions (ABC) Conflict Theory which suggested that before taking any action, the causes of the conflict should be diagnosed. Thus diagnostic reporting is sort of where journalists first chalk out the type and reason of violence before rendering the news of conflict whether it is structural (such as political repression and economic exploitation) or cultural (such as cultural discriminations).

The ultimate goal of human rights journalism is to promote peace through a proactive approach rather than a dramatic, reactive or prescriptive journalistic role in actual practice. A proactive approach means promoting understanding of the reasons for such violations and preventing or remedying them so that they do not lead to imbalances or human rights violations in the future "(Shaw 2012, p. 47) Through such a "proactive approach", according to Galtung (1996), peace can be differentiated into negative peace and positive peace. Negative peace is "the absence of all violence" (Galtung 1996, p. 31). Positive peace is a cooperative system beyond a "passive peaceful coexistence" which can bring harmony. "Therefore, a holistic approach to peace must address all forms of violence and the creation of positive peaceful harmony. Holistic human rights, civil rights, political and positive rights, economic, cultural and social rights comply with the International Bill of Human Rights, to implement the truth in its entirety. Plexus (Shaw 2012). This holistic approach of peace embodies HRJ's guidelines for "exposing all human errors" and "solving holistic problems" (Shaw 2012, p. 47). The creation of HRJ is journalism alternative to what Shaw (2012) calls traditional journalism of Wrong Human Journalism (HWJ). HWJ, as defined by Shaw (2012), is journalism that "addresses problematic imbalances of representation in society. It reinforces rather than challenges ... the concentration of power in the hands of the creative and political community of society.

HRJ can be described as "normative journalistic practice" and "rights-based journalism" for everyone, regardless of "skin color, nationality, race, gender, location, etc."

inspired by Kant's ideals of the Enlightenment and cosmopolitanism. This is where HRJ's role in relation to traditional journalism is paramount. It does not resolve the power imbalance in the hands of certain powerful sectors of society or question their status quo in such a way that it cannot violate the rights of the weak. Shaw identifies five characteristics of traditional journalism - remote hiring, evocative, responsive, hands-free journalism, and war journalism - that have led him to call it "Human Error Journalism (HWJ)" (Shaw 2012, p 96).). On the other hand, the diagnostic and prognostic role of HRJ, which is characterized by criticism/empathy, diagnosis, pro-activity, interventionism, and peace journalism, "challenges the status quo of powerful dominant voices in the marginalized society by promoting and not strengthening the protection of human rights and peace. "(Shaw 2012, p. 46) HRJ prioritizes the use of critical empathy frameworks to foster caring and proactive attitudes and approaches by interventionists to promote and protect human rights. Fight violence directly and indirectly against power imbalances in society. These five HRJ framework conditions are linked and mutually reinforce through the dimensions of human rights and conflict transformation. For example, critical empathy framework conditions reveal suffering. The problems of victims in a conflict strengthen the diagnostic framework for building a social reality, which in turn contributes to build a (global) and) "compassion."

There are several types of reporting, but the diagnostic type of problem-solving reporting, which provides a critical analysis of the experiences and needs of victims of human rights violations, is known as human rights journalism (Shaw 107). The main conceptual goal of human rights journalism is to focus on the journalist's role in exposing human rights violations, known as human rights reports, second to freedom of expression. Human rights journalism is rights-based journalism that denounces all human errors and prevents direct violence, based on the Universal Declarations of Human Rights of 1948, respectable for all people. Human rights journalism seeks to understand the root causes of the problem in order to prevent further human rights violations and to find solutions to stop causing more violence. Human rights journalism appeals to the elite of global voices and local societies. (Shaw, p. 107) In other words, journalism based solely on justice and not on borders, challenges the social, cultural, economic and political imbalances of society on a global and national level. The main focus of human rights journalism is to highlight human rights violations through diagnostic and proactive reporting, peace journalism and interventionist approach, and the main goal is to bring peace to society, while poor human journalism is war-oriented that spreads plans to commit human rights violations. Bad Human Journalism "tends to reinforce rather than question journalism, the problematic imbalances of representation in society and the concentration of power in the hands of a few people and political communities within global society" (Shaw (2011). False human journalism frames things by far with startling accounts that promote the interest of the ruling social elite. Human Evil Journalism is war-driven and ignores human rights violations in a conflict area.

Research questions

Following are the research questions designed to analyze

1. What is the distribution of human right and human wrong journalism in two selected newspapers?
2. What are the dominant frames in human wrong and human right journalism in the selected newspapers?
3. Which topics got more dominance?
4. What are the dominant frames in Hindustan Times and the Hindu?
5. How human right journalism and wrong journalism vary in terms of topics?

Method: Content Analysis

1.2

The relevant literature shows that scholars have applied the technique of content analysis to investigate the human right journalism. This study is mainly concerned about investigating the role of Indian media according to the human right journalism approach during the Kashmir siege after the revocation of the Article 370A. So, the researcher has selected two main newspapers, The Hindu and Hindustan Times, for the purpose of content analysis. Through the census approach, all the news opinion and stories related to the Kashmir conflict were selected during the first 60 days after the revocation of the Article 370A. The newspapers data for the content analysis was retrieved through the American Centre. The researcher collected 392 stories from The Hindu and Hindustan Times and placed them in the sample frame for the content analysis.

1.3 Human right journalism model

1.4

Human right journalism	Human wrong journalism
Empathy/critical frame	Empathy/ distance frame
Diagnostic reporting	Evocative reporting
Proactive	Reactive
Interventionist	Non-interventionist
Peace journalism	War journalism

1.5

Data Coding

Following Lee and Maslog (2005) and Hussain and Siraj (2018) for the coding purpose, a single unit of a paragraph was taken. All the stories were analyzed and identified either in human wrong journalism or human right journalism according to the ten indicators of human right journalism model of Shaw (2012). All the news stories were analyzed on the basis of dominant frame.

Results

Table 1: Distribution of types of journalism in terms of newspapers

RQ1: What is the distribution of human right and human wrong journalism in the two selected newspapers?

Types of Newspaper	Types of journalism		Total
	HRJ	HWJ	
The Hindu	81 (38.94%)	127 (61.05%)	208 (100%)
Hindustan Times	79 (42.93%)	105 (57.06%)	184 (100%)
Total	160 (40.81%)	232 (59.18%)	392 (100%)

Table 1 shows that 392 stories were reported in the two selected newspapers on Kashmir. Out of 392 stories, 40.81% were reported in human right journalism and 59.18% in human wrong journalism. If we talk about the selected newspapers separately, 38.94% stories of The Hindu were reported in human right journalism, whereas 61.05% stories were reported in human wrong journalism regarding the Kashmir conflict. In Hindustan Times, 42.93 % Kashmiri stories were reported in human right journalism and 57.06% stories in human wrong journalism. These figures clearly show that human wrong journalism is dominant type of journalism in selected newspapers of Indian press regarding the Kashmir conflict.

Table 2: Distribution of frames in terms of types of journalism

RQ2: What are the dominant frames in human wrong and human right journalism in the selected newspapers?

Types of journalism	Frames	Results
Human right journalism	Critical frame	57 (35.62%)
	Diagnostic reporting	34 (21.25%)
	Proactive reporting	8 (5%)
	Interventionist	11 (6.87%)
	Peace journalism	50 (31.25%)
Total		160 (100%)
Human wrong journalism	Distance frame	68 (29.31%)
	Evocative reporting	69 (29.74%)
	Reactive reporting	12 (5.17%)
	Non-interventionist	42 (18.10%)
	War journalism	41 (17.67%)
Total		232 (100%)

Table 2 shows 35.62% news stories of selected newspapers were reported in critical frame whereas 21.25% stories were reported in diagnostic frame, 5% in proactive reporting, 6.87% in interventionist and 31.25% in peace journalism. Table 2 also shows that in human wrong journalism 29.31% stories of both the newspapers were reported in evocative reporting style whilst 29.31% in distance frame, 18.10% in non-interventionist, 17.67% in war journalism and 5.17% in reactive reporting.

In types of journalism as far as frames are concerned, Table 2 shows that in human right journalism both the selected newspapers used the critical frame (35.62%) the most, which is followed by peace journalism (31.25%). In human right journalism, proactive frame (5%) was used the least, and in human wrong journalism both the selected newspapers reported the evocative frame (29.74%) the most, which is followed by distance frame (29.31%) and reactive frame (5.17%).

Table 3: Distribution of newspapers in terms of topics

RQ3: Which topics got more dominance in the selected newspapers?

Newspaper	Topics					Total
	Politics	Economics	Defense	Foreign policy	Sports	
The Hindu	80 (51.2%)	30 (57.69%)	47 (50.53%)	37 (56.06%)	14 (56%)	208 (100%)
Hindustan Times	76 (48.71%)	22 (42.30%)	46 (49.46%)	29 (43.93%)	11 (44%)	184 (100%)

Table 3 shows the distribution of topics in both the newspapers separately. According to the table 3, 51.2% stories of politics were reported in The Hindu and 48.71% in Hindustan Times, 57.69% news of economy were reported in The Hindu and 42.30% in Hindustan Times, 50.53% news of defense were reported in The Hindu whilst 49.46% in Hindustan Times, 56.06% of foreign policy in The Hindu and 43.93% in Hindustan Times, and 56% news of sports were reported in The Hindu and 44% in Hindustan Times.

Table 4: Distribution of frames in terms of newspapers

RQ4: What are the dominant frames in Hindustan Times and The Hindu?

Frames	Newspapers	
	The Hindu	Hindustan Times
Critical frame	28 (13.46%)	29 (15.7%)
Diagnostic frame	24 (11.53%)	17 (9.23%)
Proactive	14 (6.73%)	20 (10.86%)
Interventionist	4 (1.92%)	4 (2.17%)

Peace journalism	6 (2.88%)	5 (2.71%)
Distance frame	29 (13.9%)	21 (11.41%)
Evocative	36 (17.30%)	32 (17.39%)
Reactive	34 (16.34%)	35 (19.02%)
Non interventionist	7 (3.36%)	5 (2.71%)
War journalism	26 (12.5%)	16 (8.69%)
Total	208 (100%)	184 (100%)

Table 4 shows dominant frames in selected newspapers. In The Hindu (17.30%) news stories were reported in evocative frame, which is the highest percentage of news stories reported in frames, and likewise 19.02% news stories of Hindustan Times were reported in the reactive frames.

Table 5: Distribution of topics in terms of types of journalism

RQ5: How human right journalism and human wrong journalism vary in terms of topics?

Topics	Type of journalism		Total
	Human right journalism	Human wrong journalism	
Politics	68 (42.5%)	88 (37.93%)	156 (39.79%)
Economy	19 (11.87%)	33 (14.22%)	52 (13.26%)
Defense	38 (23.75%)	55 (23.70%)	93 (23.72%)
Foreign policy	19 (11.87%)	47 (20.25%)	66 (16.83%)
Sports	16 (10%)	9 (3.87%)	25 (6.37%)
Total	160 (100%)	232 (100%)	392 (100%)

Table 5 differentiates the division of topics in terms of dominance and types of journalism. The highest number of stories in terms of topics was reported in political topics, and if we differentiate stories in terms of types of journalism, 39.79% of the total stories were reported from political topics. Among these stories, 42.5% belong to human right journalism and 37.93% to human wrong journalism. Least number of stories were reported in sports topic which is just 6.37% of the total news stories, and among these, stories of sports stand at 10%.

Table 6: Distribution of frames in terms of topics

How are the main topics in the study distributed in terms of frames of human wrong journalism and human right journalism?

Table 6 shows that a total of 57 stories were reported in critical frame in both the

Frames	Topics					Total
	Politics	Economy	Defense	Foreign policy	Sports	
Critical frame	29 (50.87%)	7 (14%)	12 (21.05%)	6 (10.52%)	3 (5.26%)	57 (100%)
Diagnostic	16 (47.05%)	5 (14.70%)	9 (26.47%)	3 (8.82%)	1 (2.94%)	34 (100%)
Proactive	4 (50%)	1 (12.5%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)
Interventionist	7 (63.63%)	1 (9.09%)	2 (18.18%)	1 (9.09%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)
Peace journalism	12 (24%)	5 (10%)	12 (24%)	9 (18%)	12 (24%)	50 (100%)
Distance	33 (48.52%)	14 (20.58%)	10 (14.70%)	8 (11.76%)	3 (4.41%)	68 (100%)
Evocative	22 (31.88%)	10 (14.49%)	24 (34.78%)	8 (11.59%)	5 (7.24%)	69 (100%)
Reactive	6 (50%)	1 (8.33%)	2 (16.66%)	2 (16.66%)	1 (8.33%)	12 (100%)
Non interventionist	14 (33.33%)	2 (4.76%)	7 (16.66%)	1 (2.38%)	0 (0%)	42 (100%)
War journalism	13 (31.70%)	6 (14.63%)	12 (29.26%)	10 (24.39%)	0 (0%)	41 (100%)

selected newspapers. Out of 57 stories, 50.87% stories were reported in politics types followed by defense 21.05%, economy 14%, foreign policy 10.52% and sports 5.26%. Thirty-four stories were reported in diagnostic frame, of which 47.05% were reported in

politics, 26.47% in defense, 14.70% in economy, 8.82% in foreign policy and 2.94% in sports. As far as proactive frame is concerned, out of total 8 stories, 50% were reported in politics, 37.05% in defense and 12.5% in sports. In interventionist frame, 63.63% stories were reported in politics, 18.18% in defense, 9.09% each in economy and foreign policy, respectively. In peace journalism, 24% news stories were each reported in politics, defense and sports, respectively, 18% in foreign policy and 10% in economy. In distance frame, a total 68 stories were reported in selected time. Of 68 stories, 48.52% stories were reported in politics, 20.58% in economy, 14.705 in defense, 11.76% in foreign policy and 4.41% in sports.

1.6 Conclusion

The study has found that according to the types of human right journalism of Ibrahim Shaw, the human wrong journalism is more dominant in the selected newspapers of Indian press where communication manipulates the events in favor of the ruling elite of the dominant class. Overall, results of the study show that journalism of Indian press during the selected time period of the study was elite-oriented and safeguarded the Indian national policy, which discourages the advocacy or intervention of the third party in the Kashmir conflict. The highest number of evocating style news stories in the study show that reporting of the Indian press in the Kashmir conflict is emotions-based brimming with stereotypes and myths rather than the facts and truth. As far as the internal affairs of Kashmir, Indian press used the frame of peace journalism and tried to give an impression that it highlighted the issues of Kashmiri people, but when it comes to external affairs, finance and defense, the Indian media tilted towards human wrong journalism and reported the superficial. Moreover, the findings also show that when it comes to soft news related to sports or economy both the selected newspapers reported the stories according to the human right journalism, but when it comes to hard news related to foreign policy, politics and defense, the Indian media reported these hard news subjects according to the human wrong journalism.

This study also suffers from a number of limitations. Due to constraints of time, researchers have chosen only two leading newspapers of the Indian press. In future studies researchers may opt for more than two newspapers from Indian or Pakistani press to compare the overall orientation of human right journalism on a broader scale. The researchers found that this research domain is understudied. It is suggested that this area should be studied further to understand the key debates within this research area.

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Author(s):	Ahmad Saeed Lecturer, Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication, Nangarhar University, Jalalabad, Afghanistan
	Syed Inam ur Rahman Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad
	Mohammad Qaim Mahmoodi Assistant Professor, Languages and Literature Faculty Nangrahar University, Jalalabad, Afghanistan
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Author(s) Note:	Ahmad Saeed is serving as Lecturer at Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication, Nangarhar University, Jalalabad, Afghanistan Email: Ahmad.saeed@un.edu.af
	Syed Inam ur Rahman is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad
	Mohammad Qaim Mahmoodi is serving as Assistant Professor at Languages and Literature Faculty, Nangrahar University, Jalalabad, Afghanistan

Abstract

The researcher investigates the conflict in photographs of two Afghani newspapers daily Kabul Times and daily *Weesa* related to Afghanistan war in this research. The time period assigned for the study was six months — from July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. This quantitative content analysis of the photographs, on one hand, depicted the current war in the country; it helped to determine whether the photographs conform to the perspective of peace and war journalism approaches, on the other. Such an approach seemed significant for know how the visual depictions of Afghanistan war were conducted and what appropriate conceptual and methodological tools existed in this regard. The finding showed that Kabul Times contributed more peace frames than war in pictures while covering war in the country. *Weesa* newspaper has given the more space to war frame instead of peace in its pictures. Overall, the results of the study suggest that peace framed pictures were comparatively more than the war framed pictures, in terms of contents in particular. So, the study seems to be very optimistic about the outcome of the ongoing peace negotiations between Taliban and USA and this study recommends that the future research in the area must focus on the media visual frame of intra-negotiations between the government and Taliban.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Photojournalism, War Journalism, Peace Journalism, Visual Framing, Taliban

Introduction

The researcher investigated the conflict related photographs of two Afghan elite newspapers through this research and he used the peace journalism approach as developed by Johan Galtung to investigate the war and peace related photographs in both *Kabul Times* and *Weesa* dailies. The dissertation discussed how the conflict related photographs depicted in the selected newspapers. Lanch (2015) mentioned their research, the media is considered is an important association to extend the better understanding between people and also have the prospective to increase conflicts (Lanch, 2015), in this study the researcher will determine the escalatory and de-escalatory potential of conflict related photographs of Taliban war in selected newspapers.

The pictures of war, which are published in dailies *Kabul Times* (English) and *Weesa* (Pashto) are selected as sample of the study. These newspapers are selected for the analysis war related news in this study because of the newspaper creditability, readability and the vast distribution. The visual communication studies have not been carried out in Afghanistan, so this study will explore the new dimensions of war and peace journalism studies, because, there has never been even a short period of time in Afghanistan with complete peace for the last four decades; it is not exaggeration that the adults and youths of Afghans has known nothing but war. International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) consultation vividly narrates the story of war impacts on the teenagers and that the participant's express sadness over the role young teenagers have played as fighters in the war. They are upset about the devastation of Afghan society and believe that the current political situation has done injustice to their youth for not providing them the important education and entertainment. In addition, the effected people concern about the culture of violence that surrounds their children (Greenberg Research Inc, 1999). The researcher would like to shed light on the status of print media in the country before discussing these issues in detail.

The Circumstances of Print Media in Afghanistan

It is a popular notion among the media workers in Afghanistan that the aims of the press in a society, is to provide information, education and entertainment for the people. In other words, media is providing information to the public with their own objectives, which guarantees the public's right to know and make decisions (Mair, 2010).

The press is playing the role of watchdog as a fourth pillar of state and a powerful criticizer of the government. Afghan media has continuously been covering peace and conflict related news so far. Nonetheless, electronic media is considerably popular among the current viewers; we cannot ignore the impact of photographs in print media. The government policies are also supported by Afghan media in war and peace related events, but some opinions about the war go into the spiral of silence because they are not shown in media, or get less coverage. The pictures of war also have great impact on the viewers because picture context has the quality to attract the audience and mold their opinions. As Griffin relates that many war photographs attract attention at first, not because of their innovative ideas or angles, but because of their capability to provoke exciting responses and attracting public memory (Griffin, 2010).

Free and well developed media is considered as a biggest achievement of previous president Hamid Karzai in Afghanistan. Since the Afghan traditional consultation (*Loya Jirga*) which was held in June, 2002 and Hamid Karzai was appointed as President of the Afghan Transitional Administration, media developed day by day with the help of international funders. During this period and after elections in 2004, media progressed so fast. In addition to governmental media and press, hundreds of private newspapers, radios and TV channels have been starting their publication and broadcasting. This great development of press and electronic media in such a short period of time is going to be recorded in the history of the country forever.

Nevertheless, international community and western donors pledged millions of dollars to assist the current development of media in the country. However, the Afghan electronic media has broadcasting for more than half century, traditional press and newspaper has over hundred years long history and passed many problems in this pathway. With the arrival of first printing press (Lithography printing) from India (in 1873) to Afghanistan, publications started across the country. By the request of Sayd Jammalludin Afghan, the first newspaper, named *Serajul Al Akhbar* (Lamp of Newspapers), was established in the country. In fact, Sayd Jammalludin Afghan requested Amir Shir Ali Khan to establish a publication and by the acceptance of his request. Amir Shir Ali Khan (King of Afghanistan, 1863-1879) became the first supporter of Afghan printing press (Sabghatullah, 2018).

Hundred years later, during the kingdom of Mohammad Zahir Shah (1933-1973) the famous and popular English newspaper Kabul Times, which has been selected for this study, established under the direct instruction of Sardar Mohammad Dawood Khan in 1962 (Arifi, 2018). Fortunately, Kabul Times newspaper started at the beginning of hopeful decade which was called “the decade of democracy” since 1963 up to 1973. This reliable and credible English publication, which has been reading by thousands of elite readers, introduces the real life of Afghans and the real face of Afghanistan to the world till date.

Daily *Weesa* is another credible and reliable newspaper which has been selected for this study. This bilingual daily established in 2006 with the direct supervision of Zubair Shaffiqi as its editor in chief. However, it is very difficult to know every aspect of a newspaper; everyone can identify the ideology of the newspaper after the comparison of another newspaper of the country. Andar (2018) found that the Kabul Times and *Weesa* both are the following the same liberal model and theses two newspapers are more liberal in the country after the comparison of other newspapers of the country (Andar, 2018).

Daily Kabul Times, according to media experts, is considered as more liberal in Afghanistan and this newspaper also plays a vital role as an important member of the elite press. And a number of studies have been conducted to see that how this paper portray internal conflicts and events (Maywandwal, 2018).

The daily *Weesa* is also a credible newspaper among the country’s most popular newspapers. This newspaper has been categorized as a leftist oriented paper in the media system of Afghanistan. Most of its readers have not supported the governmental policies, while less number of readers has supported the governmental policies (Maywandwal, 2018).

In the light of these two selected newspapers, this research will analyze, considering the war and peace journalism, how the photographs of two newspapers — *Weesa* and Kabul Times, have been framed while covering the ongoing war in Afghanistan started after the collapse of Taliban regime in 2001.

Radiance of Peace in the Darkness of War

The land of Afghanistan is always considered highly strategic worth for control on traffic (commercial) between the regions of Far East and the Western Europe. Due to strategic importance, this land has seen a series of wars as the powerful countries are interested to control this land to save their economical trade routes. After 9/11, 2001, the USA led coalition intervened in Afghanistan as the Taliban refused to hand over Osama Bin Laden, a main suspect for the September 11 attacks in United States of America (USA). The USA and NATO states overthrew the Taliban government with the help of the Northern Alliance founded by Ahmad Shah Masoud (Maywandwal, 2018).

In November 2001, after the collapse of Taliban government, the United Nations Organization (UNO) invited the main Afghan parties except Taliban to a moot in Bonn, Germany where they signed the Bonn Agreement. As a result Hamid Karzai was declared as head of interim government and this decision was also endorsed by *Loya Jirga*. The International peacekeeping force was created for security in Kabul city.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) took control of International Security Forces (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The number of ISAF troops increased from 5000 to 65000. ISAF troops were engaged against Taliban and Al Qaida fighters in different parts of Afghanistan. In 2004 Hamid Karzai became the first elected head of Afghanistan. The voters participated in the voting process with enthusiasm as there were no elections since 1969. Unfortunately, in 2006, violence increased across Afghanistan.

The Taliban military commander, Mullah Dadullah, was killed by ISAF and during this time the UN investigations found that the USA air strikes had killed a number of innocent Afghan citizens. After the passage of 10 years, a number of countries and international organizations met again in Bonn (Germany) for making serious decisions about the future of Afghanistan. In this meeting Hamid Karzai, Afghan president asked for financial support. While the US government also announced to conclude its battle mission in Afghanistan in the near future. Several other incidents of violence and killing of innocent citizens in Afghanistan shocked the Muslim world and international society. Burning of copies of Holy Qurans and killing of at least 16 Afghan villagers by US soldiers were condemned by the public. Hamid Karzai also demanded withdrawal of ISAF forces from villages and their presence should be limited to military basis. This demand accelerated transition process from NATO to Afghan control. Local Afghan forces took control of security responsibilities as NATO handed over control of the most of the districts in Afghanistan. The US-led ISAF focus shifted to military training and special operations against terrorism. The Taliban and USA officials also announced to resume talks in Doha, Qatar. During this time, Barack Obama, the US president also announced a schedule for the US forces withdrawal from Afghanistan by 2016 end.

Problem Statement

This study is an attempt to explore that how the photographs in two prominent Afghan newspapers (The Kabul Times and *Weesa*) are covering the war relevant portrayal events in Afghanistan as the research conducted earlier suggested that Afghan media is escalatory while reporting on conflict, because the media persons had no access to the conflict zones. This research will make it clear that to what extent the war related photographs in selected newspapers are related to war and peace journalism considerations.

Objective of the study

- To analyze framing of news photograph depicting war in Afghanistan
- To determine whether the photographs conform to the perspective of peace journalism
- To determine the key attributes of war and peace journalism approach

Significance of the study

This study is very important for many reasons, but two of them are more especially noticeable. First, it discusses how the portrayed photographs depict the current war in the country. Second, it addresses the point whether these photographs are escalatory or de-escalatory while reporting on Taliban and other war and peace related events. On the other hand, this study provides a strong background in the same topic and helps in resolving issues related to peace and conflict in Afghanistan. As very few studies are available on visual communication —specifically on conflict communication in the country. This thesis focuses on the war and peace journalism theory developed by John Gulting. Therefore, this study is significant both for researchers and policy makers to know the findings as well as the theoretical and methodological approaches.

Literature Review

Scholars of communication studies maintain that visuals have great effect on audience and imprint deep images of events in their minds. Many studies explain that visual news events can influence the public retention. Even some pictures become icons and serve as

exemplars of particular events or issues. Later, the news is recalled through those key images or icons (D.Perlmutter, 2005). Fahmy (2008) conducted a study about war related photographs. These photographs portrayal the visual coverage of Iraq war in the US press (The New York Times), and the British press (The Guardian). Both the dailies portrayed the war differently. The researcher found that the US press published one-fifth of its photographs portraying Iraqi civilian deaths. Similarly, the Guardian newspaper ran one fifth of its photographs depicting loss of civilian life in Iraq. Also, the findings indicate that The New York Times newspaper overall published fewer images of tragedy and material destruction and damages, it is considerable that both the US and British newspapers consistently ran more images of casualties and suffering of Arabs/Muslims, as well as visuals showing material destruction of Arabs/Muslims in Iraq (Fahmy, 2008).

Winkler and Dauber (2014) discussed the problem of visual propaganda in the online environment in their book. They argue that extremist groups preferring the web to share visual contents easily. Because they know that visual imagery helps them more to achieve their goal and to avoid drawing incomplete or misleading conclusions about the message embedded in extremist online media campaign. They argue that the basis for the visual-image, vision itself and the vast majority of human beings process what they see and the way they experience the world visually, which in turn, is a function of the way the eye and the brain work together. The structure of the eye, and the way it responds to light and movement, constrains the process of interpreting images to a great extent. Humans process images more quickly than text, making images more emotionally visceral and responses to images are more immediate and powerful than responses to text (Dauber, 2014).

Perlmutter (1998) finds that some photographs serve as examples of a specific event and become icons among the people. He considers photos as the icons of outrage in international crises. Therefore, people associate news with key images or icons and recollect the events in terms of those images or icons. In addition, whether it is acceptable or not, pictures can make humans excited, disgusted, curious, and happy about several things. Even our dearest and worst moments can also be remembered through images. Moreover, images can help us predict future and remind past (Perlmutter, 1998).

Khan and Mazhar (2017) determined the impact of photographs on viewer's exposure and retention. They found, those photographs are related to the text or to the news stories, have more information retention. On the other hand, those photos which were irrelevant to the body of the news have intermediate amount of information retention. While, the news without visual portrayal and depiction have minimum amount of information retention. The researchers applying experimental method of research on this study. They suggested that the photographs have great impact in the selection of news stories to be read first. Also, the news stories which are covered in photographs have more chances to be selected first for exposure. On the other hand, the size of photographs is also considered as an important factor in the selection of news story. While, news with bigger size image is selected first for exposure while image with smaller size has lesser chance to be selected first for exposure (Khan & Mazhar, 2017)

Jensen (2014) analyzes the visual and verbal narrative of the National Geographic Magazine. He describes that the strength of visual communication is turning out to be more and more palpable in its capacity to immediately associate the viewer with a challenge, a thought, or even a memory which can be followed by a sensation. It is also evident that the simple use of a photograph creates or retrieves memory, learning, and emotional agitations. He also finds that 53% of its subscribers read only the picture captions of National Geographic magazines (Lutz & Collins, 1993). It means that most of newspapers and magazine's readers only see the photographs without following the text (Petersen, 2014).

Griffin (2010) in the analysis of the photographs of Vietnam, Gulf war and Iraq invasion in 2003 states that the images of war like photographic records of other vivid crises and events are often assumed by the audiences as spur-of-the-moment, influential and true representation of real events and real human involvement. Similarly, the images are considered to associate the viewers of the image with shown happenstance and exciting genre counter of the photographer, reporter, artist who recorded the scene. Human predilections for emotional identification has special tendency towards deadly images of war and conflict like situation. Images can simply seduce the viewers into thinking that they can experience human events vicariously, just with the access of right cable and Satellite TV or internet access, and that viewers can know something of the calamities and victories felt by those directly affected by the war simply by seeing the pictures of the war (Griffin M. , 2010).

Oates and Reder (2013) conducted a study to know in which condition the impact of photograph is lower than text. In this experimental study the researcher provided subjects with list of 60 words and 60 photographs. Each photograph and word was shown for 2 seconds then after showing all words and photographs, they found that those subjects which are written in unique font style were more remembered than subjects which are shown in photographs, because the subject explained in text with unique font style got more attention than the subjects which are explained in photographs (Reder, 2013).

Similarly, those news stories and events which are describe in peace journalism approach are more remembered than the events which are describe in war journalism approach, because the overall condition of the social environment is going toward the ware and in this war condition peace related events are more remembered and get attention. The peace journalism approach practices the vision of conflict analysis to update the concept of balance, fairness and accuracy in reporting. Also, provides a new routes map tracing the connection between journalists and their sources (Fong, 2009).

Research Questions

R.Q.1: Do the Kabul Times and Weesa differently report the Taliban conflict in terms of war and peace frames?

R.Q.2: How the selected press visual frame the Taliban conflict in terms of primary role?

R.Q.3: How the visual framing of Taliban conflict is distributed in terms of orientation of stakeholders in the conflict?

Research Methodology

Content analysis communicational research tool is selected for this study which analyses the visuals content of Taliban war related photographs in Afghanistan's two famous newspapers. Content analysis developed as the technical and systematic research method during 2nd world war when US organized a project to defeat enemy propaganda. Bernard Berelson was among those who published content analysis in communication research in 1952 and he announced many comprehensions for techniques as important tool for media and social sciences researchers. Later, Content analysis got much attention among social science researchers. This well-known research method used as an important tool for politics, history and communication research. There are many deferent definitions of content analysis by several scholars, but according to the Bernard Berelson (1952) content analysis is the technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the observable content of communication (Berelson, 1952). Another famous scholar of social science and communication Holsti (1968) defines the content analysis as the method or technique for making interference by systematically and objectively identifying the characteristics of message (Holsti, 1968). Content refers what is contained, and content analysis is the analysis of what is contained in the message. There are many topics or stuff for content analysis such as; news stories, radio, television, symbols, letters, books, text, documents, songs, and all the things which contain any type of message.

Sample of the Study

This is the quantitative content analysis of war related photographs in which the researcher wants to analyze the war related photographs of two Afghani newspapers *Kabul Times* and the daily *Weesa*. Data related to the topic will be collected in the form of hard copies from the offices of these two newspapers which are located in Kabul. Then, for analysis purpose, the researcher will select every third day's copies of daily *Kabul Times* and *Weesa* through systematic sampling from July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. The systematic sampling will be applying only on those related photographs which are appeared on front and back page of the dailies. The selected time period is particularly important, because a number of deadly attacks were happened in this duration. On the other hand, the current peace negotiations also took a positive turn during this time period.

The primary data of this dissertation is contained of 122 photographs related to the conflict events of total six months of timeframe, from first July to the end of December 2018. In this data, The *Kabul Times* (English) newspaper contributed with 44 pictures and *Weesa* (Pashto) daily, contributed with 88 pictures. To get the representative sample all the photographs are selected for the analysis which depict the victims, belligerents, protestors, negotiators, destruction of war, injured including dead bodies of security forces and militants.

Data Coding

In this study, the researcher selected a specific model of data coding to analyze the portrayal of real photographs in visual context related to war and peace journalism strictures. This model of coding was already used by many past researchers in the visuals analysis of conflicts in war versus peace journalism such as Maslow, Fahmy and Numann. In this study, overall 122 photographs which are depicting war and peace frames are analyzed and the researcher coded every picture separately. For instance, the main category of "Group Oriented" is divided into few sub categories of 'only people oriented like civilian' and 'elite oriented like national', 'political party and organizational leaders'. All the photographs related to the sub category of 'people oriented' are coded as '1' and those photographs which are related to the sub category of 'elite oriented' are coded as '2'. This categorization and coding system is very important because all the photographs are not in the same orientation, that's why we have to separate it in bellow specific categories.

Research Findings

The analysis resulted from SPSS of the five questions in this study is given consecutively. The result of the first research question shows that the portrayal of Taliban conflict is varied in both *Kabul Times* and *Weesa* newspaper regarding to war and peace journalism frames. The research data (from 1st July to 31th December), consisted of 122 war and peace related pictures, demonstrate that the *Weesa* newspaper contributes higher number of pictures than *Kabul Times*: *Weesa* depicts 63.9% (n=78) while *Kabul Times* depicts 36% (n=44) relevant pictures. In the first table, the total provided data of *Kabul Times* depict 36.3% (n=16) war framed pictures and 63.6% (n=28) pictures in peace frame. On the other hand, *Weesa* frames 51.2% (n=40) pictures in war and 48.7% (n=38) pictures in peace journalism frames out of its total provided data. The *Kabul Times* contributes more peace frames than war in pictures while covering war in the country. The *Weesa* newspaper, however, uses more war frames than peace in its portrayal. Overall, the results of both the dailies suggest that peace framed pictures are comparatively more than the war framed pictures.

Table 1: Shows the number of pictures collected for this study

Newspaper	Type of photos		
	War	Peace	Total
Kabul Times	16	28	44
Weesa	40	38	78
Total	56	66	122

The results of 2nd research question presents how the selected press visually frames the Taliban conflict in terms of primary role. In other words, what is the central message conveyed by the photographs? In the visuals of selected newspapers, Kabul Times depicts 33.3%(n=7) pictures of war victims, 26.3%(n=5) war aggressors, 28%(n=2) war heroes, 43.3%(n=23) peace negotiators, 37.5%(n=3) peace demonstrators, 3 neutral or non-military observers, and 16.6% or only one picture of no function (when no people are shown or barely visible). The same newspaper does not depict any military observer out of its whole coverage of 44 photographs. On the other hand, the Weesa newspaper depicts 66.6% (n=14) photos of war victim, 73.6% (n=14) war aggressor, 71.4% (n= 5) war heroes, 56.6% (n=30) peace negotiators, and 62.5% (n=5) peace demonstrators. Weesa newspaper does not portray any neutral or non-military observer pictures in its rendering. It also portrays 5 photographs of military observers and 83.3% (n=5) no function picture out of its whole coverage of 78 photographs. As a result, both the dailies frame peace negotiators as their primary role due to the increased number of peace related photos in their overall coverage.

Table 2: Showing the visual frame of war in terms of primary role

Specification :Primary Role	Kabul Times	Weesa	Total
War Victim	7	14	21
War Aggressor	5	14	19
War Hero	2	5	7
Peace Negotiator	23	30	53
Peace Demonstrators	3	5	8
Neutral: Non-Military Observer	3	0	3
Neutral: Military Observer	0	5	5
No Function	1	5	6
Total	44	78	122

15.6%. The rescue oriented and media oriented pictures are depicted in the same frequency and percentage. Both newspapers depict two pictures without framing people as an object with 1.6 percentages. In a nutshell, the visual framing of both the newspapers is elite oriented signifying the progression of talks towards peace.

Table 3: Showing the visual framing of Taliban war in terms of orientation of stakeholders

Group Oriented	Frequency	Percent
Only people oriented	21	17.2
Elite-oriented	63	51.6
Force-oriented	13	10.7
Militant- oriented	19	15.6
Rescue-oriented	2	1.6
Media-oriented	2	1.6
No people are shown	2	1.6
Total	122	100.0

Discussion and Conclusion

The objective of this dissertation is to know the extent of photographs frames that how war related photographs are framed in Afghanistan's two prominent newspapers; whether or not the photos conform to the perspective of peace journalism. The researcher followed the theory of Johan Galtung to determine the key attributes of war and peace journalism approach. Galtung (2000) interprets war and peace journalism as two opposite

frames in the conflicts. Similarly, war and peace journalism identified by McGoldrick (2005), Griffin and Lee (1995) as two competing frames in the clashes. In fact, this study would be the newest of its kind study in Afghanistan, in which the visuals of war and peace related photographs have been analyzed based on war and peace journalism method. Interestingly, the findings of this study are very closely in line with the existing literature regarding to the selected topic.

As discussed in the findings chapter in the result of first research question, the peace framed photographs was the dominant perspective in the related photographs of both selected newspapers. In other words, overall results proposed that the peace framed pictures were more than the war framed ones, covered in both newspapers. The main reason would be the current peace negotiation process between US and Taliban. While, peace journalism is possible when the environment is totally provided for peace negotiations and the viewpoints would be positive towards peace. The relevant literature suggested (Fong, 2009). Similarly, the national feeling and public patriotism have been in the peak among all politicians and local Afghans during peace negotiations and finding a blameless solution for Afghan conflict.

However, Weesa's number of peace framed photographs were less than war framed photographs, but this is not amazing and surprise, because the majority of the studies which are held on the conflict reporting have found that war journalism is the standard and peace journalism is in exception, as discussed (Fahmy, 2004; Lynch, 2015). Oppositely, The Kabul Times Peace framed photographs were far greater than war ones. The main reason could be the association of Kabul Times with government because government was pro peace negotiations. Therefore, it ultimately framed peace rather than war. On the other hand, Weesa, being a private newspaper, that's why this daily may felt more responsible to depicted people vice oriented events and sometime provided many events in visuals for business purposes as will. Another main reason of the dominance of war journalism in Weesa newspaper is the Weesa's focus and centrality on the war related events. Because, it has been proved by the majority of interior and foreign studies (Keeble and Mair, 2010; Mohammad, 2012) that the country's private sector of press is mostly focus on war journalism while reporting on the country's events and clashes.

As shown in the result of second research question, the primary role or the central message conveyed in the photographs was affected due to the number of variables found in both selected newspapers. On surface, Weesa seemed to have gone towards war, but with closer observation of its frames, the number of peace negotiator's pictures was much more than the frames of war aggressors. Therefore, it can be concluded that even with greater number of war frames, Weesa still supported peace journalism due to the focus of the frames on peace negotiators. As Ottosen (2010) declared that peace journalism has main role to end Afghan conflict and bring an existent peace to the country.

There was also a concern of the depiction of demonstration covered so few by both the dailies. However, peace demonstrations were at peak during the study timeframe. The explanation for the less coverage of demonstrations was probably due to the dilapidated security situation at different provinces where they occurred. It might have been extremely dangerous for the dailies to cover the peace demonstration in the outskirts of different provinces such as Helmand etc. However, it is worth mentioning that the hike of demonstrations was very nicely covered by BBC World saying, "The people's peace movement started its marches in early 2018 in Helmand in protest against violent attacks, after a car bomb in a stadium in the south of the province killed 17 civilians and injured 50. Since then they have travelled to other parts of the country, often marching through areas controlled by the Taliban. Their walks have attracted a lot of local support as well as international attention" (BBC, 2019).

As shown in the result of third research question in finding chapter, the percentage (51.6%) of elite oriented picture was strikingly higher to other orientations of the frames collected for the study. Therefore, this was a strong evidence of usage of peace journalism in the media and indicates that the negotiation's talks going towards peace. This finding was supported by the previous literatures as well. For instance, the researchers such as Fahmy (2010) and Fong (2009) suggested that peace journalism method is usually followed by the national media during internal conflicts. From the nationalistic perspective this finding supports the framing theory which claims that media is following national interests while reporting on deferent stories.

In general, the result of this findings shows that the visual portrayal of Taliban armed conflict in Afghanistan by the selected famous newspapers Kabul Times and Weesa tilted to the peace journalism. The Kabul Times framed the photographs in both peace and war journalism approach, but the number of peace framed photos were higher than war ones. The conflict related visuals were oppositely framed in Weesa newspaper. It meant the number of war framed pictures were higher than peace. The conflict related photographs presented both positive and negative emotions in the visual frames, but overall positive-oriented emotion dominated the visuals which are covered by the selected newspapers. They portrayed anger, frustration, sadness, pain, hope, optimism, redemption, happiness, delight, pleasure and empathy. However, the highest percentage and frequency were indicated in 'hope and optimism'. Ultimately, the research suggested a strong hope of 'Peace' as by product of the ongoing peace talks for the longest war of the US in Afghanistan against Taliban.

Recommendations

1. The researcher and media owners can use the content analysis research method as a basis for determining the effectiveness of Elections in Afghanistan through visual content analysis of frames depicted in the pictures.
2. This study provides guiding map for the researchers who want to dive deep into the realm of sports photo frame analysis. On the other hand, the researchers interested in determining the orientation of a daily; especially its impartiality, would find this research as a great reference for them researches.
3. Furthermore, many rehabilitation projects have been implemented in Afghanistan since the coming of US and NATO Forces there. The visual frames of those constructions can be used for an Evaluation Research; probably for a PhD Dissertation, in order to see the effectiveness and sustainability of those projects.
4. The last, but not the least recommendation would be the analysis of the visual frames for the internal peace negotiations between the government and Taliban, which are still far from resolution in any time soon.

Limitation

The shortage of war and peace related pictures in Afghan newspapers were the premier limitation of my research. Therefore, I could collect only 122 pictures in my samples. It usually happens in the media of Afghanistan that despite the vitality and importance of some issues, their pictures would not be available in them. Maybe, the access of media is usually very limited to the areas where an incident happens. Consequently, there are news but without any visuals.

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Author(s):	Naseem Razi Associate Professor of Law, Faculty of Shari'ah and Law, International Islamic University, Islamabad
	Ghulam Abbas Assistant Professor of Law, Department of Law, Bahria University, Islamabad
	Rashida Zahoor Assistant Professor of Law, Department of Law, University of Sahiwal, Punjab
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Author(s) Note:	Naseem Razi is serving as Associate Professor of Law at Faculty of Shari'ah and Law, International Islamic University, Islamabad Email: Naseem.razi@iiu.edu.pk
	Ghulam Abbas is serving as Assistant Professor of Law at Department of Law, Bahria University, Islamabad Email: a.ghazi22@gmail.com
	Rashida Zahoor is serving as Assistant Professor of Law at Department of Law, University of Sahiwal, Punjab, Email: Rashidazahooradv@gmail.com

Abstract

The modern world has declared trafficking in person as modern day slavery while Pakistan is considered as a major contributor to the rise of human trafficking in the South Asia. In this context, this research aims to evaluate the issue in the light of the Qur'an, Sunnah (pbuh) and sociocultural context of Pakistan. This study argues that Islam is the only religion which showed its greatest concerns towards the issues of trafficked persons. It also aims to recognize the efforts of the modern world to overcome the issue. This study, however, concludes that despite much legislation nationally and internationally, the issue could not be resolved and is going to worsen every day. All this, thus, demands an overhauling of the prevailing sociocultural and legal context. It recommends Renaissance of the ethics of Islam and the policies of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) and Hadrat Umar to overcome the evils of trafficking in person in Pakistan.

KEY WORDS:Trafficking in person: response of Islam: international context: cultural context of Pakistan: conclusions and recommendations

Introduction

The term human trafficking is defined in the meaning of holding a person without his/her consent by way of force and exploitation and not let him free to move, to go or to do something at his own discretion (Osmanczyk, 2006). It, thus, has a nature of confinement against a trafficked person. Article 3, of the “Organized Crime Convention and Trafficking and Smuggling Protocols 2000”, stipulates that the “trafficking in person shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of a person by means of threat or force or other form of coercion, of abduction, fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position vulnerably or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation”.

The issue of the trafficking in person as a general was taken into consideration by the Western Europe in the early 20th century (Jan, 2002). The League of Nations (1921), at an International Conference, signed the “International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in women and Children”.

After WWII, the UN General Assembly adopted the “United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others 1949. It was the first legally binding Convention yet ratified only by 66 member states. In 1993, the “Maastricht Treaty” was signed by the European Union regarding abolishing of trafficking of human beings in Europe.

In 1997, the European Union Ministers conference was held for trafficking in women and “the Hague Ministerial Declaration” was adopted for effective measures and to prevent and combat trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Further, the “SAARC Convention on the prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children” (1997) was adopted to combat the grave crime of trafficking in women and children.

The UN General Assembly adopted the “Palmero Protocol” and the “Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants through Land, Sea and the Air 2000,” to launch a worldwide movement against trafficking and smuggling in person. This protocol named trafficking in person as “modern day slavery” and included all forms of slavery and exploitation like organ harvesting and forced labor of migrants. It is also called as “The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Take & Godfrey, 2002).

The Council of the European Union adopted the “Treaty of AmsterdamIn 2002”. The Council suggested for the member states, three key elements for combating trafficking of human beings such as adopting a common definition of the relevant act by way of legislation, prescribing a minimum penalty for traffickers, inserting the provisions for the protection of victims (Fosythe, 2002; Obokata, 2005).

The UN Convention against Transitional Organized Crimes” came into force in December 2003. This Convention declares human trafficking as a crime which includes all forms of exploitation. It has made its member states bound to legislate for combating trafficking in persons, and for protecting people from being trafficked.

To act upon the suggestions, in 2003, a “Group of Experts” was constituted that was comprised of the agents of governments, universal associations, NGOs and researchers who have experience and master in trafficking. The principle capacity of this group is to inform the commission on the improvement with respect to EU activity against trafficking.

The U.S. Senate designated January 11 as a National Day of Human Trafficking in 2007. Moreover, the “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) started a research project throughout the world to collect primary data about the issue of the trafficking in persons and to take the response of the governments

(<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking>). In 2014, many significant political and religious leaders met and signed a declaration for the elimination of slavery and human trafficking by the year 2020.

It is, however, a matter of great concern that despite too much legislations and conventions, trafficking in persons could not be controlled and the ratio of the human trafficking is increasing day by day. Each year, millions of the people are trafficked and are treated inhumanely and are exploited physically and sexually (Neman & Selm, 2005).

The most vulnerable to trafficking are the minorities, migrants, children and women from developing countries (Fosythe, 2002; Obokata, 2005). A study (Enca.com, 2020) showed that in Asia, 64% of the trafficked persons are exploited by way of forced labor, and servitude while in America and Africa majority of the trafficked persons that is almost 48% and 53% respectively is exploited sexually. Moreover, the organs of the trafficked persons are used for transplantation (Take & Godfrey, 2002).

Due to its destructive effects on the lives of trafficked persons and their families, the US State Department Report (2015) declared trafficking in person as “modern day slavery” and against the fundamental rights of the people (p.23). The report acknowledged that human trafficking has become a grave challenge and intended to target the root causes of this issue (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking>).

Literature Review

Belden Fields (2011) discussed the issue of trafficking in persons in his book “Rethinking Human Rights for the New Millennium”, and highlighted its evils on the humanity.

David Hume (2000) in his writing “A Treaties of Human Nature”, points out human trafficking as modern day slavery. Bodenheim (1998) discussed the issue with reference to bonded labour while Osmanczyk (2006), discussed the issue of trafficking in person, differentiated it with human smuggling and declared the issue trafficking in person more harmful than human smuggling.

Kenneth Waltz (2007) wrote “Man, the State and War”, and studied the issue from a humanitarian perspective. The author declared the war as a major source of trafficking in person and bonded labour. Pollis and Schwab (2004) wrote “Human Rights New Perspectives, New Realities”, and studied the issue with reference to the fundamental rights of liberty and freedom of movement.

Solotaro and Pande (2005) pointed out in their writing “Violence against Women and Girls: Lesson from South Asia”, studied the issue in regional perspective, particularly, in South Asian countries and found the number of cases of trafficking against women and girls is much higher than against men and boys.

Tom Obokata (2008) wrote on Trafficking of Human Beings from a Human Rights Perspective. Arnold and Quenivet, (2010) discussed the issue in “International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law: Towards a New Merger in International Law”, and predicted a new phenomenon of human rights development at a greater level. Faust and Brantingham (2001), wrote in *Juvenile Justice Philosophy: Readings, Cases, and Comments*, about the trafficking of children in jails.

Platt, (2000) discussed the issue in his book “*The Child Savers*” and highlighted the cases of trafficking in person during civil war in America. Morgan, and Zedner, (1992) discussed the issue in their writing “*Child Victims: Crime, Impact and Criminal*”, and pointed out that the trafficking of children led them to react negatively and to become criminals.

Pakistan Demographics Profile (2020), **Human Rights Watch** World Report (2020), and United States Department of State, (2020) ranked Pakistan 2nd worst in trafficking in person in South Asia after India. Federal Investigation Agency, Red Book

(2012) issued a list of most wanted persons running different gangs, for trafficking in person. The Constitution of Pakistan (1973), Pakistan Penal Code (1860) and The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Act (2018) provide protection against trafficking, bonded labour and smuggling.

To get data of Islamic point of view about slavery and trafficking in persons, the author collected some relevant verses regarding slavery from the Qur'an and utilized some important *tafsir* such as tafsir al-Qurtabi (19978), Tafseer al-Kabir by Imam al-Razi (1967) and Ahkam al-Qur'an by Ibn al-Arabi (1978) and tafsir al-Manar by Muhammad Abduh (1988) etc. The author also over viewed the writings of some significant Muslim writers such as Muhammad Hamidullah (1980), The Emergence of Islam and Muslim Conduct of State (1986), Fazlur Rahman (1980) *Islamic Methodology in History*, Ibn Rushd (1967), Bidayah al-Mujtahid waNihayah al-Muqtasid, AllamaShibliNu'mani (1999), AL-Farooq: A Biography of Hadrat Umar etc.

Methodology

This research aims to utilize analytical methods of research by using theoretical and empirical data, survey and reports on the issue. It also aims to consult Qur'an, *tafsir* of the relevant verses of the Qur'an and the books of *ahadith* (pbuh).

Hypotheses

H1. Trafficking in person can easily be overcome by enforcing ethical principles of Islam?

H2. Only, state legislation can overcome the issue of trafficking in person.

H3. Trafficking in person can only be reduced by enforcing state legislation and ethical principles of Islam.

Discussion

1. Response of Islam towards the Practice of Human Trafficking

The roots of the issue of human trafficking can be found in the customary practices of all the ancient societies, the Greeks, the Romans, the Asian, and the Arabs. Kidnapping and smugglings were the most favorable means of trafficking and slavery (Aristotle, 1965).

In the same manners, the oldest religious book like the Bible ((Leviticus, 25:44-46) contains verses which permits slavery and considers slaves as personal property (www.biblegateway.com).

Likewise, Hinduism favored bondage as a religious practice and millions of the people were forced to bonded labor. Further, the discriminated caste system also made the people of inferior caste vulnerable and a victim of trafficking in persons (Pollis and Schwab, 2004;Solotaro and Pande, 2005). Feudalism and tenancy have also a great contribution in the development of the issue of trafficking in person (Solotaro and Pande, 2005).

Obokata (2005) pointed out that "the trafficked persons were treated as personal property and were usually used as housekeepers, guards, cooks and manufacturer of pottery, glassware, etc. They were forced to engage in agriculture, construction and other labor without any wage or with very low wage (p. 67)". Women and children were trafficked for sexual use as well as for household tasks and were forced to live under inhuman conditions and constant fear. They had no legal entity and could not enjoy their natural rights rather were dependent upon the discretion of their masters (Pollis and Schwab, 2004; Obokata, 2005).

In this way, the practice of trafficking in persons remained as a well-recognized and common practices among all nations of the world and could never be condemned or discouraged until the dawn of Islam in the early seventh century.

The Qur'anic revelation discussed the issues of trafficking in person with reference to slavery and bonded labor as both are easy prey to trafficking. First of all, Almighty

Allah ordered the masters to treat with their slaves humanly and with kindness. It is stated in (chapter 4, verse 36) the Qur'an: "Worship Allah and join none with Him and do good to parents . . . and to the slaves, whom your right hands possess. Verily Allah does not like such as are proud and boastful." Further, to eliminate the trafficking of women slave and to protect them from sexual misuse, Allah Almighty ordered the believers to do marry with the slave girls, and give them the status of their wives and ordered to pay them dower (Chapter 4, verse 25).

Moreover, to discourage the practice of slavery and trafficking in person, the Qur'an has motivated the believers to set free the slaves for ransom or by way of expiation (Chapter 2, verse 177; Chapter 4, verse 29; Chapter 5, verse 89). At that time, the prisoners of wars were trafficked, treated badly and inhumanly (Arnold, and Quenivet, 2009). However, Islam ordered his believers to set free the prisoners of war against ransom (Chapter 47, verse 4).

Likewise, the Prophet (pbuh) showed extraordinary concerns towards the issues of trafficking, bonded labor and slavery. It is reported that the Holy Prophet (pbuh) ordered his followers to treat their slaves and servants with kindness rather prohibited to call them as slaves. Hadrat Abu Huraira had reported that the Holy Prophet (pbuh) prohibited us from saying: "my slave, or my slave-girl, as all of you are the slaves of Almighty Allah... and then advise us to speak about them as: "my servant, my girls, and my young man" (Imam Bukhari, 1967; Imam Muslim, 1988).

To raise up the status of the slaves and to protect their self-respect, the Prophet (pbuh) said: "Almighty Allah has made some of your brothers as slaves under your protection, so anyone who has a brother under his protection, should feed him and clothe him from his own food and clothes" (Al-Tirmadhi, 1986).

To cure the evils of trafficking in person, the Holy Prophet (pbuh) also prohibited beating, torturing and bonded labor of slaves and said: "There is no compensation for beating a slave, except his freedom" (Abu Dawud, 1998). Once a person beat his slave and when the Holy Prophet (pbuh) was informed about that he (pbuh) ordered the person to set free his slave and he acted upon the order of the Prophet (pbuh) and freed his slave (Al-Tirmadhi, 1986).

To suppress the mischief of the slaves and to provide a remedy to them on an equal basis as being human, the Prophet (pbuh) said: "Anyone who kills his slave would be killed by way of retaliation" (Abu Dawud, 1998).

During the period of the Caliphate, certain steps were taken to condemn trafficking in person. The prisoners of wars were trafficked and treated like slaves, and to reform that corrupt practice, Hadrat Umar (RA) granted freedom to the prisoners of war brought to Arab from Egypt and Iraq (Ibn Sa'ad, 1967; Al-Buladhuri, 1970; Nau'mani, 1990).

Hadrat Umar banned certain types of slavery and expressed his views as: "Why you people make the person's slave while their mothers delivered them free? To protect slaves from trafficking, Hadrat Umar ordered not to separate slaves from their families ('Alauddin, al-Muttaqi, 2000; Al-Suyyuti, 1965).

As the major cause behind the issue of trafficking in person is poverty of the trafficked person, and to reduce poverty and to protect the people from trafficking, Hadrat Umar ordered to provide a certain quantity of wheat, barley and vinegar to all including slaves, old and poor people on behalf of the state (Abu Yusuf, 1960; Al-Suyyuti, 1965). Hadrat Umar also forced Hadrat Anas to set free his slave who offered him to pay ransom as a price of his freedom (Ibn Sa'ad, 1967; Al-Buladhuri, 1970; Nau'mani, 1990).

In this way, Islam led to abolish the practice of trafficking in person yet in later periods, the Muslim governments showed the least concern towards the issue of trafficking

and bonded labor and no significant steps could be taken to ban or to protect the rights of the slaves or trafficked people except on moral and ethical grounds.

2. Trafficking in Person in Pakistan

Looking into the current socio-economic context of Pakistani society, it is suffering from many acute problems such as poverty, illiteracy, overpopulation, corruption, unemployment and lack of political concern. All this has led many other associated issues like child labor, bonded labor, terrorism and trafficking in person, etc (<http://yumtoyikes.com/2015/11/24/10-biggest-problems-faced-pakistan>).

Talking about the issue of trafficking in person, it is very unfortunate that Pakistan is considered an origin and a safe destination for trafficked persons. The US State Department, Report (2020) revealed that the largest number of the victims of trafficking belongs to South Asia, particularly, to India and Pakistan (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc>).

The prevailing situation is that at each city and village many children, men and women are being trafficked yet due to unawareness of the human rights, the trafficked persons do not know that they are being trafficked. The poor people are also trafficked for bonded labor and domestic servitude for the return of the loan they had to fulfill the necessities of life, such as food, clothing and medical treatment (Pollis and Schwab, 2004; Solotaro and Pande, 2005).

Throughout the country, many organized mafias and groups are indulged in the trafficking of persons actively, without any fear (Betancourt, and Lopez, 1998; Admin, 2015). Due to poverty, illiteracy and unemployment, willing trafficking is also very common and the traffickers easily trafficked and smuggle millions of men, women and children with deceptive promises and good jobs abroad (Solotaro and Pande, 2005).

In the agriculture fields many children and women are hired against very low wage or without any wage just for wheat or bread from morning to night. The feudal lords have many families at their farms and homes who have restricted freedom and cannot move without the permission of their lords. They have no right to negotiate the terms of their work or labor (Admin, 2015).

The traffickers and illegal labor agents take high fees from parents for giving work visa to their children. People let their sons and daughters with a hope for an improved economic condition and for a better future for their generation. Thus, the traffickers can abuse, exploit and sale them easily, the victims who are dependent upon them and have no way to escape (Foster, 1999). Admin (2015) pointed out that the people from the different countries like Afghanistan, Iran, Russia, China, Sri Lanka and Nepal are brought to Pakistan by way of trafficking and forced to bonded labor and prostitution.

In the same manners, trafficked persons are transited through Pakistan to Iran, Dubai, Abu Debi and European countries. It is reported that during 1991-1993, every day 19000 children were to be trafficked to Dubai Pakistan (www.lhrla.com.pk/upcoming_proj.html).

There are systematic networks throughout the country that are busy in this inhuman trade. The Federal Investigation Agency (2018) reveals that the number of human trafficking network is increasing every year. For instance, in 2011 there were only 95 networks of human trafficking that reached to 132 in 2012, and reached to 141 next year in 2013, that generated about \$927 million. Most of these networks belong from Gujranwala and Gujarat and some to Rawalpindi, Sialkot and AJK.

Another report reveals that about one million persons from Bangladesh and two hundred thousand from Barma have been trafficked only in Karachi. Law enforcing agencies such as Police department are offered heavy bribery by the traffickers to provide them protection (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/782953>).

The traffickers use threat, violence, psychological and physical, seizes travel documents and force the trafficked persons to comply their instructions (The Nation, 02-May-2016).

He Report (2020) shows that out of low wage labor, the trafficked persons are almost 38-49% across Pakistan utilized for bonded labor. It is largely practiced across two sectors in Pakistan, i.e. brickilns and mining. There are almost 20,000 brick kilns in Pakistan, and over 4.5 million persons work in this growing industry. On average, a person gets PKR 960 for producing 1,000 bricks, which is less than one rupee per brick (<https://nioc.pk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06>).

The other popular form of trafficking in Pakistan is domestic servitude. Children of poor people are held in the name of household assistants yet they are exploited badly by their employers. For instance, the US State Department Report (2020) pointed out, “that a member of the Punjab provincial assembly found guilty of exploitation of his 14 years old servant, including sexual abuse and torture. While the police could not arrest the parliamentarian due to political pressure and the convicts continued to harass the victim to drop his allegations.

Moreover, access to justice is not available on an equal basis, such as in a recent case, the Supreme Court set aside the extended three-year sentence imposed on a judge and his wife for cruelty and domestic bondage the 10-year-old girl”.

Likewise, Pakistani girls are trafficked under the guise of marriage and a report (2019) reveals that about 629 Pakistani girls were trafficked to China after their marriages with Chinese boys (<https://apnews.com/article/c586d0f73>). Similarly, existence of militant groups also a great cause of trafficking in persons in Pakistan. The militant groups kidnap children and abuse them sexually, forced them to do labor and to die as suicide bombers (FIA, 2020).

3. State Legislation to Overcome the Issue of Trafficking in Person

As far as concerned the issue of state legislation with respect to human trafficking and bonded labor, the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 contains some important provisions in this regard. For instance, Article 9 of the Constitution provides security for each person by stating: “no person shall be deprived of life or liberty saved in accordance with law.”

In the same manners, Article 15 protects the right of freedom of movement of the entire citizen equally and in accordance with law. The most relevant article to bonded labor is Article 11 that provides protection from bonded labor and slavery categorically (Articles, 8-28). Likewise, sections 359 to 372 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860 deals with the issues of kidnapping, abduction, slavery, forced labor, and declared them as agencies and subjects for punishment.

Pakistan ratified “The Palermo Protocol” in 2010 and thus, became bound to legislate to meet the demands of UN convention and the Palermo protocol.

Accordingly, in 2018, the government of Pakistan passed “Prevention of Trafficking in Person Act 2018.” It consists of 16 sections. Section 3 (1) of the Act defines the human trafficking in the meaning of “obtaining, securing, selling, purchasing, recruiting, detaining, harboring or receiving a person by use of coercion, (deception/fraud), kidnapping, abduction, or by giving or receiving any payment or benefit for such person commits act of trafficking and shall be punished with imprisonment which may be extend to seven years or with fine which may extend to one million rupees or with both”. (<https://pakistanilaws.wordpress.com>).

In this way, the Act 2018, is the most comprehensive legislation of the state on the issue of human trafficking that covers almost all the aspects of the issue and prescribes a severe punishment for the culprit. Until 2002 Pakistan was counted in Tier 3 (lowest level) of the UN Convention.

However, Pakistan could not overcome the issue of trafficking in person and the current US State Report (2020) shows that the government of Pakistan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of the trafficking in persons and hence, has lowered Pakistan from Tier 2 to Tier 2 watch list.

Conclusions

This study thus, concludes that trafficking in person is an inhuman activity yet a widespread phenomenon around the globe.

It is also concluded that it was Islam, which led to abolish the system of slavery, bonded labor and trafficking in person by providing best practices by way of legislation, enforcement of law and by establishing a welfare state and a strong social security system.

It is also concluded that the issue of trafficking in person has become an irresolvable problem for Pakistan because of lack of government concern, law enforcing agencies and absence of access to speedy justice, .

Recommendations

This research thus recommends bringing up substantial reforms in the existing sociocultural and legal system. It recommends reducing explosive growth of population, poverty, illiteracy on an emergency basis. Awareness campaign should be launched through electronic and print media and educational institutions. Enforcement of law should be accomplished by the law enforcing agencies and access to justice and speedy trial should be ensured to the victims of trafficking. It also recommends revival of the far reaching ethical policies of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) and Hadrat Umar to resolve the issues of trafficked persons. These policies should be practiced as the best practices to provide a guideline to all nations of the modern world.

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Author(s):	Syed Muhammad Imran Haider Zaidi Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. College University Faisalabad
	Dr. Mazhar Iqbal Bhatti Assistant Professor/ Chairman, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad
	Dr. Khalid Mahmood Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. College University Faisalabad
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Author(s) Note:	Syed Muhammad Imran Haider Zaidi is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. College University Faisalabad Email: imran_zaidi_1@yahoo.com
	Dr. Mazhar Iqbal Bhatti is serving as Assistant Professor/ Chairman at Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad Email: Mazhar.iqbal@iiu.edu.pk
	Dr. Khalid Mahmood is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. College University Faisalabad Email: drkhalid30@hotmail.com

Abstract

Emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination and social-adjustment psychologically-based responses that assist an organism meet challenges and chances, and involve changes in individual experience, behavior, feeling and physiology. The present study was designed to highlight living place difference, marital difference and socio-economic difference among asthma patients on emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination and social-adjustment. For this purpose, data of N= 1000 asthma patients (male $n= 500$, female $n= 500$) was taken from different government, private, and semi government hospitals of Punjab Pakistan through purposive sampling. The information was obtained by Urdu version emotional regulation scale (Gratz & Roemer, 2004), decision making scale (Darden & Hall, 1996), self-determination scale (Wehmeyer, 1995) and social adjustment scale (Weissman & Bothwell, 1976). After the collection of data, t-test was used to analyze the data. The findings approximately supported the hypotheses. The results particularized that significant difference ($**p < .01$, $***p < .01$) between emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination and social-adjustment in the terms of living place ((rural or urban) and also significant difference ($**p < .01$, $***p < .01$) between emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination and social-adjustment in the term of marital status (married or unmarried) among asthma patients. Furthermore, attained significant difference ($**p < .01$, $***p < .01$) between fourth constructs in the terms of socio economic difference (upper class or poor class) among asthma patients

Keywords: emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination, social adjustment
Asthma patients

Introduction

Asthma is unique among the most public chronic illnesses of childhood or adulthood, distressing more than 6 million adults. Asthma is a long-lasting inflammatory lung illness that can cause frequent periods of cough, rattling and breathing trouble. During an serious asthma episode, the airway lining in the lungs develops inflamed and swollen. In adding, mucus production happens in the airline and muscles encircling the airway spasm. Mutual, these cause a decrease in air flow (Fleischer et al., 2016; Epstein et al., 2011; Spector&Nicklas, 1995).

Asthma is categorized by: Airway irritation: The airline converts red, swollen, and slim. Airway barrier: The muscles surrounding the air route tighten causing the airline to thin making it tough to inhale and exhale. Air network hyper-responsiveness: The muscles encompassing the airway answer more quickly and forcefully to small sums of allergens and pains (Kaur, 2016; Akhil, 2017).

Many environmental features have been linked with asthma's expansion and exacerbation, counting, allergens, air pollution, and extra environmental chemicals (D'amato&Cecchi, 2008). Smoking during pregnancy and after transport is allied with a greater threat of asthma-like signs (Elsom, 2014). Short oxygen quality from environmental influences such as traffic contamination or high ozone ranks has been related with both asthma expansion and improved asthma severity (Leikauf, 2002).

Population;

Questionnaires were used to collect data from different government, private, and semi government hospitals of Punjab Pakistan through purposive convenient sampling different hospitals of Punjab Pakistan. The total participants were 1000 patients. Correlation/ comparative research design was used to measure the relationship among emotion regulation, decision making, social adjustment, and self-determination in asthma patients and find out the predictive role, gender differences and residence differences in research variables.

Hypothesis:

1. There would be a significant difference in self-determination, decision making, social adjustment and emotion regulation in terms of living place among asthma patients.
2. There would be a significant difference in self-determination, decision making, social adjustment and emotion regulation in terms of marital status among asthma patients.
3. There would be a significant difference in self-determination, decision making, social adjustment and emotion regulation in terms of socio-economic status among asthma patients.

Methodology

The cross-sectional research design was used. The sample size was 1000 (male=500, female=500) asthma's patients and collected from different governments, private hospitals and clinics of different hospitals or clinics of Punjab Pakistan in 2018-2020. Sample was designated by a purposive sampling technique. The inclusion criterion for the current finding was diagnosed asthmatic patients. Collected data was analyzed by applying t-test through the statistical package for social science version 25 (SPSS). In addition to a form for recording demographic and contextual characteristics of patients (age, gender, education, marital status, living area, economical status, treatment mode and duration of treatment) a reliable and valid questionnaire was applied including emotional regulations scale, decision making questionnaire, self-determination questionnaire and social adjustment scale.

Measures

The following measures were used to assess the levels of emotional regulation, decision-making, social adjustment and emotion regulation among asthma patient

Demographic Sheet

Demographic sheet was used to collect demographic information of participants related to such as age, gender, education level, duration of illness, duration of treatment, mode of treatment, living place, family structure and socio-economic status were taken as demographics.

Social Adjustment Scale

For measuring Social adjustment scale a simple measure of impairment in functioning (Weissman, 1976).

Emotional Regulation Scale

For measuring the Emotional regulation scale is a widely used self-report measure of subjective emotion ability (Thompson, 1994).

Self-determination scale

For measuring Self-determination scale (SDS) was designed to assess individual differences in the extent to which people tend to function in a self-determined way (Arc, 1995).

Decision-making scale

For measuring the Decision-making scale process acquired through experiences descriptive measure to define the conceptual domain of informed decision making (LDC Darden, 1996).

Operational Definition

Emotion regulation

Emotion regulation is the conscious or non-conscious control of emotion, mood, or affect. Conscious control is an active thought process or a commitment to behavior to control individuals' emotions, also known as a coping mechanism. Non-conscious control means thoughts and behaviors don't control, like temperament and how some people are just not very emotional (Gross, 2008).

Operationally the high score on emotion regulation scale indicates a high emotional regulation and low scores on the emotional regulation scale indicate poor emotional regulation of subjective.

Social adjustment

Social adjustment is an effort made by an individual to cope with the standards, values, and needs of a society to be accepted. It can be defined as a psychological process. It involves coping with new standards and values. In the technical language of psychology "getting along with the members of society as best one can" is called the adjustment (Jain, 2012).

Operationally the high score of social adjustment scale indicates a high ability of social adjustment and low scores of social adjustment scale indicate impairment social adjustment of the subject.

Decision making

Decision-making is the process whereby an individual, group or organization reaches conclusions about what future actions to pursue given a set of objectives and limits on available resources. This process will be often iterative, involving issue-framing, intelligence-gathering, coming to conclusions and learning from experience (Kaplin et al., 2019).

Operationally the high score on the decision-making scale indicates exceptional decision and low scores of decision-making scale indicates poor decision-making ability of subjective.

Self-determination

Self-determination, as a psychological construct, refers to volitional actions taken by people based on their own will, and self-determined behavior comes from intentional, conscious choice, and decision (Garrels et al., 2019).

Operationally the high score on self-determination scale indicates high self-determination and low scores of self-determination scale indicate poor self-determination of subjective.

Results

Table No 1

Independent sample t test of emotional regulations, decision making, self-determination and social adjustment in Asthma patients on living place (N=1000).

DV	Rural		Urban		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% C.I		Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
E.R	43.44	14.92	46.39	11.65	-3.49***	.000	-4.603	-1.293	0.2210
D.M	77.62	14.38	80.50	13.19	-3.23**	.001	-4.617	-1.132	0.2210
S.D	24.60	4.60	26.03	6.27	-3.89***	.000	-2.146	-.708	0.2660
S.A	104.74	11.45	106.66	13.19	-2.37**	.01	-3.513	-.336	0.1554

Note: M =Mean; CI = Confidence Interval; LL =Lower limit; UL= Upper limit; E.R= Emotional regulations, D.M= Decision Making, S.D= Self Determination, S.A= Social Adjustment.

Table no. 1 showed that there was significant difference on Emotional Regulations Scale

(ERS), [$t(-3.49) = -3.32, p = .000$] among rural and urban asthma patients.

There was significant difference on Decision Making Scale (DMS), [$t(-3.23) = -3.18, p = .001$] among rural and urban asthma patients.

There was significant difference on Self Determination Scale (SDS), [$t(-3.89) = -4.14, p = .000$] among rural and urban asthma patients.

There was significant difference on Social Adjustment Scale (SAS), [$t(-2.37) = -2.44, p = .01$] among rural and urban asthma patients.

Table No 2

Independent sample t test of emotional regulations, decision making, self-determination and social adjustment in Asthma patients on marital status group (N=1000).

DV	Married		Unmarried		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% C.I		Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
E.R	44.41	14.54	46.16	11.18	-2.106*	.03	-3.382	-.119	0.1349
D.M	77.51	14.01	81.52	12.67	-4.629**	.000	-5.716	-2.312	0.3226
S.D	24.96	13.11	26.96	5.21	-3.002**	.003	-1.791	-.375	0.2004
S.A	104.74	11.80	107.26	13.27	-3.177**	.001	-4.076	-.963	0.2006

Note: M =Mean; CI = Confidence Interval; LL =Lower limit; UL= Upper limit; E.R= Emotional regulations, D.M= Decision Making, S.D= Self Determination, S.A= Social Adjustment.

Table no. 2 showed that there was significant difference on Emotional Regulations Scale

(ERS), [$t(-2.106) = -2.14, p=.03$] among married and unmarried asthma patients. There was significant difference on Decision Making Scale (DMS), [$t(-4.629) = -4.654, p=.000$] among married and unmarried asthma patients. There was significant difference on Self Determination Scale (SDS), [$t(-3.002) = -2.962, p=.003$] among married and unmarried asthma patients. There was significant difference on Social Adjustment Scale (SAS), [$t(-3.002) = -2.962, p=.003$] among married and unmarried asthma patients.

Table No 3

Independent sample t test of emotional regulations, decision making, self-determination and social adjustment in Asthma patients on Socio-economic group (N=1000).

DV	High		Low		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95% C.I		Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	
E.R	43.92	12.00	46.41	13.99	-3.00**	.002	-4.114	-.866	0.1910
D.M	77.88	12.72	80.71	14.49	-3.25**	.001	-4.538	-1.124	0.2075
S.D	25.09	5.15	25.80	6.15	-1.97**	.04	-1.422	-.005	0.1251
S.A	104.34	11.92	107.33	12.96	-3.79**	.000	-4.542	-1.443	0.2321

Note: M =Mean; CI = Confidence Interval; LL =Lower limit; UL= Upper limit; E.R= Emotional regulations, D.M= Decision Making, S.D= Self Determination, S.A= Social Adjustment.

Table no. 3 shows that there was significant difference on Emotional Regulations Scale (ERS), [$t(-3.00) = -2.14, p=.002$] among higher class and lower class asthma patients.

There was significant difference on Decision Making Scale (DMS), [$t(-3.25) = -3.273, p=.001$] among higher class and lower class asthma patients.

There was significant difference on Self Determination Scale (SDS), [$t(-1.97) = -1.99, p=.04$] among higher class and lower class asthma patients.

There was significant difference on Social Adjustment Scale (SAS), [$t(-3.79) = -3.80, p=.000$] among higher class and lower class asthma patients.

Discussion

In Pakistan we lack factual knowledge regarding the significant difference between emotional regulations, decision making, social adjustment and self-determination in terms of marital status, living area and Socio-economic status among asthma patients; therefore, this study was designed keeping in mind this gap in the literature. The results obtained supported approximately all hypotheses and gave research-based evidence for the initial assumptions as discussed below. The present study provides important implications for future work and policymaking related to enactment, restoration and inhibition programs to reduce the harmful psychological or medical effects of any future disasters related to the asthmatic patient.

The results of the present study support the first hypothesis and indicate that significant difference between emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination and social-adjustment in the terms of living area((rural or urban) among asthma patients. A previous study revealed that significant difference existed between rural and urban individuals on emotional regulation. Further rural youth exhibit positive emotional health and remain positive in their later age, the study underscores the important role that family, peers, school, and the community environment play for rural youth's emotional health over time (Wang et al., 2018).

Johnsen, (2011) conducted a study to explore the concept of emotion regulation in natural environment. Study demonstrated executive functioning and certain aspects of self-regulation are fundamental for emotion regulation, and research indicates that exposure to nature may have a beneficial impact on these functions, the previous context reveals that natural (rural) environment promote positive emotional regulation. Ames et al., (2014) did research on rural compared to urban home community results suggest that Proximal rural students report better social adjustment than urban students

Verma (2008) conducted a study on rural and urban elderly people; urban elderly were more satisfied with the past. Urban elderly experience more independence, better social relations, environment and total quality of life as compared to rural elderly. Through independence better social relation, environment and total quality of life urban elder people possess more social adjustment than rural elder people, it shows that previous literature are supporting with the results of current findings

The results of the current study supported the second hypothesis and indicated significant difference between emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination and social-adjustment in the terms of marital status among asthma patients.

Results also revealed a complex pattern and significant difference ($p < .05$) of emotional responses in unmarried individuals than married individuals (August, & Sorkin, 2010). So other studies find evidence of worse health behaviors during chronic illness among married individual (Franks et al., 2006, Helgeson et al., 2004, Thorpe et al., 2008). Another study explored significant difference in self-adjustment and decision making among married diabetic patients (Nell, 2014).

Shortly it can conclude through the above findings that significant difference of emotional regulation, decision making self-adjustment self-determination exist in unmarried individuals during illness.

No studies to date have investigated the significant difference on emotional regulation, decision making self-adjustment self-determination at in higher class asthma patient versus poor class asthma patient but current finding has explored that significant difference on emotional regulation, decision making self-adjustment self-determination between upper class asthma patient and poor class asthma patient.

But some researches are not in line with the current study, as previous studies were conducted on another population but the current study has been conducted on chronic asthma patients. Another reason that social and religious norms vary population to population and other environmental effects or cultural behaviors also become the cause of current results or differences..

Conclusion

There was significant difference ($**p < .01$, $***p < .01$) between emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination and social-adjustment in the terms of living place ((rural or urban) and marital status (married or unmarried) among asthma patients. Furthermore, significant difference ($**p < .01$, $***p < .01$) between emotional regulation, decision making, self-determination and social-adjustment in the terms Socio economic status (upper class or poor class) among asthma patients

Limitations and implications

The present study was conducted only on adolescents and adults while neglected other age groups and studied only age, gender, socioeconomic, living place, marital status and educational differences in asthmatic patients, while other demographic variables were not studied. Another limitation of the current research is that it did not give information on the interaction effect of demographic variables; it only gave comparative differences based on demographics. So, the next researcher may also try to find out the interaction effect.

The findings of the present study have direct implications for the social functions of asthmatic patients. It gives more awareness concerning the importance of emotional regulation, decision-making, self-determination and social adjustment about asthmatic patients. The results of this study would help clinical psychologists, counselors and other medical health professionals in their diagnosis.

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Article:	Impact of Frustration Intolerance on Burnout Among Mental Health Professionals
Author(s):	Raazia Israr MS Scholar, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad
	Dr. Mamoonah Ismail Loona Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad
	Dr. Mazhar Iqbal Bhatti Assistant Professor/ Chairman, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad
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Author(s) Note:	Raazia Israr is a MS Scholar at Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad Email: raazia.haseeb@gmail.com
	Dr. Mamoonah Ismail is serving Assistant Professor at Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad Email: mamoonah.ismail@iiu.edu.pk
	DR. Mazhar Iqbal Bhatti is serving as Assistant Professor/ Chairman at Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad Email: mazhar.iqbal@iiu.edu.pk

Abstract

The present research examined the impact of frustration intolerance on Burnout among Mental Health Professionals. A total of 200 mental health professionals (n=100 males and n=100 females) from different hospitals, clinics and NGOs of Rawalpindi, Islamabad and Lahore, participated in this study. Mental health professionals that participated in present study were psychologists (n=50), psychiatrists (n=50), counsellors (n=50), and occupational therapists (n=50). Maslach burnout inventory was used to measure burnout scores. Frustration discomfort scale was used to measure frustration intolerance. Simple linear regression was used to check the impact of frustration intolerance on burnout. Results indicated that frustration intolerance has a positive impact on burnout. Present research further studied gender differences in burnout and frustration intolerance. Females' scores were higher on burnout and frustration intolerance measures as compared to males.

Keywords: frustration intolerance, burnout, mental health professionals.

Introduction

The present study is focused on studying the effect of frustration intolerance on burnout among mental health professionals. According to Filippello, Harrington, Buzzai, Sorrenti, and Costa (2014) frustration intolerance have positive relationships with unhealthy emotions and distress. Ellis (2011) used term Low frustration tolerance (LFT) to explain lack of ability to tolerate stressors and unpleasant feelings. It is called short-term hedonism. It requires that frustration should not happen and should be vanished quickly and when not resolved quickly individuals experience emotional disturbances. Frustration is increased and causes greater stress when individual directs behaviors to avoid frustrating events. High frustration tolerance is the opposite to low frustration tolerance. It is an evaluative component of irrational beliefs and irrational beliefs are main cause of emotional and behavioral problems. Individuals tends to avoid pain and needs instant gratification that causes problems later on.

Harrington (2005) used term frustration intolerance for the term low frustration tolerance. Frustration intolerance refers to the belief about reality, that it should be according to our wishes, ego-disturbance is linked with self-worth, that certain conditions must be fulfilled. These beliefs, to some extent interact with each other and also relates to maladaptive behaviors and dysfunctional emotions independently (Jibeen, 2013). Depression, state anxiety and trait anxiety has significant relationship with frustration intolerance (Filippello et al, 2014). LFT is a predictor of depression and anxiety in college students and is related to anger (Chang & D'Zurilla, 1996).

Burnout is explained as a syndrome of depersonalization, emotional exhaustion, and reduced personal accomplishment that take place especially in the professionals who are working directly with clients, students, and patients. (Maslach, 1981). Emotional exhaustion is thought to be as the fundamental stress component of burnout that is similar to traditional job stress variable (Maslach, 1981), on the other hand personal accomplishment is parallel to efficacy beliefs (Bandura, 1999) and depersonalization can be explained as the most unorthodox or fresh component of burnout.

Researches that carried out to study frustration intolerance and burnout showed a positive association between these two variables. Bermejo-Toro & Prieto-Ursúa (2006) examined relationship between irrational beliefs of teachers and different measures of distress in teachers and results suggested high burnout level and positive correlation between distress variables and irrational beliefs, importantly low frustration tolerance had significant influence on depression, stress and physical symptoms. Similarly, Tan (2004) conducted a study that was an attempt to explore the relationship between stress levels and intensity of irrational beliefs. It was also carried out to understand associations between stress sources and types of irrational belief. A cross-sectional survey was conducted on occupational therapists in Singapore. The results indicated that there is no relationship between stress levels and intensity of irrational beliefs in occupational therapists. But it was also found out that specific types of irrational belief are having relationships with specific sources of stress.

Researches was also carried out to measure gender differences in frustration intolerance. Ko, Yen, Yen, Chen, and Wang (2008) researched the relationship between frustration intolerance an Internet addiction, main aim was to study the gender difference. Their sample consisted of 2114 students. Males total score on frustration intolerance was also lower as compared to females.

Khan (2013) researched on effect of burnout to several socio-demographic variables and characteristics of job on a sample from different industries of Lahore and concluded females scored higher on emotional exhaustion scale and males scored more on depersonalization and also on reduced personal accomplishment. There was strong association of work experience and education on burnout among women and income and age were related to burnout in men.

Many researches were done on burnout and it is mostly studied with emotional intelligence, job satisfaction, compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue etc. Some researchers are also done on emotional regulation, empathy and resilience is also studied with burnout. Most studies are done in different sectors as banking and business related organizations. Studies are also done in health related professions but most of the studies are carried out on doctors or physicians and mostly on nurses. Few of these reaches also done on mental health professionals. Few studies were found to study relationship between frustration intolerance and burnout. In Pakistan, most of the work is studying burnout in relation to demographic variables, job stress, and compassion fatigue, and job satisfaction and mostly the population was from teaching profession, students, doctors, nurses and banking sector. Present research is carried out as it is an effort to add to research literature because very few studies have examined frustration intolerance in relation to burn out. There is lack of research on mental health professionals which examines impact of frustration intolerance on burnout among mental health professionals. Moreover, According the APA code of ethics (2016), a psychologist must practice within the boundaries of their competence (2.01) and they must continually engage in the development and maintenance of their competence, (2.03) they must be aware of any personal problems that may negatively competence and take appropriate action to deal with them (2.06). So it is evident that burnout has negative influence on competence and cause problems for professionals so it is an ethically important to address this problem.

Objectives

The objectives of present study is as follows:

1. To study the impact of frustration intolerance on burnout among mental health professionals.
2. To investigate gender differences in frustration intolerance and burnout among mental health professionals

Hypotheses

The hypotheses of the present study are as follows:

1. Frustration intolerance positively predicts burnout among mental health professionals.
2. Female mental health professionals score more on frustration intolerance and burnout than male mental health professionals.

Method

Research Design

This study was based on cross-sectional survey method.

Participants

The sample comprised of N=200 , Age Range=22years -62 years (M= 36.8, S.D= 9.5) mental health professionals such as psychiatrists (n=50, M=37.8, S.D=9.2), psychologists (n=50, M=39.28 ,S.D=10.01), counsellors (n=50, M=38.64 ,S.D=10.05) and occupational therapists (n=50, M=37.74, S.D=9.86) from different hospitals, clinics and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) of Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore. Sample was employed through the purposive sampling technique based on cross sectional survey research design.

Inclusion criteria. Mental health professionals constituted the sample of the study. It included both male and female- psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors and occupational therapists. Mental health professionals working in hospitals, clinics and NGOs were included in the sample.

Exclusion criteria. Trainee or internee mental health professionals were included in the sample.

Instruments

Demographic sheet. The demographic sheet was comprised of gender, age, total job experience, time period in current organization, marital status, age, professional information- (psychologist, psychiatrist, counsellor, and occupational therapist) and designation.

Frustration discomfort scale (Harrington, 2005). The Frustration Discomfort Scale (Harrington 2005) is a 28-item measure that assesses one's perceived capacity for withstanding frustration across four domains (i.e., entitlement, discomfort intolerance, achievement. The Frustration Discomfort Scale has shown adequate psychometric properties, including internal consistency and discriminant validity. The cronbach alpha reliability for sub-scale discomfort in tolerance was .91, for entitlement .88, for emotional intolerance .90, for achievement frustration .82 and for full scale .92 (Harrington 2005). The scale is 5 point likert scale ranging from 1 (absent) to 5 (very strongly) with 7 items in each sub-scale. The discomfort intolerance sub-scale is comprised of 7 items which are 1, 5, 9,13,17,21 and 25. The entitlement sub-scale consists of 7 items which are 2,6,10,14,18,22 and 26. The sub-scale emotional intolerance comprise of 3,7,11,15,19,23 and 27, the sub-scale achievement frustration comprised of item number 4, 8, 12, 16, 20,24 and 28 .

The Maslach burnout inventory (Maslach & Jackson, 1981). The Maslach Burnout Inventory is developed by Maslach and Jackson in 1981. In empirical research is called to be as 'gold standard' for checking burnout (Bradham, 2008). it is a self-administered test designed to measure the level of burnout among respondents. It encompasses three subscales that is emotional exhaustion (EE), depersonalization (DP) and personal accomplishment (PA). the subscales assesses the feeling of being emotionally overstretched and fatigued by one's work, a detached response towards recipients of one's services and care etc., and the feeling of competence and effective achievement in one's work with people respectively. Alpha coefficients ranging from .71 to .94 of these subscales has been observed (Maslach & Jackson, 1981). Its adaptation for medical personnel's Maslach Burnout Inventory - Human Services Survey for Medical Personnel - MBI-HSS (MP) will be used it is a 22 item seven point Likert scale whose responses ranges from 0 to 6. It has three sub-scales- emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and personal accomplishment having alpha reliability of .89, .80 and .76 respectively.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval was attained from Ethical Review Board, Department of Psychology, IIUI, Ethics Committee, along with head of the institutes. In addition inform consent was taken from the participants and was ensured regarding privacy and confidentiality to the matters.

Procedure

With the permission of concerned authorities' mental health professionals were approached by the researcher. The research instruments was be administered to 200 participants (n=100 males, n=100 females) from different hospitals, clinics and NGOs of Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore through purposive sampling technique. After the brief introduction about the study, informed consent was obtained from the respondents. Then the data was collected and each and every confusion regarding it made clear. Moreover, participants were requested to be honest when they provide the answer and at the end they will be thanked for their cooperation. In order to determine the results, SPSS was used for descriptive analysis, regression analysis and moderation analysis.

Results

Data was analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22. To examine the statistical association between variables, Pearson correlation coefficient test was used. To investigate the impact simple linear regression was used.

Table 1*Frequencies and percentages of demographic variables of Study (N = 200)*

Variables	Category	N	%
Gender	Male	100	50.00
	Female	100	50.00
Mental Health Professionals	Psychologists	50	25.00
	Counsellors	50	25.00
	Occupational therapists	50	25.00
	Psychiatrists	50	25.00
Marital Status	Married	90	45.00
	Unmarried	110	55.00

Table 1 shows that frequencies and percentages of demographic variables such as gender, profession, and marital status. Mean age of the participants was 36.8(9.5).

Table 2

Psychometric properties of the study scales i.e. emotional regulation, resilience, empathy, frustration discomfort and burnout (N=200).

Scales	N	M	SD	α	Range		Skewness	Kurtosis
					potential	Actual		
Frustration discomfort scale	28	76.92	15.55	.88	28-140	64-110	1.11	.46
Discomfort intolerance	07	16.85	5.41	.87	7-35	12-27	.96	.64
Achievement frustration	07	21.51	2.95	.79	7-35	16-29	-.06	.78
Emotional intolerance	07	19.49	5.07	.85	7-35	15-31	1.24	.18
Entitlement	07	19.07	4.64	.84	7-35	14-29	.79	.22
Maslach burnout inventory	22	73	11.74	.93	0-132	12-83	.89	.04
Exhaustion	09	31.75	9.7	.91	0-54	10-46	.90	.28
Depersonalization	05	9.3	4.8	.92	0-30	2-22	.83	-.38
Personal accomplishment	08	42	4.03	.85	0-48	33-48	-.66	-.20

Table 2 shows all alpha reliabilities (α), Mean (M), standard deviation (SD), and Range of subscales.

Table 3*Correlation of study variables i.e. frustration discomfort and burnout (N=200).*

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Discomfort intolerance	-	.85**	.92**	.30**	.96**	.62**	.62**	-.62**	.68**
2 Entitlement		-	.80**	.22**	.90**	.67**	.58**	-.56**	.65**
3 Emotional intolerance			-	.30**	.94**	.67**	.59**	-.58**	.64**
4 Achievement intolerance				-	.46**	.27**	.25**	-.30**	.25**
5 Frustration discomfort					-	.72**	.63**	-.63**	.70**
6 Exhaustion						-	.92**	-.84**	.98**
7 Depersonalization							-	-.91**	.92**
8 Personal accomplishment								-	-.79**
9 Burnout									-

Table 3 shows correlation between the study variables. There is a strong positive correlation between MBI and FDS, $r=.70$.

Table 4*Simple Linear Regression showing Frustration Discomfort as Predictor of Burnout (N=200)*

	B	Model Burnout	
		95%CI	
		LL	UL
Constant	-29.06	-38.4	-19.63
Frustration Discomfort	.70	.73	.97
R ²	.49		
F	194.87		

Note. B=coefficient of regression, CI= confidence interval, LL= lower limit, UL=upper limit

Table 4 indicates simple linear regression with frustration discomfort (predictor variable) and burnout (outcome variable). Results shows that frustration discomfort positively predicted burnout scores $b=.70$, $p<.05$. R^2 is found to be .49 which indicates that frustration discomfort announced 49% of the variance in burnout so hypothesis is proved to be true.

Table 5*Simple Linear Regression showing Frustration intolerance as Predictor of Exhaustion (N=200).*

	B	SEB	β	T	P
Constant	-15.88	2.62		6.09	.00
Frustration intolerance	.48	.03	.72	14.64	.00

Note. $R=.72$, $R^2=.52$

Table 5 shows that Frustration intolerance has a significant impact on exhaustion scores $b=.70$, $p<.05$. The relationship between variables is strong as $R=0.72$, $R^2=.52$. These results support the hypothesis and reveals that Frustration intolerance positively predicts exhaustion among mental health professionals.

Table 6

Simple Linear Regression showing Frustration intolerance as Predictor of Depersonalization (N=200).

	<i>B</i>	<i>SEB</i>	β	<i>T</i>	<i>P</i>
Constant	-.57	1.34		-4.3	.00
Frustration intolerance	.19	.17	.63	11.51	.00

Note. $R=.63$, $R^2=.40$

Table 6 shows that Frustration intolerance has a significant impact on depersonalization scores $b=.63$, $p<.05$. The relationship between variables is strong as $R=0.63$, $R^2=.40$. These results support the hypothesis and reveals that Frustration intolerance positively predicts depersonalization among mental health professionals.

Table 7

Simple Linear Regression showing Frustration intolerance as Predictor of Personal accomplishment (N=200).

	<i>B</i>	<i>SEB</i>	β	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Constant	55.37	1.21		49.41	.00
Frustration intolerance	-.16	.01	-.63	11.48	.00

Note. $R=.63$, $R^2=.40$

Table 7 indicates simple linear regression with frustration discomfort (predictor variable) and personal accomplishment (outcome variable). Results shows that frustration discomfort negatively predicted personal accomplishment scores $b=.63$, $p<.05$. R^2 is found to be .40 which indicates that frustration discomfort announced 40% of the variance in personal accomplishment.

Table 8

Mean, Standard Deviations and t-values of male and female Mental Health Professionals on \ frustration discomfort and burnout (N=200).

Variable	Male (n=100)	Female (n=100)	<i>t</i> (198)	<i>P</i>	95% CI		Cohen's d
	<i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	<i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)			LL	UL	
Discomfort Intolerance	14.99(4.08)	18.72(5.93)	5.17	.00	-5.15	-2.30	.73
Entitlement	17.59(3.61)	20.55(5.07)	.47	.00	-4.1	-1.7	.67
Emotional intolerance	17.94(3.84)	21.04(5.67)	4.52	.00	-4.45	-1.7	.64
Achievement frustration	21.20(2.72)	21.82(3.14)	1.49	.13	-1.44	.20	.21
Frustration Discomfort	71.72(11.23)	82.13(17.47)	5.0	.00	-14.5	-6.3	.71
Emotional Exhaustion	18.96(4.89)	22.30(5.0)	3.87	.00	-.84	-2.74	.67
Depersonalization	10.63(2.4)	8.13(3.8)	3.7	.00	3.8	1.1	.78
Personal Accomplishment	43.81(3.22)	41.72(4.48)	3.78	.00	1.00	3.17	.53
Burnout	70.90(9.01)	76.90(13.32)	3.97	.00	-9.17	-2.82	.52

Note. *M*=Mean, *SD*= Standard deviation, *CI* = Confidence Interval; *LL* = Lower Limit; *UL* =Upper Limit

Table 8 shows that there is a significant effect of gender, $t(198)=-3.97$, $p<.05$, with women receiving higher scores than men on Maslach burnout Inventory. Results also indicates that Females significantly scored higher on frustration discomfort scale than males, $t(198)=-5.01$, $p<.05$.

Discussion

Present study was aimed to assess the impact of frustration intolerance on burnout among mental health professionals. Results of present research confirms the findings of prior researches. Present research showed that frustration intolerance positively predicts burnout scores. Mental health professionals who scored higher on frustration discomfort scale also scored high on burnout scale, thus showed a positive impact of frustration intolerance on burnout. The results of this study confirms the findings of previous research in this regard that examined relationship between irrational beliefs of teachers and different measures of distress in teachers and results suggested high burnout level and positive correlation between distress variables and irrational beliefs, importantly low frustration tolerance had significant influence on depression, stress and physical symptoms (Bermejo-Toro & Prieto-Ursúa, 2006). Hence it can be concluded that mental health professionals who are less tolerant to frustration are more likely to develop burnout symptoms than those who can easily deal with frustrations.

This study was also aimed to find out gender differences in burnout and frustration intolerance scores. While comparing both genders on frustration intolerance, study revealed that females scored higher on frustration discomfort scale. Past researches in this area provided similar results thus rectifying the findings, for example, Ko et al. (2008) researched the relationship between frustration intolerance and Internet addiction, main aim was to study the gender difference. Their sample consisted of 2114 students. Scores of males on frustration intolerance was lower as compared to females.

Findings of are study is that Females scored high on burnout then men. Researches that are carried out in Pakistan supported the findings and showed that females are more likely to suffer from burnout symptoms than males (Khan et al., 2016). Another study on burnout and its associated factors in medical students of Lahore further confirms the findings and multiple regression analysis revealed that burnout was associated with age, gender, lack of help and support, and females are less likely to suffer from burnout symptoms than men (Muzafar et al., 2015). So, it can be easily concluded that females suffer from burnout symptoms as compared to men.

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Author(s):	Dr. Tanveer Hussain Assistant Professor, SMCS, UMT, Lahore. (Presenter)
	Abdul Basit Lecturer, SMCS, UMT, Lahore
	Hafiza Farghana Shahid MPhil Scholar SMCS, UMT Lahore
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Tanveer Hussain is serving as Assistant Professor at SMCS, UMT Lahore. (Presenter)
	Abdul Basit is serving as Lecturer at SMCS, UMT, Lahore
	Hafiza Farghana Shahid is a MPhil Scholar at SMCS, UMT Lahore

Abstract

Body dissatisfaction and facial augmentation are two alarming concerns in today's generation. Previously done studies disclosed a sustainable relation between body image issues and media exposure. Statistics shows that 68% of Instagram users are females from the age group of 18-29 years. This research objected to conduct an empirical analysis to find the relationship between Instagram use, body dissatisfaction and facial augmentation. Questionnaire comprising of four parts Instagram Use, Body Image, Body Dissatisfaction and Facial Augmentation was designed for females specifically where the sample size of population was (n=100). Analysis showed that frequent use of Instagram and content like idealized beauty images have a direct effect on females' mind resulting in body dissatisfaction. Hence the results proved that body dissatisfaction significantly positive relationship with facial augmentation. As body dissatisfaction will rise trend of facial augmentation will grow.

Key Concepts: *Body Image, Body Dissatisfaction, Instagram, Facial Augmentation.*

Introduction

Invention of computers in 20th century gave people a new lifestyle and prompt development of technologies leads to the birth of internet in early 90's. As computers started getting popular the first social media site named "Six Degree" was created in 1997 and then the journey of social media goes on (Hendricks, 2013). In this 21st century we are living under the constant presence of social media which have its good side but its downside always keeps evolving.

Almost half day of our youth is disbursed in scrolling social media applications like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, twitter etc. Instagram is one of the most popular social media application with 1 billion active users monthly. It is majorly image-based platform which now also have video feature (Rich et al., 2019). People spend most time on Instagram seeing their ideals, celebrities and public figure. Dreaming their lifestyle and physical appearance, that shrill perfect body figures arouse that being not-so-pretty sentiment in ourselves and craft a sense of body disappointment. Especially women, they gaze at their selves in mirror having that model beauty figure in their mind and start pointing out own body parts which they consider are not like those famed personalities. This phenomena of judging own body in comparison with other is known as body image. Body image is the perception of person's own body or physical appearance in his/her mind, also the thoughts and beliefs related to that perception. Body image can be both positive and negative but negative one can lead to body dissatisfaction. Body dissatisfaction is termed as negative evaluation of own body or you can say it is appearance based social comparison of own body (Davis et al., 2020).

Historical Background

At first Instagram was solely image-based platform, after sometime, some new feature like going live, short videos and IGTV were introduced which increased its users to a great number. Many studies had been done which analyzed that media is a great influencer on people's mind specially Instagram where celebs like Kylie Jenner with 134 million followers or Kim Kardashian with 137 million followers are in top searches, idealized as a beauty model are breathing example of body displeasure and appearance investment (Dan, 2020). Females want to attain that beauty goal which is impossible to achieve without pushing the body towards some unsustainable situations. Few years back women started trying to achieve their beauty objectives through cosmetics using serums or contour kits but now they are stepping into the future and headed for aesthetic treatments or facial augmentation (Szymanski, 2011). Women find it easier to go for a non- invasive cosmetic treatment instead of putting tons of makeup as it last longer. In many studies media exposures is stated as a main variable linked with body dissatisfaction.

Operational definitions of topic related key concepts

Constant exposure of social media and pictures of ideal beauty icons with wider eyes, full brows, lifted cheeks or plumped lips made facial augmentation one of the most trending thing in females now a day. Idealization of such body physiques through social media affects the mind psychologically by making understand that our original form is not good enough to present in front of other people. Some key concepts associated with the topic are explained further:

Body Image: this term is defined as self-evaluation that an individual links to its own physical appearance. Lots of social, cultural and psychological factors participate in making body image perception like family and peers comments, early puberty changes, media, models and Instagram influencers hence many more (Grogan, 2016). Media is a great influencer and has been known as a major factor in promoting the concept of body image through flawless beauty images of models and celebrities. These pictures are often filtered and edited or they had tons of makeup to

get that look but still when such content is passed to massive audience it effects differently on every mind. Idealization of these images can affect negatively on female's mind.

Body Dissatisfaction:

The term is defined as negative body evaluation of own body in comparison to others (McCormack & Lewis, 2013). If insight of negative body image is already present in your mind it can easily lead to body dissatisfaction when you start pointing out your own physical features while comparing them with others. Body dissatisfaction gives birth to various disorders like bad eating, inferiority complex or urge of being beautiful by any means. Specifically, in this new age where globally famous public figures and social media celebrities are giving us new beauty goals by showing their perfect body and attractive facial features achieved through lots of appearance investment sense of body dissatisfaction is increasing (Jasmine, 2016).

Social Media:

Social media is an online world, providing us wide range of platform to connect globally through lots of online communication channels. Social media cater our needs efficiently by giving variety of interests like online marketing, worldwide communication, collaborations; content sharing etc. (Hudson, 2019). Social media is not just applications in our phone but more than that. Its ability of content sharing in real time has transformed our way of living and doing things. User can generate own identity, interact, build relationship and share ideas, pictures, videos and many more. People are getting more famous with the addition of social media by sharing their glamorous lifestyle through pictures and videos. A great incline can be seen in picture sharing in recent history.

Instagram:

This social media platform was established in October 2010 and now Instagram is top trending majorly image-based platform with 1 billion active users on monthly basis. It provides us features like photo sharing, short videos, story status and going live. According to Instagram 2018 statistics more than 100 million photos are shared per day and 68% users of Instagram is female community. Statistics has shown 59% of Instagram users are from age group 18-29 years. Instagram is used for both personal and promotional means (Aslam, 2019). Celebrities are also getting more famous through Instagram, not all Instagram models are associated with some modeling agency but some are on paid promotion promoting any service or good. In recent years great increase in Instagram models can be seen clearly. People feel more closely engaged with celebrities and public figures as they can choose by themselves whether to follow them or not, audience can choose to like, share or comment on their own.

Facial Augmentation:

Facial augmentation is a form of non-invasive cosmetic implants to get more defined facial feature or to enhance facial contour and with the vast mediums of advertising they are getting popular day by day (Better Health Channel, 2019). Well-known aesthetic clinics like SI-Aesthetics-Clinic, Dr. Farah's Skin Clinic, Venus Aesthetic and many more with thousands of followers are grabbing audience through Instagram when celebrities promote them (Dan, 2020). Women find it easier to go for a non-invasive cosmetic treatment instead of putting tons of makeup as it lasts longer.

Objectives of Study

- To identify the relationship between Instagram and body dissatisfaction.
- To identify the correlation between idealized body images of celebrities and body dissatisfaction.
- To be able to know if body dissatisfaction in females is resulting into facial augmentation.
- To be able to draw conclusion about increasing rate of facial augmentation due to body dissatisfaction in females.

Significance of the Study

Social media is evolving day by day and became an essential part of everyone's life, and it's important to know about its effects. Living in the age of facial tweak where everyone wants to be perfect from head to toe which results in mounting number of makeup products, serums etc. but they aren't enough to achieve that miraculous beauty as seen on Instagram. The general objective of this research is to find out the intensity of Instagram influence regarding body dissatisfaction in females and increasing trend of facial cosmetic procedures. Idealized beauty images of famous celebrities and public figures are affecting women psychologically and setting new standards of beauty like fuller lips, long lashes, contoured face, lifted cheeks etc. It further leads to body dissatisfaction and to achieve that exact beauty goals women go for facial augmentation. Conferring to a report cosmetic procedure rose up to 86 percent during 2000- 2018 in which Botox, fillers, injections and laser treatment is hot favorite among ladies (sifferlin,2017). Numerous researches have been carried out related to this topic but it should be noted that these researches were mostly carried out in western demographic. This study will include a comprehensive research on relationship between psychologically effect of slander frame perfect pictures on Instagram and level of body dissatisfaction in females. It will also examine if body dissatisfaction in female is resulting in growing trend of facial augmentation.

Literature Review

In this part, researcher take a look on previously done studies regarding body image and body dissatisfaction. Constant exposure of social media and pictures of ideal beauty icons with wider eyes, full brows, lifted cheeks or plumped lips made facial augmentation one of the most trending thing in females now a day. Idealization of such body physiques through social media affects the mind psychologically by making understand that our original form is not good enough to present in front of other people. Particularly Instagram developed a great sense of body dissatisfaction which automatically results in appearance investment.

A study was done with the help of self-support questionnaire which showed the relationship between body dissatisfaction and body comparison due to media images, also examined the factor of social pressure created by media which in results showed that particularly thin images on social media is directly creating body dissatisfaction in females (Berg,2007).

Another study related to relationship between cosmetic surgery acceptance and celebrity worship among British females was done in which almost 400 undergraduates students were tested by 2 scales. Results showed the strong celebrity love is a great factor in rising number of cosmetic procedures (Swami et al., 2009).

Previous studies also showed that there is no specific age group that is affected mentally by social media exposure and attracted towards appearance investment or cosmetic surgeries (Kross et al., 2005). A study that had been done on adults between the age of 11-18 showed positive relation between use of social network sites and cosmetic exaggeration which automatically increase appearance investment (fox & vendemia, 2016). On the other hand, Julie and Marika in 2010 found women aged between 35-55 years became the target of aging anxiety and body dissatisfaction through media exposure (Slevec & tiggermann 2010).

A large number of researches had been done in reference to relationship between attractive celebrity images and women in body dissatisfaction. This mention research was performed on undergraduate female students to study celebrity and peer images effect and results showed that exposure to such images can increase negative effect on female's mind and mood. Rise of Instagram models should consider important as most of them are more than just beautiful with extra-slim body and attractive features which is psychologically affecting the mind of majority users of adolescent and young adults (Baker,2019).

Social media is positively associated with negative body image which automatically leads towards body dissatisfaction. By correlational, experimental and longitudinal research, the study showed that media is linked with body imaging particularly when audience start making body comparisons with others. In this new age where globally famous public figures and celebrities are giving us new beauty goals by showing their perfect body and attractive facial features achieved through lots of appearance investment sense of body dissatisfaction is increasing (Jasmine, 2016).

In many previous studies, media is stated as a major factor in promoting the concept of body image through flawless beauty images of models and celebrities. These pictures are often filtered and edited or they had tons of makeup to get that look but still when such content is passed to massive audience will have different effect on every mind. Idealization of these images can affect negatively on female's mind. A research study stated that attractive images of peers and celebrities from public Instagram accounts had some negative effect on women's mood and created a sense of body dissatisfaction (Baker, 2019). There are three factors that are contributing in body image perception; first is the content generated by media and its power of spreading such unrealistic images. Second is idealization of those perfect beauty icons by massive audience who are receiving such content by media a targeted message because the criteria of physical beauty and attraction depicted by media may not be achievable by everyone. Final factor is the consideration of harmful and unhealthy reactions that arises due to idealization of these media ideals.

Social Comparison Theory as Theoretical Framework

Social comparison theory is the core element in this study when it comes to one's self-assessment therefore social comparison is an important player in relating contemporary media with beauty ideals. The term was first introduced by a social psychologist Leon Festinger in 1945 who describe it as every individual have inborn drive to evaluate own self in comparison to other. He hypothesized that in every typical human being there is a need to assess his/her thoughts and capabilities and in second hypothesis he introduces an external actor as social factors. According to him for non-social factors are not available for people to evaluate themselves so they compare their opinions and abilities with others. Festinger assumed that we do social comparison to create a scale so that we can make precise assessment for ourselves because only physical world is not enough we need people and their opinions and ideas for validation (Festinger, 1954).

Moreover, he introduces two kinds of social comparison, first was upward social comparison in which we compare ourselves with one who we think are far more better than us and this upward social comparison may result in low self-esteem. The second was downward social comparison in which we compare ourselves with those who are inferior to us which automatically results in boosting morale and self-esteem (Cherry, 2019).

Upward Social comparison theory is accurate theory to explain the increase in body image and body dissatisfaction. Research shows that upward comparison with social actor like ideal beauty faces highlighted on Instagram results in negative attitudes and reactions among females. Those idealized attractive and flawless beauty images are often going through filter and photo-shop that is why people develop negative feelings when they compare themselves because they have to go through unsustainable conditions to achieve those beauty objectives.

Social Learning Theory as theoretical framework

Many theories offer us insight to the inner working of human being but social theorist like Albert Bandura makes it easier to understand the functions of human mind. Bandura introduces Social Learning Theory in 1977 which describes the relation between behaviorist and cognitive learning. According to Bandura behavior is learned from environment through observational learning means behaviors are developed through experiences and observing others. Cognitive learning further explains the influential role of Instagram content. Bandura says that individuals

that are observed are called models and in this study celebrities and public figures on Instagram serving the role of model for people. Instagram is spreading flawless attractive look which results in dominance of unrealistic beauty standards which are molding females' perception of facial beauty (Bandura, 1977).

Research Questions

Q1: What is body dissatisfaction level in women due to perfect beauty images of famous celebrities and public figures on Instagram?

Q2: Does women compare themselves with idealized beauty images on Instagram?

Q3: Is facial augmentation trend is growing due to body dissatisfaction caused by Instagram?

Hypothesis

From previous studies we know that media is cultivating our mind and we can further extend this theme to social media specifically Instagram which is creating body image concerns (Jasmine, 2016). we can state three hypotheses on the basis of previous researches;

H1: There is a positive relation between ideal beauty images on Instagram and body dissatisfaction.

H2: Facial augmentation is rising due to body dissatisfaction in women.

Research Design/Method:

This research is basically a correlational research design in which researcher want to analyze the correlation between four different variables i.e. Instagram Use, Body Image, Body Dissatisfaction and facial Augmentation. To comprehensively conclude this topic, researcher chose the method of survey. A standard set of questions based on research objectives, research question and hypothesis generally called "Item" to get a depth analysis of everyvariable

Population:

According to statistics more than 100 million photos are shared per day on Instagram and 68% users of Instagram is female community and 59% of Instagram users are from age group 18-29 years. While keeping these stats under eye, this research is limited to females and sample is selected from 2 private educational institutes (University of Management & Technology and University of Lahore). Sample population size remained 100.

Questionnaire:

It comprises of 17 items with a 5 points scale (1=Very Often, 2=Often, 3=somewhat often, 4=Not so often, 5=Not at all). Questionnaire consists of 4 parts i.e., Instagram Use, Body Image, Body Dissatisfaction and Facial Augmentation to get an accurate insight of all variables. At the end an open-ended question has been added to know what population really thinks about topic. This last question helps respondents to describe what they truly reflect about body dissatisfaction and facial augmentation.

Sampling Technique:

Researcher used convenient and purposive sampling technique to select females with some specific demographics like; sex, age, location and media usage.

Statistical Tool:

For analyzing data SPSS used, by applying correlational test through Pearson value. charts and graphs also used to show behavioral percentage of population about Instagram and other variables.

Analysis

In this part researcher analyzed the gathered data and checked correlation between Instagram and body dissatisfaction & body dissatisfaction and facial augmentation with the help of correlation test. the relationship between Instagram and body dissatisfaction turned out to be positive as the value of Pearson correlation remained less than 0.05 proving that use of Instagram result in body dissatisfaction among female (table 1).

Table 1
Correlation Among Instagram And Body
Dissatisfaction

		Instagram Use	Body Dissatisfact ion
Instagram Use	Pearson Correlation	1	.008
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.958
	N	50	50
Body Dissatisfaction	Pearson Correlation	.008	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.958	
	N	50	50

Result of body dissatisfaction and facial augmentation turned out to be highly significant as the Pearson correlation value of facial augmentation is 0.427 and denoted by two ** proves that facial augmentation in females is increased due to body dissatisfaction as shown in table 2.

Table 2
Correlation Among Body Dissatisfaction & Facial
Augmentation

		Body Dissatisfacti on	Facial Augmentati on
Body Dissatisfaction	Pearson Correlation	1	.427**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002
	N	50	50
Facial Augmentation	Pearson Correlation	.427**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	50	50

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Hence H1 and H2 are proved with a significant result which proves that body dissatisfaction in females is increasing due to constant exposure of idealized beauty images and table 2 proved that this phenomenon further leads to facial augmentation or cosmetic procedures to achieve that perfect beauty goals.

Figure 1: Frequency of observing Facial augmentation on Instagram

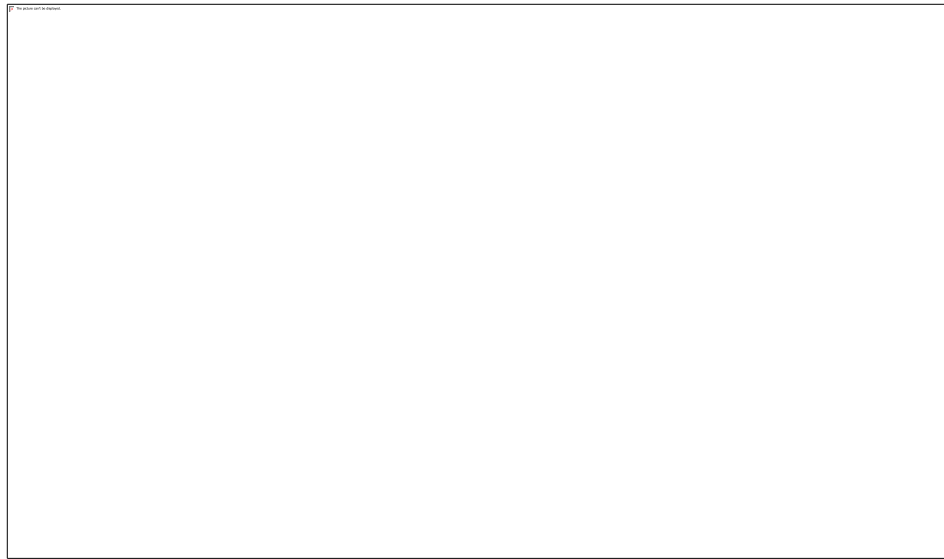


Figure 1

Figure 1; clearly indicates that a significant number of population often view artificially augmented beauty pictures on Instagram which leads to body dissatisfaction and results in facial augmentation.

Conclusion

Before concluding this research, there are some important factors which are important to highlight as a researcher like sample size in this was small and restricted to a university premises due to COVID-19 situation which is not perfect to represent entire female population in Pakistan. Data was collected by online questionnaire and questionnaires were provided to sample population without any helping materials like ideal beauty images. If that could happen it will support the topic more strongly and help audience to make more precise answers. Due to current situation and lack of resources researcher had to lemmatize the work to some specific variable, this research might not cover some other important variable related to Instagram and idealized beauty images. Current study investigated a short-term effect of exposure to idealized beauty photos. Therefore, it remains undecided whether this effect will also occur in the longer term. As women are frequent users of Instagram, the effect of photos might be even stronger in the longrun.

In this era where social media is ruling everywhere and every social media platform is affecting our lives and us in one way or other. Instagram is 6th most popular application. This image base platform is crafting a great sense of body dissatisfaction in women which results in mounting development of facial augmentation. After conducting this research and analyzing the results, it can be seen clearly that Instagram is the key element through which women get the perception of body image. By seeing idealized beauty images on Instagram, females develop the sense of body dissatisfaction. Both correlational tests proved both hypotheses that body dissatisfaction level is higher in those women who are using Instagram and that body dissatisfaction is increasing the trend of facial augmentation in females. The more you feel displeased from your body the more you want to alter it or enhance it.

Recommendations

This research lacks the supporting material like idealized beauty images, in future images can be used with questionnaire to improve the results. Participants may also engage in online

social comparison activity if something like that provided to them to improve the authenticity of result. Questionnaire could be better by adding more variables and by making separate scale for each variable. Instagram is a popular image-based platform used in this research but for future more image-based platforms like pint rest or Facebook can be added to get a vast view about idealized beauty culture.

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Article:	Effects of Friendly Parent-Children Communication on Children's Interest in Education: A Study of Southern Punjab
Author(s):	Muhammad Bilal Bhatti Associate Lecturer, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University, Bahawalpur
	Farrukh Nazir Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Media Studies, University of Gujrat, Gujrat
	Muhammad Raza Majid Associate Lecturer, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University, Bahawalpur
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Author(s) Note:	Muhammad Bilal Bhatti is serving as Associate Lecturer at Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University, Bahawalpur Email: bilal.bhatti@iub.edu.pk
	Farrukh Nazir is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Media Studies, University of Gujrat, Gujrat
	Muhammad Raza Majid is serving as Associate Lecturer at Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University, Bahawalpur

Abstract

Parents-Children Communication [PCC] remained an area of urgency to be addressed because the education of children revolves around the communication which was taken as granted by most of the parents. The research study was carried out across the Southern Punjab [SP]. The researcher selected the area due to low literacy rate and less socio-economic status. This research investigated the relationship between PCC and children's Interest in Education [IIE]. The Emotional Security Theory [EST] and Social Learning Theory [SLT] were applied to the study. All 6th grade children from SP were considered as population of the study. The researcher used multistage sampling technique. The survey data was taken from a balanced sample of 1000 male and female children and analyzed through SPSS version-25. The study revealed that friendly PCC was positively associated with children's IIE. The study would be beneficial for the parents to redress their communication with children to build children's interest in gaining education.

Keywords: Interest in Education, Parent-Children Communication, Gender, Children, Southern Punjab, Pakistan

Introduction

The development of any society is mounted on quality education of the young generation. The young generation cannot be equipped with state of the art education until they are well groomed since their childhood. One of these measures is to understand and refine the process of communication between children and their parent. The problems are mounted to the low literacy levels of the parents resulting into low awareness about the sensitivity of the communication patterns with their children. The communicating children may mold their behaviors one way or another including their IIE.

Education

The knowledge, skill and development gained from study or training at school, college or university is called education (Dictionary, 2014). The act of acquiring or imparting general knowledge, reasoning powers development, judgment, and preparing intellectually oneself or others for a mature life (Dictionary, 2016). Dictionary (2016) defined education as a process of giving or receiving systematic instructions, especially at university or a school. Education and especially IIE are considered vital for development at any sphere of life without which the children will turn into an unorganized crowd putting the development of any country at the stake.

Communication

Communication plays a central role in our lives and the success of relationships is built upon the firm foundation of communication skills (Burgoon et al., 2016). The communication occurs when information held at one person or place and we wanted to get it to another person or place (Miller, 1951). Baird (1977) sees communication as the process of reception and transmission of the symbols eliciting meanings in the minds of the participants by making their life experiences common.

Inter-Personal Communication

Interpersonal communication is the communication that takes place between two persons. The major emphasis is on transferring information from one person to another (Giri, 2004).

Verbal and Non Verbal Parent-Children Communication [PCC]. The PCC is driven from inter-personal communication. The usage of words to convey and create meanings is called verbal communication (Abigail et al., 2016). Any gesture or action or using body to communicate information devoid of the use of speech including the body language such as using eyes, facial expressions, hands, and the body positioning is non-verbal communication (O'Dea & Mukherji, 2000). During face to face interaction, the entire nonverbal channels come into play. Appearance, body, distancing, face, voice, surroundings, touch and timing every one contribute to create the totality of communication (Burgoon et al., 2016). The parent-children communication occurs in form of both non verbal and verbal communication. The nonverbal communication consists of the facets which provide virtually every communicative act.

Southern Punjab

The southern region of Punjab province of Pakistan is called Southern Punjab [SP]. The 32% of 93 million population of Punjab province lives in SP (Zia, 2012). It has 03 divisions; 11 districts and 40 tehsils. It has low literacy rate having lowest literacy rate region Rajanpur 30% followed by Dera Ghazi Khan 40% (Iftikhar & Mahmood, 2017). Due to being low literacy rate, it is alarming to know that the population per school is also low. The lowest population per school districts are Bahawalnagar followed by Layyah whereas the highest population per school district is of Muzaffargarh (Iftikhar & Mahmood, 2017).

Literature Review

The researcher went through the extensive literature review to drive the research through proper context based upon the previous research work done in the relevant area. The

parent-children communication has deep impact on the children's IIE. If there is friendly communication between the parents and their children; their interest in education would increase. The maltreated children cannot develop their IIE. The type of communication developed by parents with their children whether friendly or unfriendly affects IIE. The maltreated children receive more sustentions and discipline referrals (Eckenrode et al., 1993). Furthermore, the maltreated children are more dependent on their teachers (Lynch & Cicchetti, 1992). The maltreated children performed worst on their standardized test and achieved fewer grades and mostly repeated the grades (Barahal et al., 1981). Astone and McLanahan (1991) tried to integrate ideas of children development to sociological models related to educational attainments. They studied the relationship between children achievements at school and family structure. They found children living with single or stepparents got less help and less encouragement with school work than those children who lived with both their natural parents. They concluded that involvement of parents has positive effects on the achievements of children at their schools. Bempechat (1992) examined the involvement of parents in children's education by exploring the socialization patterns that encouraged the high achievements. The results supported importance of parents' involvement in education of their children as they got skills to enhance their achievement. The results showed the involvement of parents' in their children's education increased the educational outcomes positively. Hou et al. (2016) examined parental experiences on academic performance of adolescents during emerging adulthood and high school through parent-child and inter-parental relationship processes. Subsequently, both parent-child and inter-parental conflict positively developed alienation between adolescents and their parents, which further related to lower academic performance in adolescents. The personality of the parents determines nature of parent-child relationship and the children's development (Cicchetti et al., 2006). Foregone the above literature review, the researcher developed the following research objectives to study the effects of communication perspectives in parent-children relationships.

Significance of Study

The study would help raising awareness and understanding about the importance and sensitivity of PCC followed by their profound effects on children's IIE. Furthermore, it will help in reducing the unfriendly PCC and increasing IIE through friendly PCC.

Research Problem

The researcher selected SP as a case to study this phenomenon because this region is considered as the less developed area by the Government of Pakistan. The literacy rate in this region is very low. Furthermore, violent behavior by male against children and women is common. The marital conflict and violence against female spouse is frequent in the region. The ratio of divorce is at its highest in the region. The school going rate of the children is very low. The parents involve their children into child labor and business instead of sending them to school. Foregone in view, the effects of PCC on the children's IIE from SP is the most compelling area for the researcher to study.

Objective of the Study

The following objective is addressed in the study.

To examine the effect of PCC on children's interest in education

Hypothesis

Children's IIE is positively associated with friendly PCC

Methodology

The researcher adopted following techniques and the process to systematically meet the research objectives.

Population of the Study

The children of SP were study population whereas sample was comprised of 6th grade students of government schools.

Sampling Design

The researcher applied multistage sampling. At first stage SP was divided into 40 clusters i.e., Multan city, Multan sadder, Shuja abad, Jalalpur pirwala, Jahanian, Kabirwala, Khanewal, Mian Channu, Dunyapur, Kahrur Pakka, Lodhran, Burewala, Mailsi, Vehari, Dera Ghazi Khan, Taunsa, Jampur, Rajanpur, Rojhan, Alipur, Jatoi, Kot Addu, Muzaffargarh, Chaubara, Karor Lal Esan, Layyah, Ahmedpur Sharqia, Bahawalpur, Hasilpur, Khairpur Tamewali, Yazman, Khanpur, Liaquatpur, Rahimyarkhan, Sadiqabad, Bahawalnagar, Chishtian, Fort Abbas, Haroonabad, and Minchinabad. On second stage, a sample comprised of 10 clusters was taken through simple random sampling. On third stage, after formulating the complete sampling frame of government schools (government elementary schools, government high schools, and government higher secondary schools) within 10 selected clusters comprised of 1405 schools in the frame, the sample of 40 schools were taken through simple random sampling without replacement by consulting the table of random numbers. At fourth and the final stage the researcher took a sample of 6th grade 30 students from each selected school in the sample by applying simple random sampling method. Finally the researcher considered a sample of 1000 school going children after extracting the respondents' mortality rate from entire sample of 1200. It is pertinent to mention that researcher included only mainstream Government schools into the sample frame. The private schools and Danish schools were not included into the study due to time constraints.

Variables

Following variables were considered in research and divided into Independent variables and in Dependent variables.

Independent Variable

Friendly PCC was considered as independent variable.

Dependent Variable

IIE was considered as dependent variable of the study.

Operationalization of the Construct Variables. The following construct variables were operationalized in order to understand the variables.

Parent-Children Communication (PCC). The communication occurring between parent and their children is considered as PCC.

Friendly PCC. The PCC is considered as friendly if there is no sign of verbal or non-verbal aggression and violence. Bring gifts for children, helping in studies, talking softly to children, listening their problems, playing with them, taking care of their needs by their parents and children sharing their feelings with parents are considered as friendly PCC.

Interest in Education [IIE]. Disliking of Studies, do not understanding studies, do not like coming to school, staying happy while being at school, do not like studying at home after school hours, and like doing homework by a children were considered to measure their IIE.

Data Collection Tool Preparation and Testing

The researcher developed a self reported survey questionnaire to measure Friendly & Unfriendly Parent-Children Communication with reliability alpha .76, Interest in education and demographic variables. The researcher used SPSS version-25 for the systematic analysis and interpretation of the data into results according to the developed codebook.

Results

Interest in Education [IIE]

Disliking of Studies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	542	54.2	54.2	54.2
	Some times	331	33.1	33.1	87.3
	Neutral	67	6.7	6.7	94.0
	Most of times	60	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	1000	100.0	100.0	

Table showed that 54.2% of the respondents liked studying, 33.1% of the respondents sometimes did not like studying, 6.7% in this regard remained neutral and 6.0% of the respondents did not like studying for most of the times.

i cannot understand my studies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Most of times	53	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Neutral	92	9.2	9.2	14.5
	Some times	396	39.6	39.6	54.1
	Never	459	45.9	45.9	100.0
	Total	1000	100.0	100.0	

Table illustrates that 45.5% of the respondents understand their studies, 39.6% of the respondents sometimes can't understand their studies, 9.2% of the respondents remained neutral, and 5.3% of the respondents cannot understand their studies for the most of times.

i do not like to come to school

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	652	65.2	65.2	65.2
	Some times	172	17.2	17.2	82.4
	Neutral	69	6.9	6.9	89.3
	Most of times	107	10.7	10.7	100.0
	Total	1000	100.0	100.0	

Table demonstrates that 65.2% of the respondents like to come to school, 17.2% sometimes don't like to come to school, 10.7% of the respondents most of the time don't like to come to school, and 6.9% in this regard remained neutral.

i stay happy while being at school

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	62	6.2	6.2	6.2
	Some times	78	7.8	7.8	14.0
	Neutral	97	9.7	9.7	23.7
	Most of times	762	76.2	76.2	99.9
	Always	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1000	100.0	100.0	

Table shows that 76% of the respondents stay happy at school most of times, 9.7% remained neutral, 7.8% of the respondents sometime feels happy while being at school, 6.2% of the respondents never stay happy while being at school and only 0.1% of the respondents always feel happy at school.

i do not like studying at home after school hours

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Always	1	.1	.1	.1
	Most of times	89	8.9	8.9	9.0
	Neutral	123	12.3	12.3	21.3
	Some times	275	27.5	27.5	48.8
	Never	512	51.2	51.2	100.0
Total		1000	100.0	100.0	

Table illustrates that 51% of the students like studying at home after school hours, 27.5% of respondents sometimes do not like studying at home while 12.3% in this regard remained neutral and 8.9% of the respondents, don't like studying at home after school hours most of the times while 0.1% of the respondents always don't like to study at home after school hours.

i like doing my homework

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Always	542	54.2	54.2	54.2
	Most of times	331	33.1	33.1	87.3
	Neutral	67	6.7	6.7	94.0
	Some times	60	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total		1000	100.0	100.0	

Table shows that 54.2% of the respondents like to do their homework, 33.1% most of times do their homework, 6.7% in this regard remained neutral while only 6% of the students sometimes like to do their homework.

Correlation between friendly PCC and children's IIE

The correlation test found significant between friendly PCC and IIE of the children with a positive relationship (Sig 2-tailed = .17). The results explained that 17% of the variation about the positivity towards children's IIE on the basis of friendly PCC (Coefficient = .17).

Correlations

			IIE	Friendly PCC
Spearman's rho	IIE	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.171**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	1000	1000
	Friendly PCC	Correlation Coefficient	.171**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	1000	1000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Regression analysis of friendly PCC and children's IIE

The regression analysis concluded that the observed value did not fall in the critical region $F(1,998) = 10.89 < 36.67$ at .001 level of significance, hence H_1 accepted and that the children's IIE and friendly PCC were significantly correlated.

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	175.851	1	175.851	36.689	.000 ^b
	Residual	4783.445	998	4.793		
	Total	4959.296	999			

a. Dependent Variable: IIE

b. Predictors: (Constant), Friendly PCC

Discussions and Conclusion

IIE

Children IIE was measured and found that 87.3% of the children like to study and 85.5% understand their studies whereas 82.4% like coming to school. However 77.2% stay happy at school most of the times. More than 78.7% children like studying at home after school hours and 87.3% liked to do their homework. This indicates that overall IIE was higher than the less IIE. The children witnessing marital violence faced increased risk of poor school performance (Bhutta, 2015) but this study revealed friendly PCC at higher level than unfriendly PCC.

PCC

In order to measure the PCC the researcher took responses of the children on self reported likert scale with cronbach's alpha .76. More than 83% of the parents found communicative to their children whereas 72% of children were never beaten by their parents and parents of 69.5% children brought gifts for them however 69.6% parents did not dictate their decisions on their children. More than 62% of the children were helped by their parents in studies and 67% thought that their parents most of the times talk them softly however 72% parents never get angry with their children when they demanded anything. More than 67% parents most of times listened the problems of their children however 66% of the children never felt that their parents ignore them. About 58% of the children shared their feelings with their parents. More than 64% parents never blame their children for any problem however 83% of the parents mostly take care of their children needs and 79% of the parents never take them less important than their siblings. More than 73% of the children never felt insulted when their parents talk to them. Overall the friendly PCC remained higher than the unfriendly PCC. The children practice more autonomy in the less developed regions and work with their parents as well to assist economically which develops the friendly PCC. Haider and Qureshi (2016) found that due to family responsibilities, low-income, and escalating poverty, children themselves developed an interest in earning their livelihood and involved in labor because of their parents not in position meet their educational and personal requirements.

Conclusions

The study revealed that friendly PCC was positively associated with children's IIE. The study would be beneficial for the parents to redress their communication with children to build children's IIE.

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Article:	Mindfulness as a Predictor of Job Satisfaction and Job Stress in Print Media Journalists of Pakistan
Author(s):	Shumaila Abid Lecturer, Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Sub Campus, Vehari
	Amna Ajmal Lecturer, Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
	Dr. Malik Adnan Assistant Professor, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
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Author(s) Note:	Shumaila Abid is serving as Lecturer at Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Sub Campus, Vehari Corresponding Author's Email: shumaila.abid_vcamp@bzu.edu.pk
	Amna Ajmal is serving as Lecturer at Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Email: amnaajmal@bzu.edu.pk
	Dr. Malik Adnan is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur Email: dr.adnan@iub.edu.pk

Abstract:

The present research is aimed to determine the mindfulness as a predictor of job satisfaction and job stress among print media journalists in Pakistan. Convenient sampling has been used to gather the data of 126 print media journalists in Islamabad-Pakistan. Both males n=102 and females n= 24 were approached. The questionnaires were delivered comprising of three instruments. Scale of Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS) developed by (Brown & Ryan; 2003), Job satisfaction scale by (Peter Maclytyre; 1992) and job stress by Yonkers were given to the participants. The results indicate that mindfulness is a significant predictor of the job satisfaction among print media journalists while there is reported negative impact of mindfulness on job stress. There are no significant gender differences reported on the degree of consciousness, job satisfaction and task stress. The findings support the existing literature emphasizing the importance of mindfulness in the organization sector.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Job Satisfaction, Job Stress, Print Media, Journalists

Introduction

Stress of Job is considered as emotional and physical responses which are harmful and stress arises when the need of the employees, resources and capabilities do not match with the demand of the job. The stress of workplace is the major safety and health challenges faced by organization workers, companies and operational units as the output of fluctuations in running environment like rise in downsizing and restructuring, work demand and poor work life balance as well as job insecurity (Milczarek et al. 2009). Those all factors have lead toward the use such kind of methods which can lead toward the enhancement of abilities to reduce the level of stress at work place and to safeguard against different psychological symptoms (Wolever, 2012).

Brown and Ryan (2003) have define mindfulness “It is a condition to be attentive, to be present and to be conscious of what is going on, to be aware of our surroundings and environment”. Based on the concept described by the Brown, mindfulness is a conscious process whose basic capacities are awareness of the surroundings and to give attention to the information which we receive from our senses and focus the occurrence (Brown and Ryan 2003). The early concepts of awareness are described as “the clear and single awareness of what is happening in reality and what is happening in us at the successive moments of understanding”

Recent studies indicate that trait of mindfulness of workers is weakly positively related to the level of the job satisfaction (Andrews and Kacmar, 2014; Hülshager et al., 2013). There is also reported a qualitative study on mindfulness by (Foureur, 2013) demonstrated that it is very conceivable to positively influence the degree of perceived stress and job satisfaction by the use of mindfulness training. The trainings on awareness are also of great help for people who suffer from severe physical and psychological symptoms. A research also done on previous diagnosed workers with some psychological and physical symptoms also found that mindfulness training effects majority of workers and workers are free from the symptoms of stress, anxiety and depression that were related to workplace (Gold et al., 2010).

According to Hoppock job satisfaction is the integration of physical, mental and as well as environmental conditions that results a person to truthfully saying about the satisfaction of the job (Hoppock, 1935). This aspect indicates that although job satisfaction is surrounded by the influence of many external factors, but it is also something internal which focuses on how an employee feels.

The association of mindfulness and job satisfaction is also explained through the interpersonal association. The individuals who are more mindful are considered as more empathic and accepting and it results in good workplace relationship (Epstein, 2015; Glomb, 2011). Mindful employees are more attentive to their environment and do not focus on the negative evaluations given by the other people. On the other hand, they also avoid to compare themselves to others in demoralizing negative ways (Carson & Langer, 2006) and they also use the social support more effectively (Glomb et al., 2011). It is a high contributor to higher quality relationships with their colleagues (Charoensukmongkol, 2014).

Mindfulness is also shown to be related to the wellbeing of the employees partly because of its positive point to help the workers in regulating resources and conserve (Zivnuska et al. 2016). Thus there is also positive relationship of balancing the work life and mindfulness (Michel et al. 2014). For the people, the territory of work and the roles of attendant and the non-working territory (e.g., priority of family) and the role of attendants may benefit from the practice of mindfulness. If one focus only on the running time of the moment, he may be able to escape the stresses associated with family or work because they are able to understand and resolve the conflicts fully while in one domain, and give no chance to distract and mix both domains (Michel et al. 2014).

Print Media Industry and Journalists in Pakistan

The print media is the oldest media of mass communication in Pakistan. For many years newspapers were the only privately owned media that took an independent and critical stand towards the state authorities. Murders, physical attacks and mental pressure are constant concerns for many print media journalists in Pakistan. Journalists are relied upon to perform honestly and morally which adds to the reinforcing of democracy by sharing dependable data. However, the political economy of media suggests that managerial and monetary elites utilize the media for their inclinations. Political figures and media proprietors misuse working columnists. Media journalists are not generously compensated and they are compelled to do unscrupulous practices (Adnan, M. et al., 2019).

This is the time to investigate the mindfulness and job satisfaction level so current research has designed to study the role of mindfulness as a predictor in job satisfaction and job stress in print media journalists of Pakistan.

Hypothesis:

- Mindfulness has significant impact on job satisfaction.
- Mindfulness has significant impact on job stress.
- Male and females would show different levels of mindfulness, job stress and job satisfaction.

Measures

Mindfulness scale developed by Brown and Ryan was used (Brown & Ryan, 2003). The MAAS scale has 15-item and its purpose is to assess the core characteristic of mindfulness like acceptable condition of mind in which attention informed by a sensitive awareness of what is going on in the present situation. The measure takes 15 minutes to complete. To conclude the results, simply compute a mean (average) of the 15 item, higher scores represents the higher level of dispositional mindfulness and low scores show the low level of dispositional mindfulness. Mindfulness scale is reliable by cronbach's alpha 0.852. The scale was made by Scott Macdonald and Peter Maclytyre in 1992 on job satisfaction was taken. There are 10 items on this scale; all items a summed rating scale format is used with five choices from strongly disagree to strongly agree. This scale range from (10-50) with 50 indicating the highest score possible. Scores between 32 to 38 are written average range: scores below 31 to 10 suggest low level of job satisfaction. Workplace stress scale developed by, the marlin company & the American institution of stress, Yunker's. Job stress scale consist into 8 items the item are measured by using a 5 point linker scale. Linker scale responses are scored at Never=1, rarely=2, Sometime=3, often=4, very often =5. Total score of 15 or lower=stress is not much issue. Total score 16 to 20 = fairly low .Total score 21-25=Moderate stress. Total score 26-30 severe. Total score 31-40=stress level is potential dangerous.

Procedure

The basic aim of the study was to explore the mindfulness as a predictor of job satisfaction and job stress in print media journalists in Pakistan. Survey method was employed in the study. Survey questionnaire was used as tool for data collection. The population of the study was print media journalists of Islamabad, Pakistan. Convenient sampling technique was applied to collect data from the population. Sample size was 126. The respondents were informed about the nature and objectives of the study and they were assured about the confidentiality of their responses.

Results

Table 1:

Respondent's Demographic profile

Variable	N= 126	%
Sex		
Male	102	81
Female	24	19
Experience		
0 to 5	54	42.9
6 to 10	45	35.7
11 and above	27	21.4
Age		
20-30 years	63	50
31-40 years	40	31
41-50 years	23	18

Table 2

Reliability analysis of Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale and Job Satisfaction

Variable	N	A
Mindfulness	15	0.85
Job Satisfaction	10	0.80
Job Stress	8	0.72

Values of Cronbach's Alpha are above 0.80, which is considered to be really good whereas job stress yielded above 0.70 values, which is also acceptable.

Table 3

Regression Analysis showing impact of Mindfulness on Job Satisfaction

Predictors	B	Std.Error	Beta	T	P
Constant	26.93	2.36		11.40	.000
Satisfaction	2.13	.631	.291	3.39	.001

Note. $R^2 = 0.180$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.162$, ($F=7.535$) $*p < 0.05$, $***p < 0.001$

Table 4

Impact of Mindfulness on Job Stress

Predictors	B	Std.Error	Beta	T	P
Constant	35.89	.431		12.73	.000
Stress	-.163	.074	-.191	-2.52	.001

a. Dependent Variable= stress

b. Constant=Mindfulness

Table 5

Gender differences in Mindfulness, Job Satisfaction and Job Stress

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	T	P
Mindfulness	Male	102	3.61	0.93	0.23	0.81
	Female	24	3.66	0.95		
Job Satisfaction	Male	102	34.76	6.66	0.24	0.80
	Female	24	34.33	7.87		
Job Stress	Male	102	25.16	4.54	0.68	0.08
	Female	24	24.45	4.57		

The findings show no significant differences among genders has been found among respondents.

Discussion

The present study has been conducted in an effort to check the relationship of mindfulness with job satisfaction and job stress in the field of journalism. The study has been divided into 2 phases where in phase 1 reliability of the three used instruments was determined. The original version of Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS) by Brown and Ryan showed internal consistency of ($\alpha \geq .82$) whereas in our study, the Cronbach's alpha value is 0.85. Job satisfaction scale showed Cronbach's alpha 0.86 in the original version whereas in the current study it came out 0.81. The reliability of Job stress scale by Yonkers relatively came low in our study but still fairly good as its 0.72 but already determined value is 0.89.

In phase 2 of the study, the variables were tested for impact and relationship. Despite the fact that Mindfulness has been given much importance in the current researches still it's a little deprived dimension in context of organizational researches particularly print media reports. The previous researchers do provide the evidences in support of the fact that mindfulness does contribute in a healthy work environment.

The current research has supported the previous researches of positive relationship of mindfulness and job satisfaction. (Adrews et al., 2014; Basharat Raza et al., 2018). Being mentally awake and aware of the workplace surroundings does contribute much to satisfaction level of job as being fully involved makes you feel important too. The findings are in line with the research conducted by Hulsheger et al. 2013 who also reported the positive association of the variables. Mindfulness leads to feelings of relaxation and calmness which improves the level of job satisfaction. (Wongtongkam et al., 2017).

Relationship of mindfulness and job satisfaction is better explained in the presence of job stress. The situations become less stressful when a mindful individual is dealing with it, mindful workers tend to report less stressors in work environment leading to more job satisfaction. (Foureur et al, 2013). Study conducted by Weintin and colleagues in 2009 found that mindful individual tend to stay more focused on work and use healthy coping strategies leading to having more positive emotions. (Hulsheger et al., 2013; Kiken & Shook, 2011).

The study generated non-significant results in the context of gender. Mindfulness, job satisfaction and job stress did not show much differences in male and females. There could be several reasons for this which includes limited data collected or it may be because mindfulness yields same benefits for both the gender. Male and females may equally make use of being mindful and increase their job satisfaction and lessen their job stress.

Conclusion

The present study is conducted to explore the impact of mindfulness on job satisfaction and job stress among print media journalists of Pakistan. The results clearly indicate that there is positive impact of mindfulness with job satisfaction. The results also explored that the mindfulness has negative impact on job stress. The print media journalists with high level of mindfulness are more satisfied from their job and journalists with low level of mindfulness are more prone to job stress. There were no gender differences reported on the level of mindfulness, job satisfaction and job stress.

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Author(s):	Zeeshan Ashraf Qureshi Ph.D. (Law) Scholar, School of Law, College of Law, Government and International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia
	Hafiz Muhammad Usman Nawaz Assistant Professor of Law, International Islamic University, Islamabad.
	Mirza Shahid Rizwan Baig Assistant Professor of Law, Government College University, Faisalabad
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Author(s) Note:	Zeeshan Ashraf Qureshi is a Ph.D. (Law) Scholar at School of Law, College of Law, Government and International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia Email: zeshan.f08@gmail.com
	Hafiz Muhammad Usman Nawaz is serving as Assistant Professor of Law at International Islamic University, Islamabad. Email: usman.nawaz@iiu.edu.pk
	Mirza Shahid Rizwan Baig is serving as Assistant Professor of Law at Government College University, Faisalabad. Email: shahidrizwan@gcuf.edu.pk

Abstract

The paper is ensuring the efforts of Supreme Court of Pakistan to launch e-court system through video link connectivity for proceeding of cases through its different registries and, LHC and IHC have launched CMS and Mobile Applications for development of E-courts in Pakistan. The main objective of this research article is to propose a road map, how the existing ICT, E-courts can help Pakistani judiciary technology-driven approach with increased transparency. Moreover, how Pakistan can develop its model of E-courts to manage legal knowledge with integrity, quality and faster distribution of information, making the access to Justice easier and speeding up the whole judgement process. This research is based on a qualitative methodology to conduct a depth literature review and develop a conceptual model of E-courts through secondary data collected from libraries and internet sources. E-courts, working in different countries established through the utilization of the internet to ease the judicial proceedings for the litigant and all the other stakeholders in the process. The efforts specially targeted to help the poor. The E-courts has mainly provided a platform for the alliance of the ICT organization in the courts. In Pakistan E-courts model can be adequately adopted through computing machinery efficiently, more services, beyond as envisaged in the world for judicial proceedings must develop accordingly.

Key words: *ICT, E-courts, Model Courts, Technology, Judicial Proceedings, Internet.*

Introduction

Access to justice is an essential issue for the dispensation of justice in many judicial systems all around the world. Therefore, Information communication and technology is considering as a potential instrument for expeditious dispensation of justice, and it is particularly improving justice system efficiency. (Lupo & Bailey, 2014) The famous legal maxim is "Delay justice is a denial of justice" means if there is an unreasonable delay in the delivery justice to the victim is means that its violation of fundamental rights because he will suffer an irreparable loss due to delay. It is a violation of human rights, as well. (Purohit, 2017) For expeditious justice delivery system, the world is moving towards the information communication and technology (ICT). The Judges, lawyers, legal administrators and litigants are regular users of ICT in their daily life. (Negi, 2016) Therefore, we can expect to rely upon modern technological systems in their daily practice. Even it can be beneficial in the courtroom; it is often to implement it as the last bastion of antiquated working practices will open new doors to technology as the modern world is adopting Artificial Intelligence in every segment of life. (R. Hassan et al., 2013)

"Artificial Intelligence contains the study of mechanized human intelligence. Its includes both practically oriented-research, such as the invention of computer applications can perform tasks by auto-generated human intelligence, and fundamental research, such as determining how to represent knowledge in the computer- comprehensible form. At the juncture of law on the one hand and Artificial Intelligence on the other lies an arena dedicated to the usage of advanced computer technology for lawful purposes: Law and Artificial Intelligence". (Lodder & Zeleznikow, 2012)

Information Communication and Technological Developments in all fields of information and the invention of computers made a significant change in the life of human civilization. It has changed the life of all humans in every field of human activity. (Sisler, 2011) Resultantly, it has enhanced efficiency and productivity, quality of output work in every aspect of life. ICT has advocated in all patterns of life in western countries in the last three decades. Therefore, this scenario has gained utmost thoughts to have ICT in the administration of justice system. (Prakash, 2014)

It is a fact that all the concerned Professional bodies, Judges and Courts Administrators are advocating in favour of ICT in the developed countries like the USA, Australia and UK, and in developing countries like India, Malaysia and Indonesia. (SABELA, 2016) The formal judicial process lover still has some reservations; that is why they are reluctant to adopt new technology. However, it desired to carry on as before maybe one reason is that they were not in favour of the universal adoption of an ADR. It has been slow to develop in some countries, including Pakistan, and the same is happening with E-courts, but it is an expeditious system of adjudication. (Zafar Iqbal Kalanauri, 2020) E-courts established and practised in several developed and some developing countries in order to ensure the effectivity and, the efficiency of the adjudication system is improving day by day. (Aiqa Mohamad Zain et al., 2018)

In Pakistani judiciary, Information technology and communication (ICT) not considered as one of the tools in the administration of justice and expeditious remedial justice in Pakistan.(Zafar Iqbal Kalanauri, 2020) However, in the last two decades, it was milestone whereby the ICT adopted adequately in the field of law and ICT has established itself as an integral part for the dispensation of justice in the superior judiciary. (Munir, 2005) E-courts would be a step forward towards the modern reforms in Pakistan legal system. The Pakistan legal framework has the court structure without information and communication technology, but now it is travelling towards virtually paved a new line of digitalization of Pakistan judicial system. The development for the administration of justice can be achieved and

considered following ICT. E-courts can have video link connectivity from jail to court, registry to court, witnesses to court, are some of the innovative study, which is going to discuss in the artificial intelligence as well with the help of ICT. (Zafar Iqbal Kalanauri, 2020) The main ambition behind the exertions made by the Supreme Court is to institute e-Courts proceedings using ICT. The former CJ Asif Saeed Khosa intended to enhance the rate of justice and reduce the piling up of a considerable number of cases in the judicial system of Pakistan. Therefore, he has started E-courts and Model courts for expeditious dispensation of justice on a trial basis. However, an emergent e-court literature stresses the significance of law and communication technology concerns in implementing and evaluating the ICT systems in the justice system accurately. (Aiqa Mohamad Zain et al., 2018) Moreover, there are several principles for the recognition of information technology, and "*system design principles*", further is for managing and designing the processes by which system created and implemented as "*design management principles*". (Lupo & Bailey, 2014)

The E-courts has derived from two concepts; one is the use of ICT, and the second is known as green courts. In Pakistan following this formal judicial proceeding, if our judges sit in the courts for 24/7 continually, even we at least need 25 years more to balance the case pendency rate. E-courts experience as Judicial System has been very successful in modern countries. Currently, most of the courts are working on their jurisprudence or procedure available on their websites. (Lupo & Bailey, 2014) However, as they can make it possible for lawyers and litigants to follow lawsuits through virtual proceedings of E-courts except for those protected by secrecy. In some countries, E-courts are already allowing the sending of petitions via internet directly on their web portal, and they do not need to submit the original petitions through their lawyers. The Originality of the documents and validity is electronically admissible. (Bueno et al., 2003) E-courts in all over the world, the following countries are implementing and operating by the initiative of Green concept to prevent the use of traditional paper-based working in developed and, developing countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and India. These countries have started fully functional e-Court proceedings; Case Management System (CMS), Video Conferencing System (VCS), Community and Advocate Portal System (CAPS), and Court Recording and Transcription System (CRTS) and e-Filling system. (Singh et al., 2018)

Significance of Research

This research is significant to provide E-court system for expeditious dispensation of justice in Pakistan. Court Management System (CMS) was launched in Pakistan by Lahore High Court and Islamabad High Court and mobile applications. This system is only to accommodate it as community and advocate portal system, CAP as it reveals through discussion of this the article. Furthermore, the Supreme Court of Pakistan has launched Video Conference System for online case hearing at principle seat from different provincial registries since July 2019.

Pakistani advocate/lawyer only enter data in the e-court application without having to bring documents to the court in hard form, just use his Portal and use e-filling for submission of all the relevant documents. Online Portal should make for advocate adopting ICT applications of E-courts, there is no need to wait long for court hearings, just use online attendance or QAS desk, and the case listed on a first-come, first-serve. Lastly, he can use video conferencing for the virtual hearing of the case, witness evidence and other formal proceedings and, it can be safe and protected. This study will constitute as a conceptual model for institutionalization of E-court system in Pakistan.

Research Objective

This research article has the objective to propose a road map of how the existing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can help Pakistani judiciary to evolve as more technology-driven with increased transparency within its legal framework. The research

question which needs to answer in this study is, How Pakistan can develop its model of E-courts to manage legal knowledge with veracity, quality and quicker distribution of knowledge, making dispensation of justice expeditiously and reliable for the whole judgement process.

Research Methodology

This research study is based on a qualitative research methodology to conduct a depth literature review and develop a conceptual model of E-courts through secondary data collected from libraries and internet sources. This study will be a contribution to the institutionalization of the E-court system in Pakistan to incorporate it within its system by adopting ICT model as following in the World.

E-Courts Procedure

No.	E-Court Procedure	
1.	Case registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Registered User will register and submit the lawsuit through the E-Court. The Registered User will pay the case fee via transfer to the Court's bank account. The Court clerk will verify and process the registration of the lawsuit.
2.	Online summons for disputing parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Court can summon the disputing parties online if all the disputing parties including their legal representatives have given written consents for online summons. The Bailiff will send online summons to the electronic domicile (e-mail) of the disputing parties. Online summonses are deemed to be legally valid and proper so long as they are delivered to the electronic domicile within the grace period that is provided by the prevailing law.
3.	Delivery of court decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A copy of Court decision will be delivered online to the disputing parties no longer than 14 days after the decision has been rendered. In the cases of bankruptcy and suspension of debt payment obligation, the copy of court decision will be delivered to the relevant parties no longer than seven days after the decision has been rendered.

(Picture was taken from Conventus Law: <http://www.conventuslaw.com/report/indonesia-e-court-online-court-case-administration/>)

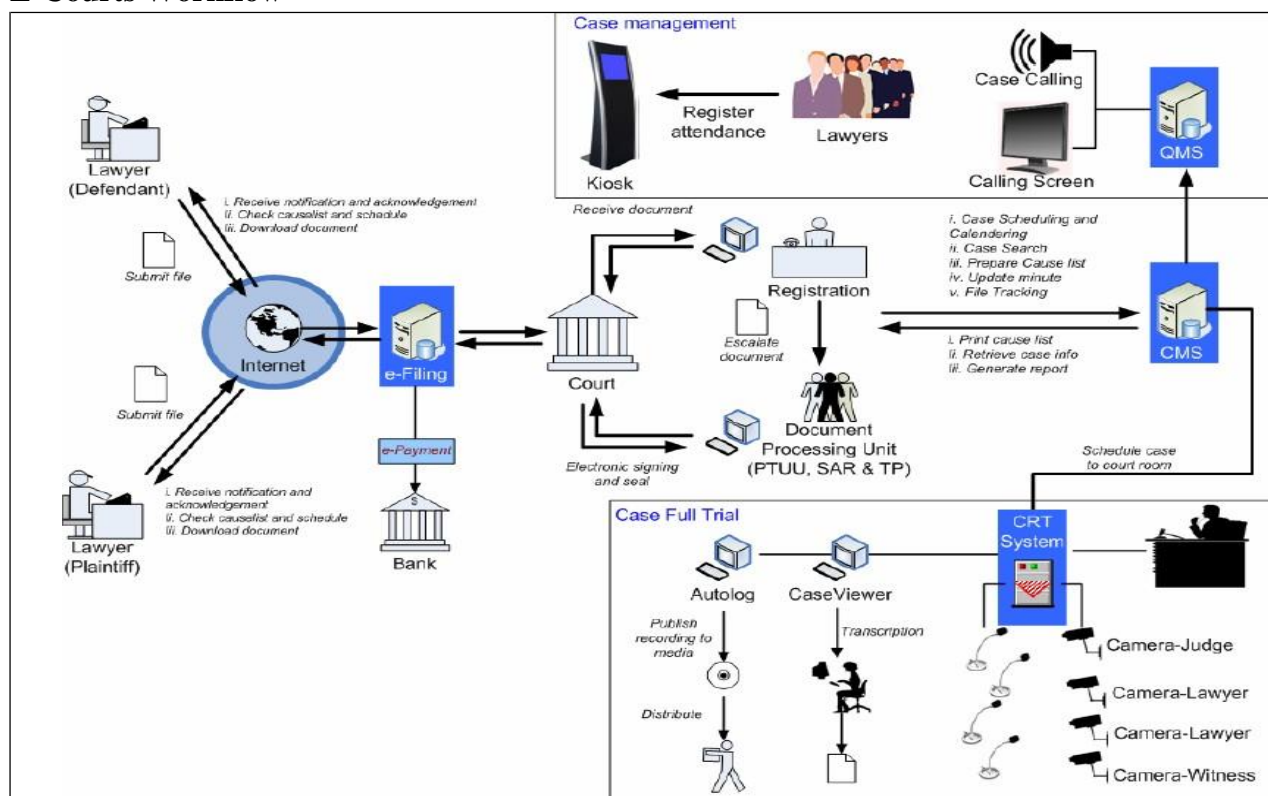
E-Courts and applications of ICT (Information, Communication and Technology)

In many parts of the world, ICT is becoming a vital part in the implementation of tasks within limited time without human resources and cost-efficient management system within the Courts. Judges also want to change the formal delivery justice system into expeditious dispensation justice. (Vol, 2017) E-Courts depends on the quality of ICT related application for the dispensation of justice to all the parties on equal terms and in the same manner. Further, in a situation, where information and records not adequately maintained. The court of law is not able to make an impartial and all-inclusive quality decision, thus, depriving the aim of judicial institutions of applications of E-court will lead to prevention of legal rights of individuals and society. (Begum, 2008) Furthermore, if there is a system which retrievable case related ICT ensures a speedy justice delivered to the parties and society. The information of disputant parties, the record of proceedings, evidence and affidavits or statutory declaration in E-court system have various dimensions. Thus, E-court records have precedents of Superior Courts (CatLog System/Old Cases) and also references of sources of law. (Saman & Haider, 2013)

Moreover, the use of ICT in the E-court system is increasing day by day increased through literacy and technology awareness in the general public. It is need of the hour as well

in the regime of 4G internet and ICT has increased demand of public on the government to provide E-court system around the clock with automating its administrative and business services. (Aiqa Mohamad Zain et al., 2018) The ICT is providing new avenues to legal services around the globe to adopt the application at various levels to provide expeditious, reliable and consistent dispensation of justice services to the society. (Saman & Haider, 2013) Pakistan has started efforts to modernize its judiciary. Our justice system lags in the utilization of technology in the judicial department. Administration of justice and even a means to access to speedy justice in Pakistan. During the last two decades especially were milestones whereby the ICT adequately entered into the field of law at the beginning of proper E-judiciary, it is an integral part for the dispensation of justice in superior judiciary. (Munir, 2005) The first step forward is towards digitalization of judiciary has been taken by the Islamabad High Court and the Lahore High Court by introducing an online case management system; out of this the IHC case management system is more advanced and mobile application is also launched for daily cause list of cases with names of lawyers to display. Second step was taken by Chief Justice and other Judges of Supreme Court of Pakistan after July 2019 to launch Video Conference for the hearing of cases at principle seat from other registries of SC in provinces of Pakistan for expeditious delivery of justice. However, there is an immense need to analyse the applications of ICT are compatible with the model of E-courts of Pakistan or not.

E-Courts Workflow



The following figure is explaining how the E-courts interact with the case management system and proceedings:

Picture & Figure Credit: (Saman & Haider, 2013)

Case Management System (CMS)

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) has an essential influence in the change of life towards virtualization and technological oriented. The involvement of the human element with the use of ICT is an essential factor because it cannot appropriately manage without the instruction of human. (Grieco & Bhopal, 2005) If ICT is using correctly,

it is a fact that tremendous changes come with betterment in human's life. Therefore, for the delivery of expeditious justice, it contemplates in delivery mechanism keeping in focus the quality, transparency and public accountability. (Prakash, 2014) Case Management System (CMS) is a dire need to implement decision support systems in E-courts. It has proper mechanisms which are developed according to ICT infrastructure in the court to support in the dissemination of legal services and decisions efficiently. (Verma, 2018) CMS developed specifically to improve service efficiency in dealing cases in court. Before CMS, the courts were dealing the matters by using the formal system in court proceedings. After the invention of CMS, the court proceedings are more systematic and protected. However, this system can be easily accessed directly by court staff, officers and judges through their official Portal. (Saman & Haider, 2013)

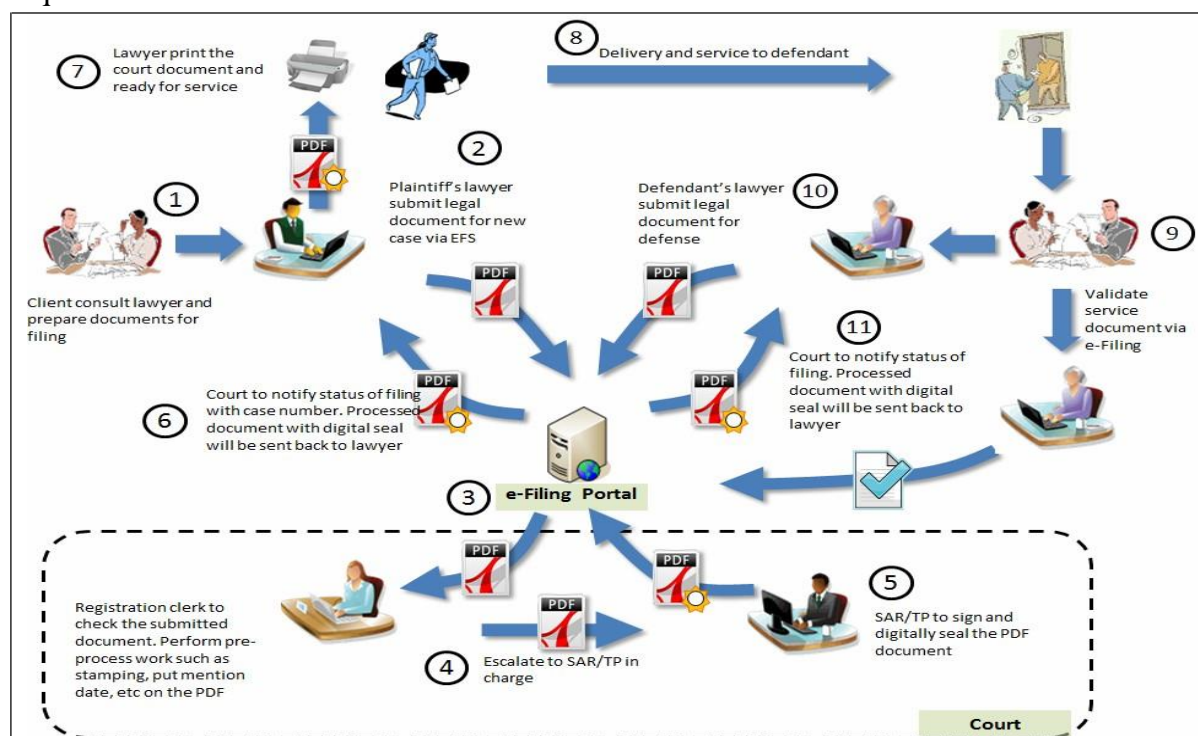
There are several other sub-module and services in the CMS, which are the 'e-filing' (Documents Submission) and 'e-registration' (Advocate and Case Registration). Further, CMS has Queue Management System (QMS) for the attendance of advocates and parties in the court proceedings; it is also in sub-module of CMS model. The QMS is the initial system after e-filing and e-registration used in the CMS system for the court proceedings. (K. H. Hassan et al., 2016) It starts with a line of attendance of advocates and litigants; usually, the case in the proceeding displayed on the LCD, and after attendance, the representative must wait for his call of the case. However, in e-courts, there is an option of Video Conferencing or virtual hearing of the case. (Nwandem, 2015) This system is very fair and systematic and may discipline the lawyers to comply on time. (K. H. Hassan, 2011) The Lahore High Court and Islamabad High Court has launched an online case management system, and IHC case management system is much advance equipped. However. There is a need for its proper installation and procedure to be followed for CMS as it is permissible for E-courts in all over the globe for speedy and cheap justice delivery system.

E-Filing and Document Submission

E-filing and e-registration is an electronic system, for registration of advocates, submission of the petition (Cases) and other documents through the Online Portal of the courts by using CMS. (Ahmad, 2012) To follow the E-filing system, firstly to understand that it discourages the use papers due to the new concept of 'Green', therefore, lawyers and parties involved in the case have to 'scan' their petitions and documents. There is no hard form of documents, and paperwork is involved in the E-courts. (Purohit, 2017) However, this is under development stage, and preliminary the courts are adopting this model stepwise. The court fee and service charge payment made by using e-payments or e-banking (internet banking system) for payment of case filing. The e-filing and document submission is helping the lawyers and parties involved in managing and filing of documents on time without any hardships. (K. H. Hassan, 2011) In Pakistan, currently, the courts are not using this E-filing system in CMS. However, the quasi-judicial forms are partially adopting this e-filing system.

E-Filing Procedure

The following figure explains the procedure, how E-filing and document submission required in e-courts:



Picture & Figure Credit: (Saman & Haider, 2013)

Queue Management System (QMS)

QMS is an electronic system of CMS for the attendance of lawyers and parties involved in any case for adjudicating in the court. There is two procedure for attendance, one is online through Portal and second is when lawyer reached in court premises, they should record their presence in QMS registry desk. After marking attendance, lawyers and parties wait in the waiting area for their turn to call for court proceeding and hearing of the case. (K. H. Hassan et al., 2016) In QMS system priority will be given on first-come, first-serve basis in some courts and some follow the cause lists. Therefore, following this QMS case proceeding follow the expeditious process without a long wait and the parties are encouraged to be early on QMS attendance desk. There are some advantages of QMS, the cases will hear according to the attendance list, and Court administrator and judges would not have to wait too long. (Verma, 2018) They can proceed to the next case without any delay, whoever is ready. The same procedure is adopted for Video Conferencing mode in CMS for the proceeding of the case via online mode. (K. H. Hassan, 2011) There is dire need to adopt this QMS system for attendance and case proceeding in the Pakistani judicial system. The QMS system should be incorporated or installed in Lahore High Court and, Islamabad High Court as both courts are using the Court Management System (CMS).

Video Conferencing System (VCS)

The ICT is used in the judiciary to prevent the use of paperwork and to develop expeditious, cheap and reliable justice delivery system. The advantage of ICT admitted through practices of different countries that it is speed enormously and transparency. (Aulawi & Asmawi, 2020) More extensive use of ICT in Video Conferencing proceedings of the cases can improve the judicial system so far as speed is concerned. There are several situations where, parties and advocates are unable to reach court on time due to unavailability, in this situation and for an examination of trial prisoners and witnesses video conferencing can be

expeditious remedial in the courts. Recently, many courts have adopted the video conferencing and virtual hearing as a means of timesaving and security-oriented for delivery justice. (Ahmad, 2012)

Furthermore, the VCS system is cost saving for advocates, clients and time saving for judges as well. This system is also protection for evidence (witness), the victim of rape cases and jawline cases. (Purohit, 2017) VCS technology is an online option to appears simultaneously on the screens of the court, counsels, parties and (where relevant) witnesses. Further, the court can take benefit by adopting online (Virtual) and Offline (recordings) of proceedings during the decision making. (Zafar Iqbal Kalanauri, 2020) The main ambition behind the exertions made by the Supreme Court of Pakistan is to institute E-courts proceedings using ICT. The former CJ Asif Saeed Khosa intended to enhance the rate of justice and reduce the piling up of the significant number of cases in the judicial system of Pakistan. Therefore, he has started designing e-courts and model courts for expeditious dispensation of justice on a trial basis. Therefore, the Supreme Court of Pakistan to launch the e-court system through video link connectivity for proceeding of cases through its different registries.

Case Recording and Transcribing (CRT)

CRT system is for recording and transcribing by use of the electronic gadgets to record the trails, and it can save time and expedite the court process for dispensation of justice. A transcriber will take note, and he will perform the duties of the judge/magistrate as look after (Local Commissioner) in the recording of the court proceeding. The judge/judicial magistrate may refer to the transcript typed by the transcribers on the computer screen, and the benefit is that it can focus and observe the proceeding better. (Saman & Haider, 2013) Litigants and advocates can also get recordings in USB or compact disc without any charges for reference purposes. Oral evidence of witnesses can also record and stored to avoid the risk of loss and rederivation because both oral and documentary shreds of evidence can be used and referred primarily in appeal matters. (Aiqa Mohamad Zain et al., 2018) Currently, Pakistan judicial system has not adopted the CRT system. However, in the future development of judicial reforms, we can take benefit by using this system to make our delivery of justice system more systematic and reliable.

Community and Advocate Portal System (CAP)

CAP is a communication system between the courts, advocates and the public. Through this CAP module, the administrative, judicial staff can disseminate the information regarding case hearing and future information among litigants and advocates. (Aulawi & Asmawi, 2020) This system has two option to adopt one is on Portal and other is through SMS service. This SMS service is established under the CAP to communicate schedule of cases to advocates and litigants easily. (Purohit, 2017) CAP system is already adopted by the Pakistani courts in the form of SMS service and mobile applications to disseminate information among the lawyers and litigants to updated about their cases via their cell phones. The app users will be able to find the cases by using case numbers, party names, and names of the advocates and they can also see daily cause list of the cases of High Court. But this model should be adopted for district and tehsil judiciary and develop proper E-court as it is very successful model in the world for delivery of justice.

Conclusion

It is concluded that in 2018 ADR and Fast Track Courts were introduced in different provinces of Pakistan to resolve all dispute amicably. Further, Supreme Court of Pakistan has also introduced model courts for expeditious disposal of cases because Pakistani judiciary is over burdned from last three decades. During this COVID-19 situation everything is turning on online mode and Pakistani judiciary is also facing trouble in dispensation of justice. E-court model is saving time of judges, lawyers and disputants in decision making process.

Therefore, e-courts would be a positive step towards ensuring expeditious justice for the litigants and access to justice for the public in Pakistan. E-courts model in the modern countries is considered as cost-saving and timesaving.

Furthermore, it is concluded that there is a dire need of judiciary reform in the system, to find solutions to make possible the access to Justice. There is a drawback of technologically illiterate advocates, administrative staff, judges and litigants to adapt their self with the modernization of judicial proceeding of E-courts. It is a very cheap model and timesaving because there is no fee for online summons, so it is more economical than register case by conventional.

Recommendations

This conceptual model of E-courts for adjudication and court proceedings in Pakistan is proposed in the light of literature available on this subject by the studies of different countries. The Pakistan judicial system can take benefit from this significant contribution of E-courts model under ICT standards in the delivery of justice.

The existing Court Management System (CMS), mobile application (CAP) and video conference system (VCS) in Pakistan cannot acknowledge as a model of E-courts working in developed countries. Therefore, there is dire need to install CMS, CAP and VCS system according to the international standard and after adopting ICT modules.

The Apex Courts and legislature of Pakistan can take steps to make rules and legislations to impart E-court system under ICT standards and also make paper less adjudication as need of the hour. There is need to start training programs for judges, lawyers and staff to make them literate of E-court and ICT applications in the driving force for the evolution of e-courts systematically. However, it is possible to visualize the future application of the e-Court project with the help to synchronize the operations of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial framework of Pakistan.

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Article:	Self- Censorship By Pakistani Journalists: Causes And Effects
Author(s):	Muhammad Ayoub Mass Communication Graduate, International Islamic University, Islamabad
	Muhammad Junaid Ghauri PhD in Mass Communication & Lecturer at Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University Islamabad,
	Muhammad Tariq Ph.D. scholar, Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University Islamabad
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Author(s) Note:	Muhammad Ayoub is a Mass Communication graduate from International Islamic University, Islamabad and is a media practitioner based in Islamabad.
	Muhammad Junaid Ghauri is a PhD in Mass Communication and Lecturer at Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan. His research interests include Othering, Orientalism, Political Communication, International Communication, Critical Discourse Analysis, and representation of Islam and Muslims in global media. All correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to muhammad.junaid@iiu.edu.pk
	Muhammad Tariq is a Ph.D. scholar at Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University Islamabad

Abstract

This study is an attempt to find out the willingness of the journalists for self-censorship, to highlight the factors which give rise to the phenomenon of self-censorship and to investigate the impact of self-censorship on the journalists' performance in Pakistan. This research has been conducted in the light of Bar-Tal model for self-censorship and it is quantitative based research. Questionnaire was distributed among 125 Islamabad-based journalists sampled through the purposive sampling method. Findings revealed that the majority of the journalists were facing self-censorship in Pakistan and they were not able to reveal the information in media without engaging in self-censorship. Researcher investigated the four factors which give rise to the phenomenon of self-censorship among the journalists in Pakistan; military, judiciary, media organization policies or media owner's pressure and job insecurity. Researcher concluded that self-censorship affects the journalists' performance, credibility, neutrality, free journalism, factual and objective reporting in Pakistan and self-censorship has negative impact on the journalists' performance in Pakistan.

Key words: Self-censorship, Bar-Tal model, free journalism, Censorship, Objective reporting.

Introduction

Self-censorship is the process of restricting or suppressing an individual words and action by their own self due to some external and internal pressure. A journalist restrict them self from expressing thoughts and feeling and speaking something in the media they think that it could be harmful for them therefore they restrict and avoid the statement which is declared dangerous by journalist own self and by their own choice.

Self-censorship is the technique of withholding free speech, thoughts and expression, that is not carried out by responsible person and it practice by an individual who is responsible for the generating innovative expression to control any harmful response or effect which might be occur due expressed thoughts and speech. In fact all journalists have the elements of self-censorship while reporting and editing the information that some information would be exclude from the final report (Morris, 2016). Self-censorship is the practice occurs among the journalist due to fear of answering to question which may ask from officials or authority therefore they delete the information. They are under pressure to restricting themselves from expressing political views in their copy (Kamp,2015).

Self-censorship is the type of restricting of information by an individual to prevent any irritation or provoking others by an individual own choice, not told by any officials to censor their work. It is the practice which perform to control violence and to avoid such things which is against to advertiser, government, and media ownership. It is a tool to manipulate the communication. According to the issue of self-censorship no body directed the journalists to practice self-censorship explicitly though journalists censor themselves and do not reveal some truth because journalists feel that it might be harmful to disseminate or publish. Self-censorship is the phenomenon use to avoid dangers and sanction from government or other responsible authority, and prevent from negative consequence. In many cases, generally most of the journalist practice self-censorship for their protection and defending themselves from harmful thing and “problematic consequence” all over the world (Yesil, 2014).

Researchers have analyzed the issue of self-censorship in media and identified an array of issues like security threats, national interest and financial policies of media industries. However there is a need to further explore the causes and effects of self-censorship in Pakistan. This study mainly focuses on what are the major factors that form self-censorship among Pakistani journalists and what are the effects of the self-censorship on their journalistic performance in Pakistan.

The researcher has investigated the autonomy of the journalists with regards of free journalism in Pakistan and has examined the performance of the journalists in media in Pakistan. This study has evaluated the impact of self-censorship practice on the journalists’ performance and also identified the factors which form self-censorship among the journalists in Pakistan. This study highlighted the reasons of self-censorship which affects the journalists’ performance in Pakistan.

This study is an attempt to map out the journalists willingness for self-censorship in Pakistani media, to find out the factors that forms the self-censorship among Pakistani journalists, and to determine the perception about the impact of self-censorship on the journalists’ performance in Pakistan.

So, this study is based on the following research questions; 1. How willing are the journalists to be self-censored in Pakistan? 2. What factors give rise to the phenomenon of self-censorship among Pakistani Journalists? 3. What is the impact of self-censorship practice on the journalists’ performance in Pakistan?

Main objective of this study is to find out the willingness of the journalists for self-censorship, to highlight the factors which give rise to the phenomenon of self-censorship and to investigate the impact of self-censorship on the journalists’ performance in Pakistan

Litrature Review

Self-censorship come from broad understanding which is existing everywhere as a daily practice by any journalist in the world due to expected selection and de selection of information while editing and information giving process in the media, Self-censorship can be evaluate that self-censorship is the process of excluding information by an individual own self due to some threat expected by authority. Self-censorship is the thing which happens in many ways in the journalist's professional work or every journalist's professional life in the society. Self-censorship is fine when it use for withholding journalists' passion which is going against the norms, moral and other believe of the society but at the same time it is worst when it influence the journalists professional work and worn them that they should not do any mistakes which is not acceptable for the existing ideology (Cipuri, 2015).

Tapsell argues that the main agent of pressure during Indonesia's new order regime was the government; today the owners of newspapers are powerful figures who exert their influence and hinder the autonomy of Indonesian journalists. The reporting or broadcasting is controlled by the owner through gatekeeper where journalist cannot say something against politician because these are basically from media owner. Most of the media moguls have affiliation with politics there for journalist cannot report against the owner of the newspaper in Indonesia. It is big issue for Indonesian media because newspaper own by famous politicians and businessmen in the country and owner inhibiting reporting against owner interest or business men, there for journalist practice self-censorship in the media. Self-censorship in Indonesia is encouraged by the powerful ruling elite, whose intention is to limit criticism of its actions (Tapsell, 2012).

The main factor which influence on the media workers are the politicians, media owners and the government and media legislation as well which impact on the freedom of speech in the Russian media. Authority utilized the media as a tool of political manipulation through targeted exercise lawful and permissible action against media holders or owners as well as broadly worded laws which prescribe criminal and civil penalties for journalists concerning such issues as libel, state interests, national security and the image of the head of state. The Law on Counteracting the terrorist movement importantly controlled the freedom of journalists and permitted authorities to regulate the activity of the media in "accordance" with their own desires and interests. The main reason of self-censorship in Russian media is official prohibition, the media industries are prohibited by the group who are trustworthy to the government (Olshevskaya, 2013).

In Autocratic and heavily centralized government use censorship tactics to suppress the opponent and in this situation journalist are not free to exercise free expression therefore they have to work using self-censorship in the country. China censored the books, magazines, news broadcast, and movies before releasing so journalist or writers become coerce to use the technique to avoid any censorship thus they come to use self-censorship technique (Al-Sharqi, 2015). Self-censorship on general interest's topics because of internal pressure or media owner's financial interests as a result 55 percent practiced self-censorship about the topic which concern the general people .many people were arrested by the government over posting on social media and criticizing government, fear are increase among people for criticizing government therefore they exercise self-censorship to avoid any tension which harm them (Tanash, 2017).

Self-censorship is exercised by the American journalists during war on terror declared and led by US President George W. Bush. Free flow of information is discouraged, free expression, and free and full access to information therefore the practice of self-censorship increase and journalists self-censored the information which harm them. American's media exercise self-censorship and did not published and broadcast scientific information regarding earth warming to the American people allegedly in order to give fair reporting this was

practiced due to great planned and well funded group of deniers of climate change has been exploiting the media in order to insert climate myths and questionable economic theories into the dialogue (Bar-Tal, 2015).

In a Report in VOA by Ayesha Tanzeem accused the military that encouraging self-censorship in Pakistan. Authorities pressurize the journalist, due to which journalists is practicing self-censorship in Pakistan (Ayesha, 2018). Military and religion are considering the main reasons for self-censorship in Pakistan. Eighty percent journalists are practicing self-censorship in Pakistan when they come to religion. When the respondents were asked if they had self-censored professionally for any of 11 reasons provided in the questionnaire, a majority of journalists responded to six self-censorship reasons: due to their news organization's policy 80%, due to the sensitive nature of information 80%, to safeguard national interest 65%, to protect Pakistan's image 61%, due to fear of legal action or state persecution 57% and threat of physical harm to self and family 52% (Naeem, 2018).

The factors which create self-censorship in Pakistani media are different, according to Naeem (2018) in his research published in *Media Matters for Democracy*, 80% journalist said that they are practicing self-censorship because of the organization policies. Eighty percent journalists admitted that they are not revealing information which goes against the military and they are very care about the information which related to religion. If journalist gives information related to military and which not favor the military then he/she might be face anti Pakistani criticism.

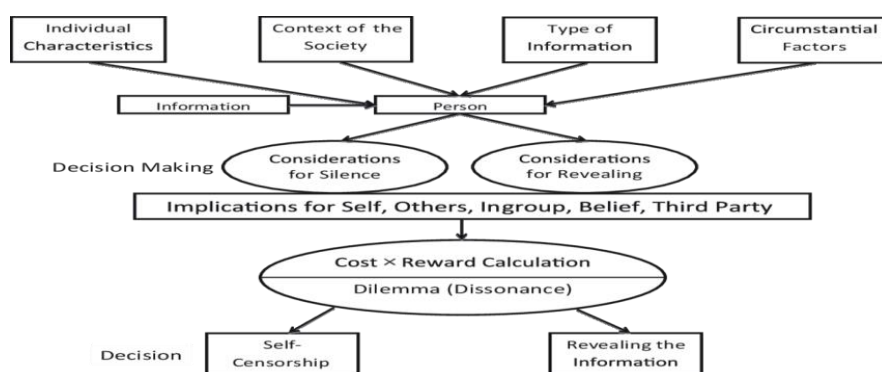
According to the literature review of this study the practice of self-censorship differ from country to country however the perception is same and common in all over the world and its meaning is similar. In this literature review researcher found some major factors that forms self-censorship among the journalists in all over the world however the factors were different for each country's journalists such as a political issue was important to one country but it was not sensitive to another country. Government considered as the major source for self-censorship for the journalists in some countries but it was not considered as the main source for self-censorship for the journalists in another country. In some countries military considered as the main factor for self-censorship but it was not considered as major source in another country so the factors differed countries to counties. According to the literature review there are some factors appeared in many countries as major factors for self-censorship that are government, military, media owners, country's security issues, media organization policies, business companies, advertisers, religion and editors.

Theoretical Framework

Mainly this research endeavor comes under the Bar-Tal theory of self-censorship wherein it is explained how journalists reveal the information and how they withhold or hide the information after calculating costs and rewards. So, the theoretical basis for this study has been provided in terms of the Bar-Tal model. The researcher has applied this model in this study and investigated how journalist's exercised self-censorship in Pakistan.

Bar-Tal model for Self-Censorship

Theoretically this study is based on a model of self-censorship proposed by Denial Bar-Tal. According to Bar-Tal model a person or an individual applies self-censorship on him/herself because of certain reasons which are based on individual characteristics, context of the society, type of information, and on circumstantial factors. The person decides on whether the information should be revealed or hidden. It depends on the individual whether he/she reveals the information or tends to be self-censored.



Bar-Tal-Model for self-censorship

Methodology

Survey has been used in this study to collect the data from the journalists. Sample for the study was Islamabad based journalists who were involved in reporting or dissemination of information in the media in Pakistan. The researcher has employed purposive sampling and has selected a sample of 125 who were covering different beats including court reporting, security and foreign affairs, politics, sports, health, education and other beats. Questionnaire toll was used for gathering the data. Questions were prepared in advanced and shared with journalists and they responded to each questions in the survey.

Conceptualization

Self-censorship is the process of suppressing and withholding information by an individual without any dictation. Self-censorship of information, defined as the act of intentionally and voluntarily withholding information from others in the absence of formal obstacles, it should be considered as a socio psychological barrier that prevents free access to information, obstructs freedom of expression, and harms free flow of information (Bar-tal, 2017).

Self-censorship is the technique of withholding free speech, thoughts and expression (Morris,2016). Self-censorship is the type of restricting of information by an individual to prevent any irritation or provoking others by an individual own choice (Yasil, 2014). Self-censorship occurs as exercise by a person where he/she restrain and control their own action and expressions (Ramadan, 2015).

Self-censorship is the individual consider that there is at least some cost in disclosing this information and they therefore decide to hide it (Bar-Tal, 2017). Self-censorship is a process whereby journalists are said to avoid reporting certain stories, sources, allegations, arguments, or opinions for fear that to do so might land them in some kind of trouble or difficulty with their editor , proprietor , the law, or even criminal elements (Harcup, 2014). self-censorship is control of what you say or do in order to avoid annoying or offending others, but without being told officially that such control is necessary (Cambridge). Self-censorship is the exercising of control over what one says and does, especially to avoid criticism (Oxford).

Operationalization

Self-censorship is the process of restricting or suppressing the information by the journalists own self. It is the exercise where journalists control their words and action during reporting or revealing information in the media. Self-censorship is the practice of withholding and suppressing the information by journalists own self without official dictation, Self-Censorship appear as a practice where journalist suppress and restrict their words and actions. It is the phenomenon where journalists avoid the information to publish or broadcast which affects the journalists' performance in the media in Pakistan.

Explanation of the Variables

There are ten variables given in the following which are mentioned in the questionnaire, through these variables researcher found the factors due to which journalists practiced self-censorship in media in Pakistan. What does these variables means in the study, researcher explained all the variables in the following.

Advertisers

Advertisers' means the people or companies who give advertisement to the media. Media organizations are financial supported by the advertisers through commercial ads. How journalists disclose the information in the media which is not in the favor of advertisers.

Government

Government means the authority which governs the state and regulates the administration of the country. Government is the main pillar of the state therefore media laws formulate by the government, moreover media regulate by the government through Pakistan electronic media regulating authority (PEMRA) in Pakistan.

Judiciary

Judiciary means the courts (Supreme Court, high court, special court, etc) and the judges of the courts about them how journalists report information in media in Pakistan. How journalists criticize or disclose the information in media about misconduct, corruption and wrongdoing of the judges or activities related to the judges either directly or indirectly.

Job insecurity/fear of losing job

Job insecurity or fear of losing job means journalists might be fired from their job due to disclosing some information in media which is not in the favor of media organization or related to other groups which have the influence regarding journalists jobs either directly or indirectly.

Media owners or Media organizations policies

Media owners are the person or a group of people who own the media organization (television channel, News Paper and Radio) and policies means the organized goals or a set of rules based upon media organization interest according to which journalists perform their duties in media.

Military

Military means a group of people from armed forces. How journalists criticize or disclose the information about the wrongdoing, corruption or failure of the military officers in media in Pakistan.

Political parties

Political party means an organized group of politicians which runs the democratic system in the country through electoral system and some of them make government and govern the state. How journalists criticize or disclose information in media in Pakistan about political party's wrongdoing, corruption, failure and dishonesty.

Religion

Religion means Islam and a group of people from Islamic religion who have the status of religious leader. How journalists criticize or disclose the information about these groups or person based upon their wrongdoing, misleading and how journalists report about something which is related to Islam.

Terrorists

Terrorists are the group of people who act unlawfully violence and intimidate against civilians or government for the purpose of achieving political aim. How journalists disclose the information about these unlawful violent groups which may harm the journalists for reporting against them.

Threats to physical harm

Threats to physical harm means journalist are terrorized by someone to harm the journalist physically either to kill or injure by gun or by some other things because of disclosing information which is not in the favor of them.

Data Analysis And Discussion

The data for this study was collected by surveying the journalists through questionnaire. Questionnaire was specially designed for this study entitled self-censorship by Pakistani journalists: causes and effects. In this study researcher mainly focused on the three questions. First question explored the willingness of the journalists about self-censorship and second question investigated the factors that form self-censorship among the journalists in Pakistan. Third question identified the impact of self-censorship on the journalists' performance in Pakistan.

The participants who participated in the research are 125 respondents out of which 68.8% are male while 31.2% are female. The majority of participant's age is from 21 to 40 years whereas 14.4% respondent's age is above from 40 years while only 3% percent participant's age is above 50 years. According to the qualification of the participants, majority participants are MA, MSC qualified. Seventy two percent respondent's qualification is M.A MSC or 16 years education while 16% participant's qualification is B.A whereas M Phil qualified respondents is 7% while 76% percent journalists from television whereas 22% belongs to print media.

Majority of the journalists are reporters and they are 78% while 13% are anchors and 9% are editors whereas 5% were working in other fields. Majority of the respondent's experience are more than 10 years and they are 36% while 28% respondent's experience is 3 to 6 years, 20% journalists' experience is 7 to 10 years whereas less than 3 years experienced journalists are 16%. The journalists who participated in the research are from different beats where 27% journalists from court reporting, 15% from parliamentary reporting and 21% from general beats while 24% from other beats like some are anchors and some are editors whereas 12% journalists from diplomatic and foreign affairs beat, health reporting and election commission. According to the medium, 98% journalists were working for national media while 1.6% journalists were working for local media, 84.8% journalists were working for Urdu language medium whereas 12.8% worked in English medium. Majority of the journalists were working for national level media and they worked for Urdu language medium.

According to the journalist's willingness regarding self-censorship, 57.6% journalists said that they cannot reveal the information in media without engaging in self-censorship. According to the findings majority of the journalists cannot reveal the information in media in Pakistan and journalists are coerced to choose alternate way to perform their duties. Eighty four percent journalists responded that it is important to self-censor some times. A significant number of journalists said that practicing of self-censorship is important, without practicing self-censorship is difficult for the journalists to perform their duties in media in Pakistan because there are many news come to journalists which is not reportable as it is and journalists have some social responsibilities as well, but mean while some news prefer by the journalists to self-censored because of some pressure and they don't want to put their jobs and life in trouble, so they choose to practice self-censorship rather than revealing the information in media.

From the participants 26% journalists said that military is the main influential element of self-censorship for them and they thought that military has strong power to influence the journalist's reporting in media. This study found that Journalists are being careful while giving information regarding military in media in Pakistan. They cannot criticize the military officers or a group of military persons for their wrongdoing and corruption. 21.6%

journalists said that media organization policies or media owners is the great influential element for self-censorship because they set the policies and run those information which is according to their policies and interest therefore journalists cannot report the information which is against their organization owners or organization policies, 18% journalists said judiciary is the influential element of self-censorship for them and journalists worried about court of contempt while giving information in media and they thought judiciary may call them before the court. Journalists cannot criticize and expose the information about corruption and wrongdoing of the judges in media in Pakistan while 15% participants thought that job insecurity is the main influential element of self-censorship for the journalists in Pakistan.

Researcher asked from the journalists that what kind of information are they likely to self-censor in their professional interaction and he gave ten variables in the option where 30% respondents said that they self-censor the information about the military and they don't reveal the information which is against a group of military based upon their misconduct or wrongdoing, 24% journalists said that they self-censor the information which creates job insecurity whereas 12.8% participants said, they self-censor the information about judiciary because they don't want to be called themselves by the judiciary to appear before the court in allegation about contempt of court or some other charges so they prefer to practice self-censorship rather than revealing the information in media related to judiciary, 11.2% participants responded that they self-censor the information about media owners or media organization policies while 8% journalists said that they self-censor the information about religion whereas 13% journalists self-censor the information about different variables that are government, advertiser, political parties, terrorists and others.

Researcher asked different questions from the journalists through questionnaire in the survey and found the impact of self-censorship on the journalists' performance in Pakistan. Journalists responded to a question about the impact of self-censorship on the journalist's credibility where 60% journalists admitted that exercising self-censorship affects the journalist's credibility in Pakistan. Researcher asked a question from the journalists that does self-censorship make them safer, 80.8% journalists responded that practicing self-censorship make them safe while. Significant number of journalists admitted that exercising of self-censorship make them safe therefore the ratio of practicing self-censorship is increasing in media in Pakistan. Journalists responded about the country's environment for the journalism where 73.6% journalists said that the country's environment is not conducive to practice journalism without engaging in self-censorship.

Researcher asked from the journalists that, do you agree that self-censorship is more damaging than censorship for the free journalism in Pakistan where 44.8% journalists responded that the exercise of self-censorship in media is more damaging then self-censorship in Pakistan but 55.2% journalists sad that practicing self-censorship is not damaging more than censorship. Most of the journalists believed that exercising self-censorship is damaging but not that much damaging as censorship damage the free journalism in Pakistan.

Though majority of the journalists assumed that self-censorship is not damaging more than censorship and they considered that censorship is more harmful for the free journalism in Pakistan whereas self-censorship is not much harmful as censorship harm free journalism. Due to the censorship journalists will not be able to freely report in media and they cannot freely exercise their duties to disseminate the information to the people through media.

Conclusion

Researcher has found out that 87% journalists are facing the phenomenon of self-censorship and they are not able to reveal the information in media without engaging in self-censorship while 50% journalists willingly practiced self-censorship whereas 52% journalists

did not preferred to practice self-censorship in media, 84% journalists thought that it is important to practice self-censorship in media in Pakistan.

In this study researcher has explored four main factors which give rise to the phenomenon of self-censorship among the journalists in Pakistan. These four factors are military, judiciary, media organization's policies or media owner's pressure and job insecurity.

According to the findings 61% of the journalists had practiced self-censorship due to the military and they considered military is the main influential element for self-censorship for them and they likely self-censor the information about military while in the 2nd position media organization policies or media owners and job insecurity are considered as the main factor due to which journalists had practiced self-censorship in media in Pakistan. Media policies or media owners and job insecurity are interrelated factors which form self-censorship among the journalists in Pakistan whereas in the third position journalists declared that judiciary is the main factor, which give rise to the phenomenon of self-censorship among the journalists in Pakistan.

Self-censorship affects the journalists' performance, credibility, neutrality, free journalism, factual and objective reporting in Pakistan and self-censorship has negative impact on the journalists' performance in Pakistan. Despite exercising of self-censorship, majority of the journalists could perform their duties independently without engaging in self-censorship in media in Pakistan. Majority of the journalists considered that practicing self-censorship is not much harmful as censorship harm free journalism in Pakistan.

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Author(s):	Dr. Muhammad Umair Chaudhary Assistant Professor (IPFP Fellow), Department of Mass Communication, Virtual University, Lahore, Pakistan
	Dr. Abdul Ghani Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication, Minhaj University, Lahore, Pakistan
	Hassan Naseer PhD Scholar, Department of Mass Communication, University of Gujrat, Pakistan
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Muhammad Umair Chaudhary is serving as Assistant Professor (IPFP Fellow) at Department of Mass Communication, Virtual University, Lahore, Pakistan E-mail: umair.chaudhary@vu.edu.pk
	Dr. Abdul Ghani is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Mass Communication, Minhaj University, Lahore, Pakistan E-mail: drabdulghani.masscom@mul.edu.pk , ghanimalik83@gmail.com
	Hassan Naseer is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Mass Communication, University of Gujrat, Pakistan E-mail: 7016@uog.edu.pk

Abstract

The present study discussed the feelings and sentiments that unquestionably exist in Western media particularly in U.S films against Islam and Muslims after Sep 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States, and the reaction to them increased the hater against Muslims. Specifically, the assumption that Islam is characteristically fierce or that Muslims have a reopensity for psychological warfare. Since 9/11, explicit people have transformed Islamophobia into an industry. In this study, content analysis of some commercially successful U.S films is being provided that has perpetuated popularized Islamophobia. Specifically, Hollywood films i.e. American Sniper, The Hurt Locker, and The Dictator have been examined. Although the researcher's analysis fundamentally talks about these movies inside the setting of twenty-first century Islamophobia, Additionally, it will also elaborate how relentless negative stereotypes are being drawn from decades against Muslims by the West with the help of media.

Key Words: Muslims, Islam, U.S movies, Western media

Introduction

This research paper is focused and aimed to explore the term Islamophobia and the mindset propagate against Islam and Muslims in Western Media particularly in American movies after the terrorist attacks of 9/11. Islamophobia is an idea that arises unequivocally to accomplish the work that categories like prejudice, racism was not doing (Sayyid, 2014).

There are two methodologies that researchers of Islamophobia have assumed, which can be named as personal and structural. In the personal methodology or approach, Islamophobia is assumed to a greater extent as the psychology of an individual who is obsessed with the threat, dread, and disdain of social distinction. This condition of an individual exploited due to stereotyping of mind and further provoked due to the occurrence of some events such as 9/11, whereas structural methodology or approach is established and associated with social cycles, government strategies, and political philosophy, etc. (Massoumi, et al., 2017)

The portrayal of Muslims in Western media, particularly in U.S movies and the propagation of harming figures of speech and generalizations identifies with both personal and structural Islamophobia. The association of the phrase "terrorism" with the Muslims results in consideration of Muslims as an enemy by the individuals and the outcomes in the clear division and common use of the terminology of "good Muslim/bad Muslim" across the world, particularly in the United States where 43% percent of Americans believe in anti-Islam and anti-Muslim prejudices (Mamdani, 2005).

The term Islamophobia is frequently discussed and contended as a problem during coverage of Islam and Muslims by the stereotypical media, although media are primarily focused on the side effect instead to identify and present the root causes of the problem. Islamophobia predominantly appears in public debates, discussions, and part of state policy for the post-Cold War period and expands upon inactive Islamophobia that is supported in the long history of Orientalist and the portrayal of Arabs, Muslims, and Islam itself in stereotypical media (Bazian, 2018).

It is important to comprehend and enhance the resurgence of Islamophobia in the USA after the 9/11 attacks. It is necessarily required to exhaustively interpret and understand the mechanism and the basics of Islamophobia. At the point when these issues are investigated, American Islamophobia arises as a unique and contemporary phenomenon that is linked with historic roots, driven by "othering" and abused for individual goals and benefits. It gets a show in the public arena differently, particularly in debates, discussions. To more readily comprehend and address such polemics, primarily five topics have been outlined inside Islamophobic talk, which are cruelty, sexism, relations with Judaism and Christianity, democracy, modernism. It is strongly recommended to additionally create Christian-Muslim interfaith discourse by the inclusion of cognitive and intellectual methodological elements to mitigate Islamophobia (Cluck, 2008).

The present case study is conducted to examine some movies released by the U.S after 9/11 which were widely seen throughout the globe and generated revenue worth Millions of dollars. The success of these anti-Muslim movies exposed that these movies are largely accepted by the audience in the West. The enormous size of the global audience depicts the fear of normalizing anti-Muslim prejudice and can enhance the solidification of Islamophobia.

Objectives of the study

The key objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To know the portrayal of Muslims and Islam in Western Media
2. To know the projection of Islamophobia in U.S movies after 9/11

Islam and the Western Media

The movies are considered as the key source that represents social life, culture of a society and religion. The movie industry had grabbed the attention of the viewers after the World War I. The cinema industry has undoubtedly changed the mindset of its viewers. The industry of filmmaking got more specialized progressions and more appreciated because of its order under the subjective studios and the incorporation of specific stars (Noureen & Paracha, 2018). The West has used the media, particularly film industry to accomplish its hidden agendas against Islam and Muslims. (Shaheen, 1997) examined more than 150 movies and revealed that disgusting, unpleasant and negative portrayal of Muslims have been presented in these movies. The image of Muslims has been represented in Hollywood movies as stereotypes, spoofs, cruel, extremists, terrorists, and killer of innocent citizens, particularly US citizens, whereas (Alsultany, 2012) believes that after the 9/11 horrible incident, there is still a propensity towards recognition of Islam that presents a negative portrayal of Muslims and Islam in the West. After September, 11 Islam has been politicized Islam has become highly politicized post-9/11, mainly due to the propaganda theories which are established based on Othering, Stereotypes, and Orientalism, the Islamophobia factor has been spread throughout the news media particularly in and Hollywood (Veldhausz, 2017).

Research Questions

1. What was the portrayal of Muslims and Islam have given by U.S movies after 9/11?
2. Whether the U.S movies on Islamophobia have made a positive impact on the audience?

Literature Review

Elouardaoui (2011) discusses that various Hollywood movies after 9/11 tried to portray the real image of Arabs, which is contrary to a wide range of such movies that have perpetuated a racially biased picture of Arab Muslims. The researcher supported this phenomenon with the example of the movie "Babel" which was released in the year 2006 wherein Arabs are presented as normal and very simple human beings with some ordinary issues and concerns. The researcher attempted to address some questions in his study that how did the incident of 9/11 assist to change Hollywood's depiction of Arabs in modern Hollywood movies? How do these modern movies endeavor to rupture the traditional assumption about Arabs? And also, how much have they been effective.

According to Patino (2015), Islamophobia is dominating presence in Western societies, mostly including North America and Europe. Individuals that are open-minded toward Islam see the expression "Islamophobia" as an approach to carry attention to the treacheries looked at by specific Muslims, though those difficult Islam consider certain Islamic practices as "backward" and shed a negative light on authoritarian states. The researcher further argues that it is from these convictions, which incorporate abuse that Westerners view Islam as an abusive religion and that enemy of Muslim pictures and negative generalizations are made.

Weaver & Bradley (2016) argue the impression of Islamophobia, anti-Islam, and anti-Muslim racism presented in a comedy movie named "The Dictator". The researcher describes and highlights the four main dialogues from the center groups. The dialogues and discussions show understanding in the center gathering and contend the parody is Islamophobic and anti-Muslim.

Veldhausz (2017) illustrates that after the event of 9/11, the religion Islam has become exceptionally politicized due to Islamophobia which has been spread throughout the globe with the help of mass media and particularly by Hollywood. The researcher has conducted contextual analyses of three Hollywood films, i.e. Zero Dark Thirty, The Hurt Locker, and American Sniper. In these movies, deprecatory manner of speaking perspectives ends up being formed Islamophobia. These films are centered on the happenings of incidents after 9/11 and the philosophers which indicate Islamophobia in these films are consequently

identified with the sentiments on Islam that have circulated through Hollywood that Muslims are non-viable with Western social setup, brutal, and psychological militants.

Corbin (2017) describes that the inside the United States, two normal thoughts or narratives about terrorist exists who attacked America. These thoughts are flourished through media i.e. T.V, news & films, etc. The first thought is that “terrorists” are always Muslims and the second is that “white” people are never terrorists. These narratives are projected with the help of the media and movie industry to gain power and political goals. However, the propagation of such baseless and false narratives leads to damage to the nation’s security.

Noureen & Paracha (2018) portray the line of action by the U.S after the 9/11 incident. The United States brings new policies against Al-Qaeda, Taliban primarily, and against Muslims. Hollywood industry was used to get the desired goals set out by the Americans. In this scenario, such movies were produced which were against Muslims in the name of war against terrorism. According to the researchers, the incident of 9/11 had dramatically changed the movie industry. The minds of the audience were trying to reshape with the help of anti-Islamic movies.

Abadi (2018) states that disrespect, hater, disdain, and delinquency against the Muslims or individuals who resemble Muslims are at a record-breaking high in the U.S.A. The researcher also describes that the quantity of anti-Islam and anti-Muslim disdain groups has been enormously raised to 197% in the U.S.A whereas the ratio of anti-Muslim crimes rose to 67%. About 63 attacks have been reported on mosques since July 2017. On the other hand, due to Islamophobia the young Muslims in the West have been targeted, disregarded, and harassed.

According to Noureen & Paracha (2019) Hollywood is considered and plays a role of the opinion building industry in the film business throughout the globe and the reminiscent creative mind movable to stereotypes methodology. After the event of September 11, the notion against Arab Muslims in the U.S movies presented as notorious, harming portrayals of Arabs and Islamic religion like cruel, rude, disdain and ideologically harming which is contrary to their past perceptions. The researcher further argues that most philosophers rely upon the Islamophobia movies' stories and contents. The majority of the researchers considered and focuses upon Arabic characters at reasonable opportunity to examine the portrayal of Islam in the movies by neglecting such areas and localities where Islam is being followed.

Woods (2019) discusses the relationship of Hollywood with Arabs and the Middle East. The researcher argues that the relationship between Hollywood and Arabs (Muslims) have been fraught with misconceptions since the beginnings of film. Theater, art, and opera have long contained stereotypes of Arabs and Muslims as mysterious and mystical, while simultaneously dangerous and barbaric. When film grew as a new means of cultural expression in the early twentieth century, it subsequently began to draw upon these preexisting tropes.

The portrayal of Muslims in American Movies after 9/11

Firstly, two movies i.e. American Sniper and The Hurt Locker are analyzed, examined and discussed. In these movies, every film is based on a character that works for the military secret service and follows a specific mission. Every hero is portrayed either as a savior or defender. In the movie American Sniper, the heroic character Chris Kyle is roused by retribution and revenge. The movie American Sniper is originated and established in the journal of a similar name by Chris Kyle which was the deadliest sniper in the history of the U.S military. The Hurt Locker portrays the character of a bomb specialist who has worked during the war in Iraq, and the movie it did not base on a real story. The Hurt Locker was coordinated by Kathryn Bigelow, and American Sniper was disseminated by Warner Brothers

Both the movies *American Sniper* and *The Hurt Locker* were filmed in Iraq and criticize, doubles against Muslims and Islam. The *Hurt Locker* does this in its initial scene, wherein a bomb expert while exploring a bomb, says he needs citizens to know "had they hide a bomb for us" we're simply going to explode their small screwing street."

The character Chris Kyle arrived in Iraq in the movie of *American Sniper*, sergeant illuminates him that the city has been cleared and "any military-age male who's still here will be here to assassinate you." During the film's initial scene, while Kyle is surveillance at home, a mother leaves her home with her youngster toward a US military tank. She holds a "grenade", and spontaneously gets shot by Kyle. After that, her son gets the explosive and rushes towards the tank, and he too is shot by Kyle. Later in the film, Kyle and his unit attack home to conduct a clearance operation. The guardian of the family that lives in the home welcomes the soldiers and asked them to share a meal with them. Despite this fact, this act of hospitality immediately turned and subverted when it is exposed that the family has an enormous reserve of attack rifles and explosives. The clear and unequivocal negative portrayal isn't the main issue, but, all of these three movies disseminate and propagate the "Great Muslim" & "Bad Muslim" terminology, which doesn't renounce, but also adds to the revilement of Islam.

The *Hurt Locker* and *American Sniper* have utilized generalizations to propagate the unhealthy image of Muslims and Islam that Muslims are naturally unkind, brutal, and violent. These portrayals rearrange the "us versus them" point of view endorsed by the War on Terror in that strict distinction is depicted as the base of the contention that characterizes Muslims as "the real enemy." By dehumanizing Muslim characters and adultifying youngsters, these movies verifiably legitimize Islamophobic US international strategies, for example, drone attacks and the redefinition of terrorist murders and non-military personnel killings. In this manner, these portrayals uphold the international interests of the US government and disregard the full history of Islam and US international strategy.

The movie "The Dictator" was released in 2012. It is a political satire and comedy movie written by Sacha Baron Cohen and directed by Larry Charles. Baron-Cohen has played the role of Admiral General named Aladeen who was shown as the dictator of the fictional Republic of Wadiya. The character of Admiral Aladeen was inspired by the real-life of Muslim dictator's i.e. Muammar Gaddafi, Saddam Hussain, and Iddi Amin. It is also said that the Dictator is based upon the story of a North African dictator, who was against democracy and tried throughout his life to ensure that democracy would never come to his country. The film seemed to be inspired by the novel *Zabibah and the King* by Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussain.

The plot of the film revolves around the character of a Muslim ruler Hafiz Aladeen who has been shown as the ruler of the fictional North African nation Republic of Wadiya. His character is shown as a sexier, childish, dictatorial, anti-Western, and cruel dictator who promotes and sponsors terrorism by giving shelter to Osama bin Laden, the leader of a Muslim terrorist organization Al-Qaeda, who always surrounds himself with feminine security and bodyguards. It has been shown that "Aladeen" is working to develop nuclear weapons to attack Israel. The main character in the movie Aladeen is shown in the movie with the Islamic getup i.e. a long beard, believe upon sexism, hostile to racism and has anti-American sentiments. The architecture shown in the movie is also represented and looks like a purely and typically Islamic. Thus, the Dictator is packed with signifiers that are stereotypes about Islam and Muslims. The key elements in the movie depict containing Islamophobic contents.

Conclusion

The literature of the present study reveals that American movies are disseminating the negative image of Muslims and Islam for a long time particularly after the 9/11 horrible

incident. The stereotype image of the Muslim portrays in American movies has instigated the biased depiction of the Muslims and the Islamic. This is believed that the 9/11 attacks have played in actuating experts, scholars, philosophers, media, business in the United States to know about Muslims and Islamic culture. The distorted depiction of Muslims in Hollywood movies is believed to have negatively impacted the lives of Muslim immigrants residing in America. This all is happening due to the production of such movies in Hollywood which has portrayed debasing images of Muslims. Islamophobia is not a Muslim problem, but an affront to our common humanity. It is a fundamental violation of human rights and human dignity. It is deeply interconnected with racism, xenophobia, and other forms of dehumanization, often serving those who seek to maintain prevailing power structures.

Islamophobia is not a Muslim issue, but an attack against humankind. Islamophobia is a sheer violation of basic human rights, dignity and self-respect, and human poise. This term is profoundly interconnected with bigotry, xenophobia, and different types of dehumanization, frequently serving the individuals who try to keep the force and power. Media should play a key and positive role to curb this issue and media should be focused to portray for progressive representation of Muslims as unconventional and reformist portrayal neither accentuates nor eradicates the religious identity of a character.

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Article:	Coverage of Islam in the Western Press: Exploring Episodic and Thematic Frames
Author(s):	Hina Nawaz Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad
	Prof. Dr. Syed Abdul Siraj Head of Department, Department of Media Studies, Bahria University
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Author(s) Note:	Hina Nawaz is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad Email: hinanawaz.191@gmail.com
	Prof. Dr. Syed Abdul Siraj is serving as Head of Department at Department of Media Studies, Bahria University Email: professorsiraj58@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study is primarily a quantitative content analysis that attempts to explore episodic as well as thematic frames related to Islam and Muslims in the Guardian (UK), the Washington Post (USA), the Australian (Australia) and the National Post (Canada). The research aims to find out the extent and nature of the coverage of episodic and thematic frames in the selected newspapers on Islam and Muslims. The study also aims to explore the tone of coverage of the Western political leaders about Islam and Muslims in the selected newspapers. Drawing on framing theory and Said's Orientalism/Occidentalism, this study found out that overall the coverage had more negative frames used for Islam and Muslims. Most of the stories were on Stereotypes/Prejudices/fundamentalism followed by Racism/Religious frame. Western newspapers have racial and stereotypical predispositions towards Islam and its adherents. Furthermore, Islam was framed more often as threatful and intolerant religion. It was also found out that in all the selected newspapers, coverage of the Western politicians was more harsh and negative than positive towards Islam and Muslims.

Keywords: content analysis, framing, episodic frames, thematic frames

Introduction

Islam has been continually represented by international media as a violent religion opposed to the West. The question of “Islam and the West” has been the subject of critical writings and scholarly publications. The terrorist attack of 9/11 has elevated the position of Islam within the media, political and public discourse and Muslims as the most controversial group. Later, incidents like 7/7 London bombings, Bali attacks, Madrid bombings, Mumbai attacks, Brussels shootings, Charlie Hebdo shootings etc. brought discussions on Islam and Muslims under attention and further accelerated the trend. *As a result*, unwelcoming visibility and negative signifiers in the Western media increased by depicting Muslims generally as violent, fanatical, oppressed slaves, extremists and terrorists. The trend introduced new metaphors, illicit labels, negative stereotypes and demonizing language for Islam and Muslims that can collectively referred to as “Islamophobia”.

Historical Perspective

Islamophobia is a concept that is often referred to the global spread of prejudice against Muslims (Roose and Turner, 2016, p. 388). It is generally assumed that Islamophobia both as a concept and neologism in the context that we know today, takes its roots from Britain, somewhere around late 1980s or early 1990s as a discrimination against Muslim community residing in the West (Allen, 2006, 2010). Multiple sources and academic literature broadly suggests that it was 1910 when the term appeared first in an article by the French Africanist Maurice Delafosse and later by Alain Quellien in his PhD thesis that provided the first explicit definition of Islamophobes (Bravo Lopez, 2010; Richardson, 2012). The term was coined more than one hundred years ago but did not gain currency in English until late 1980s. Whereas, the term has appeared in the American vocabulary more generally after the 9/11 terrorist attacks (Bravo Lopez, 2010). However, the first serious and widespread investigation of the concept was initiated through a report presented by a UK- based think tank Runnymede Trust in 1997 (Bleich 2011, p. 1582) and referred Islamophobia to “unfounded hostility towards Islam, and therefore fear or dislike of all or most Muslims” (the Runnymede Trust, 1997). Since then, the term has turned into a disputed notion among the public sphere (Allen, 2006).

Islamophobia as a phenomenon has a historical facet to it. Anti- Muslim attitudes or the perception of clash of civilizations among Western Christianity and Islam can be traced back to nearly over 1,400 years, since the birth of Islam in the early 600s CE. One of the prime reasons of the enmity between Christianity and Islam was the dread of territorial expansion and military, political and culture domination of Islam right from the beginning of Islam stepping into the European soil. For this reason, monitoring and shaping Islamic views was crucial for the continuance of the Western domination (Sunar, 2017).

Since its emergence, Islam deprived Christianity of its place as the last Abrahamic religion and in this way it has persistently been stated as false religion by the Church. During 8th to 9th centuries Islam constantly aided Church through its attempts to bring political harmony in the Christian feudal world (Pirenne, 2008). In this way it established balance in the disorganized political structure by uniting the Eastern world under its roof. This was the time when Christians started regarding Islam as their rival (Sunar, 2017). As a result, the then united power, the Papacy, advanced crusades against Islam. During this time Islam brought with them their many novelties to the self-enclosed West and became part of the wider world (Sunar, 2017).

This out of proportion Muslim civilizational dominance always remained in the minds of the West. The Church established an obstinate propaganda campaign of defamation and slander against Islam. Consequently, not only were crusades launched but also Muslims portrayed as cold-blooded creatures, beasts, and cannibals in the European eyes (Sunar, 2017) so that to avoid any Islamic coverts and sympathizers (Siraj, 2007).

Until first half of the 18th century, Muslim societies were the only regarded models of modernity that introduced the age of Expedition and information sources. However, with the introduction of model of Enlightenment, based on mechanical concept of functional morality, non-Western models were no more in need (Sunar, 2017). Throughout the 19th century, Western domination extended all over the world, including Muslims. However, Muslim societies tried to resist this Western expansion and therefore became the fundamental dread for the West in the post-colonial period (Sayyid, 1997) that led the West to degrade, invalidate and overcome Islam (Sunar, 2017).

Islam has proved its capacity after decolonization by how Islamic societies got freedom one by one, became economically independent and during Arab-Israel War, the oil embargo issue of 1970s, the Iranian Revolution and present-day emerging Muslim nations and growing significance of Islam as a political factor in the Muslim world even terrorized the West (Sunar, 2017). This situation has replaced the West's old Orientalist methods with the new ones named as Islamophobia to contend this fear that is drawn from a deep-rooted enmity and fused with 20th century's racialization ideology to create a new notion (Allen, 2010).

Statement of the Problem

The incident of 9/11 has contributed intensely to the viewing of Islamic religion and the Muslims with suspicion. This view was fueled by the unified negative coverage by the Western media creating a swing of predispositions, suspicions, hate crimes, as well as terror against the Muslims. This study aims to explore the most frequently used episodic as well as thematic frames for Islam and Muslims in the Western newspapers. In order to find out difference in coverage among different episodic frames and thematic frames, the research would explore the extent of episodic and thematic frames in the coverage of selected Western Newspapers. Moreover, the study would also ask the nature of the tone used by the Western political leaders for Islam and Muslims. It will be helpful in finding out what tone i.e., positive, negative or neutral one is used more by politicians in the news.

Literature review

Widespread media coverage and the power of framing have transformed Muslims into "mediated beings in ways beyond their control in reductive and monolithic ways" (Bowe and Makki, 2016, p. 15). In Edward Said's book 'Covering Islam', the author provided an insight on Muslims' representation and claims that it is Western media that selectively regulate and filter content and decides what to tell Westerners about Islam and depicts Islam as tyrannical, obsolete, anti-intellectual, restrictive, extremist, backward, perilous, and instigator of conflict.

Generally, Muslims are presented to be a challenge for the popular culture and reporting has been constrained to only a few reductive classifications (Sealy, 2017). Among them the most common frames in which Islam and Muslims are fixed are associating Islam with violence and Muslims with terrorists (Yusof et al., 2013). According to Nacos and Torres-Reyna (2007, p. 2) the dominant epithets used for Muslims consist of a bearded Muslim extremist, the subjugated or suppressed hijab wearing woman, the deceitful bomber living within so that they can be easily ruined; such labels have been strengthened since 9/11. Post September 11, to justify US 'war on terror', McChesney (2002, p. 43) noted the Western media dominant narrative was to depict a compassionate and autonomous land viciously attacked by ridiculous sinful extremists who dislike U.S freedom. Therefore, U.S. is required to immediately increase its military so that perpetrators can be located and the universal terrorist cancer can be eradicated.

There are several episodic as well as thematic frames that are seen in the Western press. However, according to Reza (2011), the trend has shifted from episodic to thematic frames resulting in considerable reduction in broadcasting stereotypes. This claim was rejected by a great number of scholarships that observed intensification in the framing. For instance, prior to 9/11, the dominant themes used for Muslims were based on orientalist descriptions of a religion and its followers (Poole, 2002; Steuter and Wills, 2009; Powell, 2011). Media played role in setting up Islam verses the West mentality in the form of victim as good verses terrorist as evil (Medina and Lovett 2013), enlightened West verses barbaric East (Moosavi, 2013) and good civilized West verses evil Muslims (Kabir, 2006). After 9/11, Muslims have been tended to depict as violent, intolerant, oppressive, and Islamic values as threatening for Western societies both by media and in political debates (Steuter and Wills, 2009; Powell, 2011) that have conflated Islam with terrorism and supporter of terrorist acts (Norris, Kern and Just, 2003). The key themes that resurfaced as an end result of 9/11 were related to terrorism and the perception of the 'threat within' (Poole, 2002).

Western Politicians impart different tactics in their rhetoric and openly advocate anti-Islam and anti-Muslim sentiments. Muslims are framed under national security and national values agenda (Rane et. al., 2014). Especially, issues related to refugees, asylum seekers, immigration and assimilation are high on the political agenda of even those host-societies where there is modern political landscape (Mols & Jetten, 2014).

Theoretical Framework

The present research is theoretically linked with following hypothesis:

Framing Theory

Robert Entman is regarded as the pioneer whose seminal work made framing a persistent notion and an analysis technique in the media studies field. According to him, frames are used to 'define problems', 'make moral judgments' and 'suggest remedies' (Entman, 1993, p. 52). For Van Gorp (2007), frames are "packages" that are employed not only by the news media but also by other social groups. Watson and Hill (2000) defined framing as a method through which the media place reality "into frame" and whatever that is not included on the page of a newspaper is considered "out of frame". News frames are represented through "keywords, metaphors, concepts, symbols and visual images emphasized in a news narrative" (Entman, 1993, p. 7) and create an incident or issue in such a way that it leans towards a specific side or policy response (Tankard, 2001). Bantimaroudis and Kampanellou describe that frames as playing an important part in building cultural characteristics by displaying individuals and their societies as having distinct civilizations and ethnicity (2007, p. 82).

Edward W. Said's Orientalism/Occidentalism

The notion of orientalism put forward by Edward Said in 1978 has been broadly stated. The orientalist perception views the Muslim world not only as hostile to the Western part of the world but also as monolithic and inert that, unlike West, cannot make progress and development. Said's (1997) *Covering Islam* is his influential work on orientalism in media coverage claiming orientalism as the dominant approach adopted by Western media reporting of Islam and Muslim world. Said (1997) contends that when media outlets use Islam as a brand to explain events and issues regarding which Islam is an outer aspect, then most negative and irresponsible images emerge. On the other hand, Occidentalism which is the opposite of orientalism refers to Islamic world interpretation of the West as negative, antithesis and stereotypical (Joffe, 2007). It is considered as a recent phenomenon emerged when combined forces of Egypt, Jordan and Syria faced defeat by Israel in 1967. The phenomenon developed as a reaction to the West's support for Israel and for pro-Western authoritarian administrations that reigned several Muslim nations (Joffe, 2007).

Research Questions and Hypotheses

The study was based on analyzing following research questions and hypotheses:

R.Q1: What is the extent of episodic and thematic frames in the coverage of selected Western Newspapers?

H.1: The coverage of episodic and thematic frames about Islam and the Muslim would be negative than positive in the selected newspapers.

R.Q2: What tone was used by the Western political leaders in the coverage of selected newspapers?

H.2: Tone of Western political leaders will be negative than positive towards Islam and Muslims in all the selected newspapers.

Research Method

This study is primarily a quantitative content analysis, investigating different and most frequently used frames on Islam and Muslims by *The Guardian* (UK), *The Washington Post* (USA), *The Australian* (Australia) and *National Post* (Canada) from January 2015 to December 2016.

All news stories on Islam or Muslims published in all the four newspapers in this time period were the population comprising of 1723 news stories. However, firstly, all the duplicate and irrelevant news stories were identified and discarded after an initial sift from the list of total numbers of stories obtained. For generating this list, electronic database Lexis-Nexis was used by entering keyword “hlead (Islam or Muslims)”. Next, for the purpose of sample selection, systematic sampling method was employed in *The Guardian*, *The Washington Post* and *The Australian* by using every third skip interval. However, after assessing the initial list of news stories in *National Post*, it was found out that number of stories were almost equal to what was required for sample. Therefore, without using any sampling technique, whole list was selected as sample. Altogether, 324 (26.3%) stories from *The Guardian*, 368 (29.9%) from *The Washington Post*, 293 (23.8%) from *The Australian* and 245 (19.9%) news stories from *National Post* were selected to create a sample of 1230.

Variables chosen for the study are Episodic Frames, Thematic Frames, Tone of Western Political Leaders, Story Type, Source of News and Length of the Story. The episodic frames of the study are: Terrorist Events and Muslims Involvement, Crime Events, Immigration Policy, Racism/Religious Discrimination, Physical Abuse, Muslim Religiosity, Muslim Domestic Politics, International Relations/ World Politics, Stereotypes/Prejudices/Fundamentalism, Islamic Laws and Legal Aspects, Orientalism or Occidentalism, Muslim Relationship with other Communities and Others. The tone used by the western political leaders in the selected western press towards Islam and Muslims will be coded as positive, negative or neutral by following the dominant frame method on the basis of careful qualitative judgment for identification of the keywords and terms used. Furthermore, the thematic frames of the study are: Islam is Threatful, Islam is Peaceful, Islam is Tolerant, Islam is Intolerant, Westerners (Non-Muslims) are Tolerant, Westerners (Non-Muslims) are Intolerant, Muslims are Uncouth, Muslims are Couth, Islam is War-Oriented, Islam is Peace-Oriented, Islam is a Foe, Islam is a Friend, Use of Demonizing Language and Use of Good Language.

Coding Unit, Unit of Analysis and Contextual Unit

For most of the episodic frames, the headline and lead was the recording unit and the whole story was the contextual unit for coding the episodic frame. For thematic frames, each paragraph of the story was the recording and the contextual unit. Similarly, for tone, the coding unit was paragraph. However, each paragraph was initially coded into three categories as positive, neutral or negative. Next, on the basis of number of positive, neutral and negative paragraphs, each story was coded for dominant tone. For example, if majority of the paragraphs were based on positive tones, the story was coded as positive. The whole story

was the context unit for all the variables. Means if the coding decision could not be made based on the headline, lead or a single paragraph, then as much of the story as required was read until the coding decision can possibly be made.

Findings

The final sample comprised 1230 stories, with 324 (26.3%) being from the *Guardian*, 368 (29.9%) from the *Washington Post*, 293 (23.8%) from the *Australian* and 245 (19.9%) from the *National Post* (Chi-square=26.167; $p = .000$) (See Table 1). The overall mean length of the stories was 917.6593 words (larger than one column length of the newspapers).

A large number of sample 714 (58.0 percent) consisted of news stories, followed by columns (211 or 17.2 percent), editorials (97 7.9 percent) and remaining 208 (16.9 percent) stories fell into the opinion's category (Chi-square=743.951, $p = .000$). Most of the stories (1085 or 88.2 percent) were contributed by private source and the remaining 144 (or 11.7 percent) stories were reported by official source. Hence number of stories by private source was significantly larger than the number of stories by official source (Chi-square=1691.859, $p=.000$) (See Table 1).

Table 1: Characteristics of Sample

Variables	N	(%)
No. of stories¹	1230	(100.0)
Newspapers		
Guardian	324	(26.3)
The Washington Post	368	(29.9)
The Australian	293	(23.8)
The National (Financial) Post	245	(19.9)
Episodic Frames²		
Terrorist Events and Muslims Involvement	56	(4.6)
Crime Events	35	(2.8)
Immigration Policy	81	(6.6)
Racism/Religious Discrimination	271	(22.0)
Physical abuse	60	(4.9)
Muslim Religiosity	48	(3.9)
Muslim Domestic Politics	86	(7.0)
International Relations/World Politics	112	(9.1)
Stereotypes/Prejudices/Fundamentalism	328	(26.7)
Islamic Laws and Legal Aspects	7	(0.6)
Orientalism or Occidentalism	28	(2.3)
Muslim Relationship with Other Communities	100	(8.1)
Others	18	(1.5)
Thematic Frames		
Islam is Threatful	564	(45.9)
Islam is Peaceful	163	(13.3)
Islam is Tolerant	425	(34.6)
Islam is Intolerant	609	(49.5)
Westerners are Tolerant	789	(64.1)
Westerners are Intolerant	852	(69.3)
Muslims are Uncouth	202	(16.4)
Muslims are Couth	236	(19.2)
Islam is War-Oriented	47	(3.8)
Islam is Peace-Oriented	20	(1.6)
Islam is a Foe	266	(21.6)
Islam is a Friend	149	(12.1)

Use of Demonizing Language	86 (7.0)
Use of Good Language	16 (1.3)
Story Type³	
News	714 (58.0)
Columns	211 (17.2)
Editorials	97 (7.9)
Opinions	208 (16.9)
Source of News⁴	
Official	144 (11.7)
Private	1085 (88.2)
Mean Length of the Story⁵	
	917.6593
Guardian	908.4938
Washington Post	942.5652
Australian	942.6758
National Post	862.4539

¹chi-square=26.167; p. = .000

²chi-square=1189.776; p. = .000

³chi-

square=743.951; p. = .000

⁴chi-square=1691.859; p. = .000

⁵F=2.790; p. = .039

Note 1. Figure within parenthesis indicates the percentage of the coverage. 2. Figure without the parenthesis indicates the count of coverage.

It was found out from the results that different episodic and thematic frames were given different amount of coverage. The details are provided in the form of answering following research question and hypothesis.

R.Q1: What is the extent of episodic and thematic frames in the coverage of selected Western Newspapers?

The final sample comprising of 1230 stories, with 324 (26.3%) being from the *Guardian*, 368 (29.9%) from the *Washington Post*, 293 (23.8%) from the *Australian* and 245 (19.9%) from the *National Post*, revealed that all the four selected newspapers have given extensive coverage to Islam and Muslims. (Chi-square=26.167; p. = .000) (See Table 4.1).

H1: The coverage of episodic and thematic frames about Islam and the Muslim would be negative than positive in the selected newspapers.

Difference by Episodic Frames

Most of the stories (328 or 26.7 percent) were on Stereotypes/Prejudices/Fundamentalism, followed by Racism/Religious Discrimination (271 or 22.0 percent). International Relations/World Politics received 112 (9.1 percent), Muslim Relations with Other Communities received 100 (8.1percent), Muslim Domestic Politics received 86 (7.0 percent) and Immigration Policy received 81 (6.6 percent) of the stories. Physical Abuse, Terrorist Events and Muslims Involvements, Muslim Religiosity, Crime Events, Orientalism or Occidentalism, Islamic Laws and Legal Aspects and Others topics received the remaining 20.5 percent of coverage (Chi-square=1189.776; p. = .000) (See Table 4.1).

Difference by Thematic Frames

A large number of the stories had 'Westerners are Intolerant' frame (852 or 69.3 percent), followed by 'Westerners are Tolerant' (789 or 64.1 percent) and 'Islam is Intolerant' (609 or 49.5) frames. 'Islam is Threatful' frame had 564 (45.9 percent) whereas 'Islam is Tolerant' had 425 (34.6 percent) frequency (See Table 4.1).

The results revealed that coverage of episodic and thematic frames is more negative than positive about Islam and the Muslim in the selected newspapers. Hence hypothesis 1 was supported.

Tone Used by Western Political Leaders in the Selected Newspapers

R.Q2: What tone was used by the Western political leaders in the coverage of selected newspapers?

Most of the stories had negative (260 or 61.8%) tone, followed by positive (108 or 25.7%). Altogether, 53 (12.6%) stories were neutral (Chi Square=15.618; $p = .016$).

Table 2: Tone Used by Western Political Leaders in the Selected Newspapers

Tones of Western Total Political Leaders		Guardian	Washington Post	Australian	National Post
(%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N
Positive 108 (25.7)		32 (7.6)	29 (6.9)	24 (5.7)	23(5.5)
Neutral 14 (3.3)	53 (12.6)		6 (1.4)	14 (3.3)	19 (4.5)
Negative (10.7)	260 (61.8)	95 (22.6)*	66 (15.7)	54 (12.8)	45
Total (19.5)	421 (100.0)	133 (31.6)	109 (25.9)	97 (23.0)	82

*Chi Square=15.618; $p = .016$

Note. 7. Figure within parenthesis indicates the percentage of the coverage. 8. Figure without the parenthesis indicates the count of coverage.

H. 2: Tone of Western political leaders will be negative than positive towards Islam and Muslims in all the selected newspapers.

As evident from the table that most of the stories had negative (260 or 61.8%) tone as compared to positive (108 or 25.7%) tone. (Chi Square=15.618; $p = .016$). Hypothesis 2 was supported (See Table 5).

Discussion of the Results

Findings exposed that different episodic and thematic frames were given different amount of coverage. Most frequently appearing episodic frame was Stereotypes/Prejudices/Fundamentalism, followed by Racism/Religious Discrimination frame. The results clearly show that Islam and Muslims are mostly covered stereotypically. The results are in line with the results of the studies conducted by Manning (2003), Poole (2000), Nacos and Torres-Reyna (2007) whom analysis revealed that Muslims are depicted as static, monolithic, incapable to change and integrate and Islam is perceived as distinctively retrograde and resists modernism and have terribly patriarchal system and suppressive of females.

It was found out that most frequently occurring thematic frame in the four selected newspapers was 'Westerners are intolerant'. It reveals that Western media depict Westerners as superior and Islam and Muslims as inferior, they are intolerant and they mostly adopt biased stance towards Islam and Muslims. Similar to Said's (1978) observations that expose Muslim immigrants are displayed as passive postcolonial subjects that are in need of the rules, norms, and codes established by culturally superior Europeans. Moreover, findings seem to mirror with the analysis of Medina and Lovett (2013), Moosavi (2013) and Kabir

(2006) who also explored the existence of the frame of West as superior and East as inferior in all aspects.

When the tone of the Western politicians was analyzed, it was found out that all of the selected newspapers covered negative tone of the Western politicians towards Islam and Muslims. In other words, Western political tone has remained generally harsh and negative than positive towards Islam and Muslims throughout the sample selected. Western media content is mostly devoted to political rhetoric on the issues like terrorism, refuge and integration of Muslims as one of the threats to Western safety and their principles because these issues are top priority in their political agenda (Rane et. al., 2014; Mols & Jetten, 2014). Kundnani (2014) also support that racialized political discourse is adopted by right wing politicians, in which Muslims are explicitly vilified.

Conclusions

It can be concluded that the coverage had mostly negative episodic as well as thematic frames used for Islam and Muslims. Western newspapers have racial and stereotypical predispositions towards Islam and its adherents, and perceive Muslims as conservative and restrictive to West and their values. Similarly, all of the selected newspapers covered negative tone of the Western politicians towards Islam and Muslims. It can be said that tone of Western political leaders mostly remains intolerant and negative than positive towards Islam and Muslims.

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Article:	Measuring the Impact of Audio/Visual Aids on Learning Process: A Case Study of South Punjab
Author(s):	Dr. Manan Khan Tareen Research Scholar, Department of Communication Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan - Pakistan.
	Hannan Khan Tareen Ph.D. Scholar, Associate Lecturer, Department of Media Studies, Islamia University Bahawalpur, - Pakistan
	Nazmine Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Communication Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan - Pakistan
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Manan Khan Tareen is a Research Scholar at Department of Communication Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan - Pakistan Email: abdul.manan7867@gmail.com
	Hannan Khan Tareen is a Ph.D. Scholar and Associate Lecturer at Department of Media Studies, Islamia University Bahawalpur, - Pakistan
	Nazmine is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Communication Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan – Pakistan

Abstract

The present research was designed to evaluate the effects of audio visual aids on the learning process of student of Multan city in Punjab (Pakistan). This study employed field observation method as a research design of this research. For the purpose of measurement, the researcher has installed hidden cameras inside the classrooms and followed the covert observation for measuring the level of attention of the students through recoding during the lecture. The sample was drawn using convenient sampling techniques. For the purpose of investigation, 112 research subjects from Punjab government's registered school were selected for the purpose of data collection. The findings of the study revealed that the experimental group students got better grade than control group. 57.1% students secure A and 42.9% students secure b grade. Findings further explained that a majority of the students form experimental group have high and medium level of attention in multimedia lecture. The study concluded that education with the help of audio visual (A/V) aids is more beneficial for school going students.

Key Words: Audio/Visual Aids, Learning Process, Educational Institutions, Measurement of Academic Performance.

Introduction & Background:

Any gadget which by sight and sound boosts the individual's understanding is considered as audio visual aids (Singh 2005). A.V aids are those equipment, dealings devices, tools or machines which make the process of learning more effective, decent, and memorable or Audio visual technologies or helping materials for students are those devices which are used in classrooms to support & comfort learning activities and make it understandable and interesting (Shah 2015).

Media plays a vital role in education. It is very hard to ignore the importance of media technology in the classroom. A number of technological advanced countries have a believed in the enlightened and power of the media technology and that's why they are going to adopt such technologies in the classrooms so that students using audio visual aids may become highly qualified (Kurt and Ciftci, 2012). There were some barriers regarding adopting the multimedia in classroom as some teachers wouldn't allow these technologies. They believe that it makes a gape among teacher and student relationship (Kurt and Ciftci, 2012). Desiderious Erasmus told that students should learn through the help of pictures. John Comenius writes a book named "The World of Sense Organs", it contains 150 pictures which showed almost all aspect of everyday life. Rousseau critiques the use of stressed things just as words. Nelson I Green, 1926 firstly used the terminology 'visual education'. Eric Ashby, 1967 describes four revolutions in the education: home to school education, written words and sentences as a tool of education, use of books and printing material and lastly he declared electronic media as a revolution in the education system (Alsada, 2005). Generally speaking, coordinating innovation in instruction includes some commitment in teacher's work. A few teachers have the capacity to incorporate audio visual aids into the educational module while others don't be able to do it so (Hicks, 2011). Using technology in education maybe changes the environment of classroom. There are many types of gadgets which can make a positive contribution in learning process such as multimedia projectors, smart boards, laptops and tablets'. These all aids have multiple utilizations and also have some sort of drawbacks too (Kurt and Ciftci, 2012). Nowadays students are very proficient and active and they can also be known as "Net-generation" (Hicks, 2011). It may be the best times to implicate such technologies in the students' lives because they want to use it. It would be a booster for them and their performance will surely be increased (Singh 2005). Adopting most relevant technologies in classrooms could be a way to enhance the learning of students. And if they use it in a right way these gadgets would have a positive impact on them (Hicks, 2011).

Education leads to a successful life and it is an essential part of everybody life. There are two main elements in education; one is learning and the other is teaching. Teaching is a process and from teaching students always learns new things. And since new technology emerges relevant to the learning the educational institutes are adopting audio visual aids for better understanding of students (Rather, 2004).

As we know media has become one of the major pillar in any state. With the passage of time the technologies which has been used in media broadcasting has make their worth in other institute such as business conferences, culture representation and in educational sector. With the use of multimedia in Education sector; teaching and learning process has become very effective. Students can understand the educational content in an effective way. It has multiple advantages in the educational process (UK Essays, 2009). Technological innovation in education covers two angles in showing learning procedure i.e. audio visual aids as things and also as a social procedure. Instructive technology is art of showing and figuring out how to watch it for all intents and purposes in the classroom together with the helps and showing techniques created a response in its application (Singh, 2005).

These days' informational technologies build a powerful participation in almost every aspect of life. They are playing their role in training and education. The demand of such technologies has been increased and become stronger in learning process. Audio Visual equipments are those instructional gadgets which are utilized as a part of the classroom to empower learning and make it efficient. The gadgets like displaying maps, models, film strip, projectors radio, TV are the example of it (Rather, 2004). Audiovisual aids empower a teacher oral presentation while serving his students capture a definite message. If teacher uses easy, well-organized aids, they will improve their skills.

Training aids is in the shape of videos and these videos can be played through MP3 player laptop or CD player. Another type of audio visual aids is presentation slides which are consist of pictorial display, graphical representation and charts etc. Furthermore, digital projector has been used in the field of education; with the help of this technology the instructor can show a message to a larger number of viewers. A teacher includes an audio playing device for a lecture or a dialogue. Some time a number of devices are using in a same time by an individual, it includes almost all of the audio visual aids for learning. An instructor can use multiple audio visual aids for a session for better understanding of the students. It may use websites, slides, TV, computer base training course and audio recordings. It offers an instructor to make an arrangement for communication tools (techcomputerscience.blogspot.com, 2011).

Statement of the Problem:

Audio visual aids are playing their significant role in the educational system around the globe. In the third world country the adoption level of new trends and new technologies in the field of education is lesser. Moreover, there is a big gap between the quality of education and understanding of private and public sector schools students in Pakistan. Beside, one of the reasons behind such differences is usage of audio visual technology for delivering lectures to strengthen the learning process. In addition to it, the efficient and effective communication can be done through the adoption of such technologies in public schools. Similarly, if the utilization of audio visual technology is used at public sector schools as well, definitely it would also increase the level and quality of education.

Significance of study:

This study would explore the importance of multimedia use in the primary level educational institutions. This study will ensure the significance of the technological equipment's in the process of learning. As in a third world country, through using such facilities of learning, students can better understand the concept of the lectures.

Objectives of the study:

- To explore the impact of Audio visual aids on primary school students.
- To investigate the level of attention and interest of students during Audio visual delivery method
- To measure the effectiveness of learning process through Audio visual teaching method.

Literature Review:

Saima and Shazia (2011) investigate the effectiveness of audio visual devices in learning process. This study took place in The Islamia University of Bahawalpur. Through survey methodology a research questionnaire is distributed among 150 students and 50 teachers. The finding of the study clearly represent that audio visual aids are playing an effective and significant role in learning process of both teachers and students. It also represent that with the help of these devices students gain detail and in-depth knowledge. The recommendations for the teachers are that there should be some training courses for them to handle these devices effectively and they also should have planning before they use such devices.

Kishore (2003) determined that audio visual devices encouraged a person's thinking and understanding. These devices have significant effects in the process of learning new things. Use of such devices makes a strong correlation with better understanding.

Marzban (2011) focused on the effects of audio visual devices and for this purpose 68 intermediate students were selected through random sampling. The researcher makes controlled and experimental groups and through survey questionnaire technique collects data from the students. This study concluded that with the use of multimedia learning process become easy and understandable for the students.

Roby (1999) makes a comparison among the use of dictionary and computer based multimedia for better learning process. For this purpose he makes four following experimental groups; a: just dictionary and paper, b: dictionary paper and glosses, c: computer dictionary, d: glosses and computer dictionary. He investigates that there is no any sort of differences among the consumer in comprehension reading. Kunari (2006) confirmed that audio visual devices let an instructor for consistent and professional presentation. It enhances lesson strategies for teachers and greater subject information to students.

Hubackova (2011) explore in the Applied Linguistics Department of Hardec Karlove University. German language courses are teaching over there, for investigating the worth of multimedia devices, researcher divided class into two groups. One group is taught by teachers and other is taught with the help of multimedia. The results clearly depicts that the group which is taught by the multimedia have better understanding of the content.

Parreño (2013) investigated teacher's opinion on the use of audio visual aids in classrooms. For this purpose researcher investigates teachers of secondary level through survey questionnaire method. The teachers are of the view that these technologies are making a positive contribution in process of learning. They also suggest that these technologies must be used in classrooms and the instructor should mainly focus to improve intelligence of the students. This study concluded that use of audio visual devices in classrooms makes students more creative and thinkers.

Sharifi and Javadi (2011) aims to explore the question that new technologies in education system are motivating the students towards better understanding and learning process is affected by the new technologies? Are such technologies are becoming the shortcuts for changing this world towards a global world? The findings determine that new technologies in educational setting are determining their role very significantly.

Babaeer (2014) investigates an ethnographic case study of appropriate technologies for learning process of students. This study focuses on elementary school students and through sampling technique four elementary schools have been chosen for data collection. The researcher make covert participation and covert observation during data collection from students, furthermore conducted open-ended surveys to the teachers. The results shows that there were a large number of diversify technologies has been used in learning process of students. The most prevalent device was SMART boards.

Alsada and Sigal (2005) test audio visual aids for providing guidance to caregivers regarding infant oral health. They used DVDs videos consist of a comprehensive information regarding infant oral health care and prevention. The findings of the study indicated that there was a lack of knowledge about oral health of infant. The audio visual aids promise to be an effective tool in providing the guidance to caregivers in high risk population (Facebook message).

Kim and Gilman (2008) investigate the components of multimedia technologies in English vocabulary learning. 172 elementary schools students have been chosen as sample. Pre testing and post testing techniques are used for data collection. The results of the study concluded that the use of multimedia has a positive correlation with the better understanding and graphical representation of the English vocabulary leads towards good results.

Gul and Kiyani, (2014) explore the cognitive effects of audio visual devices on secondary level students of Pakistan studies. Through pre test and post test techniques data has been collected. The findings of the research provide worthy knowledge for instructors to advance their teaching techniques.

Shah and Shahzad (2015) investigate 2002 learners and 336 teachers in elementary schools of District Bannu and explore the effects of the audio visual devices. The researcher concluded that these devices playing a vital role in shaping the personalities of the students but on the other hand the teachers are required to be more trained so that this process may become more effective.

Research Questions:

RQ1: What is the performance of experimental group subjects after exposure to multimedia lecture deliver to them?

RQ2: What is the performance of control group subjects after exposure to traditional lecture deliver to them?

RQ3: What is the level of attention/involvement of the students in multimedia lecture?

RQ4: What is the level of attention/involvement of the students in traditional lecture?

Research Hypothesis:

H1: There would be significant difference in student's performance after exposure to multimedia lecture.

H2: The level of involvement would be higher in experimental group as compared to control group with regard to multimedia lecture.

Theoretical Framework:

This study is theoretically linked with Social Learning and Media Dependency theory.

Social Learning Theory:

Behavioral changes are come through the settings of environment and this process occurs during observational learning. If anyone purely observes the instructions from the environment it must reinforce the individual to do so. The researcher takes the example of commercials which suggest the consumer to do the action as model is doing in the commercials. Commercials make an attention and motivation to the consumers, suddenly their behavior changed and they buy the specific product and also try to do the same actions done in the commercials. The consumer tries to adopt the behavior of the model if the models have similar characteristics to the individual (Bandura, A. 1977).

The students mostly try to follow their teacher's behavior in early age. Teachers are the most respectable personality for them in childhood. Beside that if a teacher used advance technology like multimedia in classroom it would directly affect the behavior of the students. Firstly they learn the lesson efficiently and secondly it makes them confident and active. It will surely make the learning and understanding process very easy and comfortable. In this study the researcher wants to tell that audio visual aids which are situated in a classroom have an impact of social learning on the students. Furthermore, observational process increased for students when these audio visual aids are used in the classroom settings and they learn a lot of new things.

Media Dependency Theory:

According to Media Dependency Theory any media which is going to fulfilled the need and desires of an individual that particular media become more important for the person. That adopted media become more influential for the individual (Ball-Rokeach & DeFleur, 1976).

The importance of media in the field of education can be determined through the usage of multimedia technologies in the classrooms. The teachers are nowadays dependent on the multimedia as well as students. These audio visual aids make the learning process very easy for students. The students are becoming more dependent on the multimedia and these

audio visual aids are also ensuring the individual easiness and comfort. They claimed the education from these audio visual devices and as dependency theory explain more the use of a media become important for an individual. In this study the researcher argue that these audio visual aids have a solid impact on the individuals and this media has become very influential for the students and their dependency on these technologies has increased.

Research Methodology:

Participant:

All the Government schools students of the Multan are the population of the study and through convenient sampling technique the researcher has chosen Government Tibbi Wala Primary School for the experiment regarding impact of audio visual aids on learning of students. For this purpose the researcher has chosen 5th class students for sample through convenient sampling technique and after that the researcher has chosen 112 students equally from both genders through random sampling.

Instrument:

Evaluation test: For the purpose of measuring learning of the students the researcher manage a quiz/test and it will distributed after the lecture to both groups of the students; experimental and control group. This test carries 10 questions and all the questions carry 2 marks each regarding the content delivers to them during lecture. The researcher has made four grades of the score; the students who took marks 1-5 will be in the D Grade and who took 6-10 C Grade will be associated to them just like it the core 11-15 will be in B Grade and 16-20 score will be consider A Grade.

Observational method:

For measurement of attention regarding lecture deliver by multimedia and traditional method the researcher adjust a hidden cam in the classroom and follow the covert observation method; so that the researcher can calculate the actual attention level of the students through their recoding during lecture. The researcher designs three level of attention; the lower level is 4 or less than 4 score from total score of 10 in which the students does not take any sort of interest in the lecture deliver to them they are too lazy and were sleeping, second level of attention is consider as medium level which is between 5-7; in this level the students are not having full interest and involvement in the lecture they are doing whispering and watching here and there instead of lecture. Similarly in high level of attention the respondents take full interest in the lecture and their attention is of high level in it and this would have the score of 8-10.

Lecture Content:

A 10 minutes audio video clip regarding plants and photosynthesis has become the part of the research. It is in Urdu language so that the students can understand it easily. This content was exposed to the experimental group with the help of the multimedia (LED), and same content was also delivered without the help of multimedia in the classroom to the control group students via traditional method of teaching.

Marker variables:

The age of the students and the gender of the students are marker variables.

Independent variable:

Here the researcher want to check the impact of a/v aids on learning of students, so the Audio Visual (A/V) aids are independent variable. LED TV was used as Audio Visual (A/V) aid in the classroom which have the function of both audio and video.

Dependent variable:

Learning of students is considered as dependent variable in this research project which has been defined as the grades of the students from the test.

Data Interpretation Tool:

For interpretation of the collected data the researcher has used the SPSS for comprehensive understanding and with the help of cross tabulation the researcher has analyze the results.

Findings:

Table: 1

Gender & Experimental Group Score cross tabulation:

Gender	Experimental Group		Total
	A	B	
Male	12 42.9%	16 57.1%	28 100.0%
Female	20 71.4%	8 28.6%	28 100.0%
Total	32 57.1%	24 42.9%	56 100.0%

Table 1 explains the score of experimental group securing during experiment which concludes that 57.1% of total 56 students secure A grade while 42.9 secure B grade. In context of gender more female students get higher marks in comparison of male students. 71.4% female students secure A grade and 28.6 % female students secure B grade. In perspective of male respondents 42.9 % secure A grade and 57.1 % have secure B.

Table: 2

Gender & level of Attention Cross tabulation:

Gender	Level of Attention		Total
	High	Medium	
Male	8 28.6%	20 71.4%	28 100.0%
Female	12 42.9%	16 57.1%	28 100.0%
Total	20 35.7%	36 64.3%	56 100.0%

Table 2 explains the level of attention of experimental group during experiment which concludes that 64.3% of total 56 students have medium level of attention while 35.7% respondents have higher level of attention. In context of gender more female students have high level of attention in comparison of male students. 71.4% female students have medium level of attention while 28.6 % female students have medium level of attention. In perspective of male respondents 57.1 % have medium level of attention while 42.9% have high level of attention.

Table: 3

Gender & Control Group Score Cross tabulation:

Gender	Control Group			Total
	A	B	C	

Male	0 .0%	12 42.9%	16 57.1%	28 100.0%
Female	4 14.3%	4 14.3%	20 71.4%	28 100.0%
Total	4 7.1%	16 28.6%	36 64.3%	56 100.0%

The above table explains the score of control group securing during research which conclude that 64.3% of total 56 students score C grade while 28.6% secure B grade and 7.1% score A grade. In context of gender more female students get higher marks and also lower marks in comparison of male students. 71.4% female students' secure C grade, 14.3 % female students' secure B grade and 14.3% of female students score A grade from the test. In perspective of male respondents 57.1 % secure C grade, 42.9 % have secure B grade and 0% of male students score A grade.

Table: 4

Gender & level of Attention Cross tabulation:

Gender	Level of Attention			Total
	High	Medium	Low	
Male	0 .0%	12 42.9%	16 57.1%	28 100.0%
Female	8 28.6%	0 .0%	20 71.4%	28 100.0%
Total	8 14.3%	12 21.4%	36 64.3%	56 100.0%

Table 4 explains the level of attention of control group during research which concludes that 64.3% of total 56 students have low level of attention in lecture, 21.3% have medium level of attention while 14.3% respondents have higher level of attention. In context of gender more female students have high level and lower level of attention in comparison of male students. 71.4% female students have lower level of attention, 0% female respondents have medium level of attention while 28.6 % female students have higher level of attention. In perspective of male respondents 57.1 % have low level of attention, 42.9% have medium level of attention while 0% of male respondent have high level of attention.

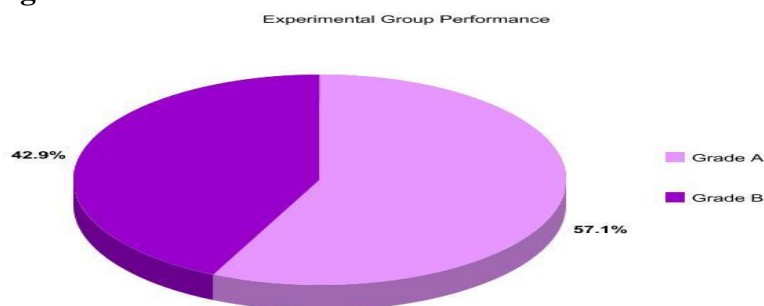
Discussions:

This study explores the learning level and level of attention of 112 students' boys and girls of Government Tibbi Wala Primary School of Multan. The total sample was 112 and according to the demand of study the researcher divided the sample in two groups, first group was experimental group and the second one was control group. For measuring the learning of the students through use of multimedia and without the use of multimedia in the class the researcher makes a multiple choice questionnaire for both groups. Same content has been exposed to both groups; the experimental group was exposed to the multimedia and the

control group receiving the lecture in traditional way. LED has been used as audio visual device. In the same time for checking the level of attention of the students the researcher uses observational method and for this purpose the researcher fixed a video camera in the both classes where the experiment has going on. The research concludes that the environmental changes in the setting of class are improving the learning of the students. Students are becoming dependent on audio visual aids because these gadgets are making their understanding about their lecture more effectively.

RQ1: What is the performance of experimental group subjects after exposure to multimedia lecture deliver to them?

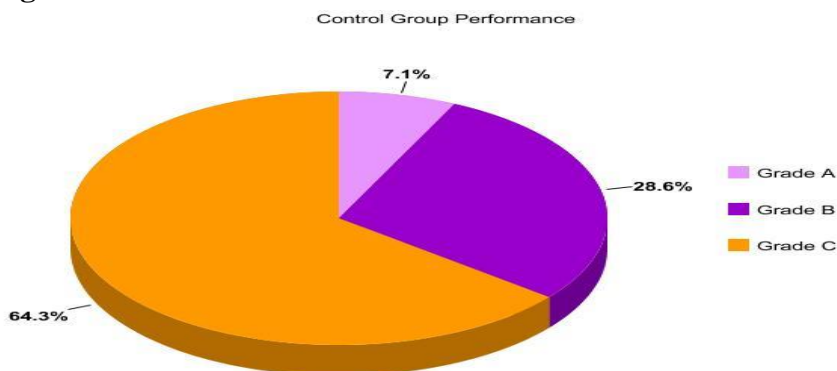
Figure: 1



The quiz result explains the score of experimental group securing during experiment which concludes that 57.1% of total 56 students secure A grade while 42.9% secure B grade, the figure 5.1 show the details. The figure clearly shows that the experimental group performance was greater than the performance of control group.

RQ2: What is the performance of control group subjects after exposure to traditional lecture deliver to them?

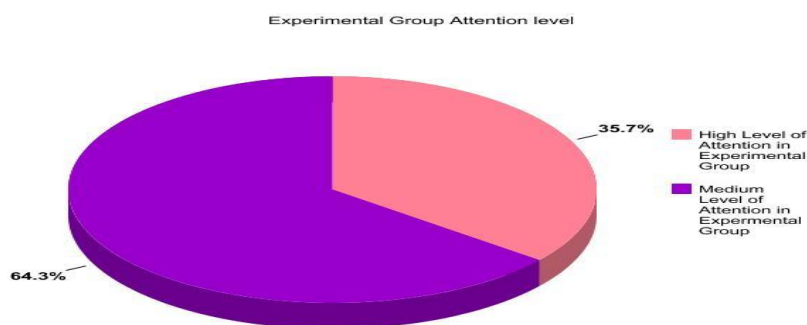
Figure: 2



In terms of control group the results conclude that that 64.3% of total 56 students score C grade while 28.6% secure B grade and 7.1% score A grade, the figure 5.2 show the details. It clearly depicts that with the use of audio visual aids the students has performed well and their learning process improves in comparison of control group.

RQ3: What is the level of attention of the students in multimedia lecture?

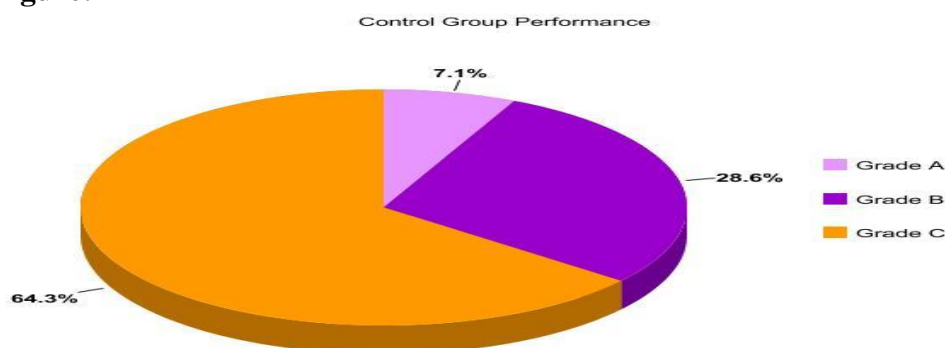
Figure: 3



The above figure (3) tells the story that 64.3% of total 56 students have medium level of attention while 35.7% respondents have higher level of attention in experimental group. In context of attention level the level of attention of the experimental group is higher than the control group.

RQ4: What is the level of attention of the students in traditional lecture?

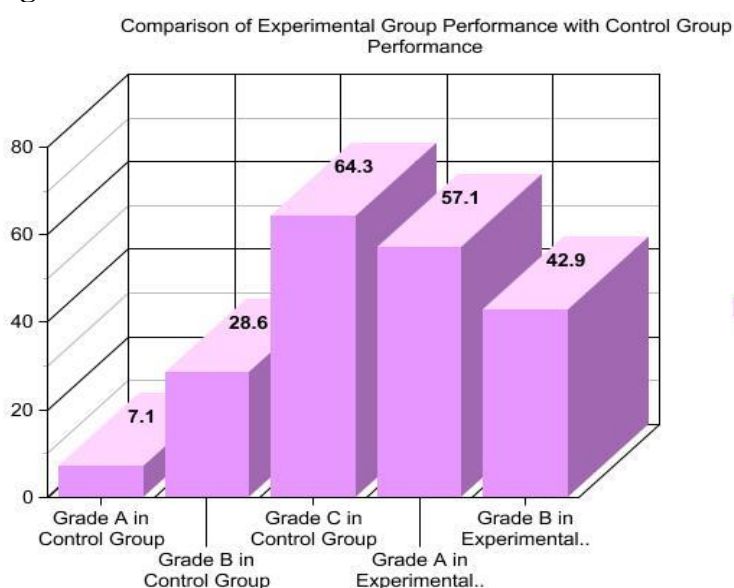
Figure: 4



In term of control group the level of attention during research concludes that 64.3% of total 56 students have low level of attention in lecture, 21.3% have medium level of attention while 14.3% respondents have higher level of attention, the figure 4 shows the story.

H1: There would be significant difference in student's performance after exposure to multimedia lecture.

Figure: 5



The above figure indicates that the experimental group get good grade than control group. 57.1% students secure A and 42.9% students secure b grade. In perspective of control

group just 7.1% students secure A grade, 28.6% students secure B grade and 64.3% students secure C grade in control group experiment.

Hence the above explanations prove that the hypothesis number 1 and it is accepted.

H2: The level of involvement would be higher in experimental group as compared to control group with regard to multimedia lecture.

Figure: 6

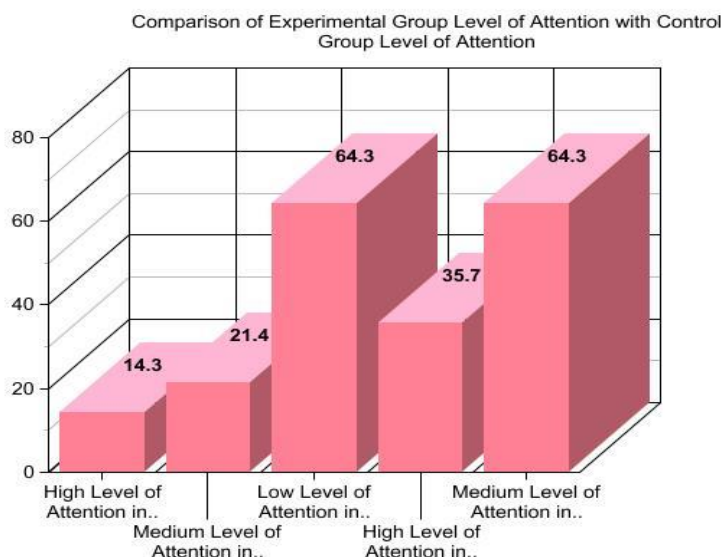


Figure 6 explains that 35.7% students in experimental group have high level of attention and 64.3% students have medium level of attention in multimedia lecture while just 14.3% of students of control group have high level of attention, 21.4% have medium level of attention and 64.3% having the lower level of attention during lecture.

Hence the above explanations prove that hypothesis number 2 and it is accepted.

The study concludes that environmental settings of the individuals in the classroom have a great impact on them furthermore it describes the dependency of the individual on the media in a positive manner. Such multimedia gadgets are playing a vital role all around the globe and this research project is an evidence to apply such settings in the classroom of the government schools of Pakistan so that the learning process may improve. Furthermore for competing the level of international standards of education sector these gadgets could play a tremendous part to make Pakistan a progressive country.

Suggestions:

It was a small study and that's why the sample size was not so large, there should be big sample size for the project to generalize the results. Meanwhile there should be comparison of private schools where such audio visual aids have been used to the government schools where the adoption of such devices is less. Furthermore there should be a study on the private schools where these devices are use to check out the output of these gadgets in term of learning. To find out the issues of teachers a researcher should be conducted on the teacher performance; is the teaching process improves with the help of audio visual aids?

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Author(s):	Bushra Yasin Lecturer, Department of Arts & Media, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan
	Muddassar Hussain Shah Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Studies, University of Sargodha, Pakistan
	Muhammad Ashfaq Assistant Professor, Department of Arts & Media, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan
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Author(s) Note:	Bushra Yasin is serving as Lecturer at Department of Arts & Media, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan
	Muddassar Hussain Shah is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Media and Communication Studies, University of Sargodha, Pakistan
	Muhammad Ashfaq is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Arts & Media, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan

Abstract

This research aimed to investigate the relationship between Facebook use and depression, also to test the role of social comparison as a moderator. The research employed Social Comparison theory. For quantitative research, social survey analysis was used to access the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression. The population selected for the current study was based on the university students. A sampling frame was obtained of all the enrolled students of Foundation University Islamabad. Sample of 384 students was drawn through systematic random sampling. Data was analyzed using hierarchical multiple regression in SPSS 21. All the results were found significant. Findings of the study suggested that there is a significant relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression. Moreover, the results also indicated that the social comparison effectively moderate the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression among university students.

Keywords: Facebook, Depression, Social comparison, Social media

The Overview of Social Media

Social media has been around for quite some time now and has significantly affected communication for nearly everybody. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) described it in a study as “a group of Internet-based applications build on the ideological and technological foundations allowing that creation and exchange of user generated content.” Through these, people can share immeasurably large amounts of ideas, information, images, emotions, achievements, and failures in a virtual community.

Social media has evolved and is supported by various sites on various platforms (Colliander & Dahlén, 2011). Facebook, with over 40 million users (Statista, 2020), is seen as perhaps one of the most preferred social media sites for common use (Labrague, 2014). A research study indicates that Facebook use has become so conformed in people’s lives that it is somewhat a continuation of offline activities (Yang & Brown, 2013).

Nonetheless, the growth of these new communication channels has significantly affected the amount of offline interactions, an enormous number of individuals currently interacting more with their contacts online instead of doing it in real life where users communicate with other Facebook users through likes, comments, chats and also by sharing other users’ content. This feature makes Facebook a platform of nearly endless scrolling, while seeing what is happening in other’s lives on a daily basis. Millions of SNS users post their life events on SNSs and express their thoughts and emotions in order to share everyday life information. Its use thus, involves viewing how or what others are doing.

Facebook use and Depression

Taking the rise of social media platforms into consideration, scholars have begun observing the motivations, effects and mental health outcomes of its use. As mental health effects has risen simultaneously and substantially with SNS, depression in particular and its relation with social media usage has been and is still being observed and examined. Rise in the incidence of depression is paralleled to the rise of social media (Wright et al., 2013).

American Psychological Association describes depression by low positive and high negative mood that can be characterized by several symptoms such as sadness, changes in sleep patterns, low appetite, loss of interest, agitation, lack of concentration, worthlessness and fidgety (Nisar et al., 2019). The term “Facebook Depression” was put forward by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) (2011), who defined it as being a kind of depression that is observed in individuals who spend much of their time on Facebook. The academy considered negative online interactions and social isolation and labeled online interactions as risky in this regard.

The phenomenon of Facebook Depression was also being suggested in 2011 by O’Keeffe and Clarke-Pearson. ‘Facebook depression’ is described as a depressive condition following prolonged exposure to SNSs. According to multiple research studies, this phenomenon is suggested to be caused by online social comparisons.

Social Comparison

Comparison is a natural trait in humans. In several ways comparison can influence an individual. The concept of “social comparison” was given by Leon Festinger more than 60 years ago. This clearly labels social media comparisons as being significantly younger than the root concept.

Social comparison theory (Festinger, 1954) and its subsequent studies states that social comparisons indicate a setting in which individuals compare their attitudes, capabilities, sentiments, feelings and character attributes, monetary status or material items with others (Lee, 2014).

The comparisons can be done intentionally or subconsciously, and results lead to a sense of self-awareness (Suls, Martin, & Wheeler, 2002). People sometimes tend to compare themselves to other individuals in order to boost their own self-esteem (Gibbons & Buunk,

1999). On the other hand, their comparisons may lead them to see themselves as inadequate or insignificant. However, these comparisons can adversely affect their mental health. Many comparisons are initiated when individuals seek information about others and much of this information can reach these individuals very quickly. As Mussweiler et al. (2006) stated “Whenever people are confronted with information about how others are, what others can and cannot do, or what others have achieved and have failed to achieve, people relate this information to themselves”.

As there are multiple ways of comparisons, there are various types of people who subject themselves to such comparisons. Modern research data suggests that Facebook usage allows for more and increasingly negative social comparisons, which further cause depression (Appel, Gerlach, & Crusius, 2016; Seabrook, Kern and Rickard, 2016). Since Facebook allows users to choose how to present their lifestyle. Online posts such as success stories, achievements, and progress gives an illusion that every aspect of that individual’s life is positive, which makes other users believe that they are inferior. (Cramer, Song, & Drent, 2016; Steers, Wickham & Acitelli, 2014). Through the News Feed, it is easy to view any positive updates in the lives of others, particularly friends, and compare them to oneself in any way. As it is possible for the users to share only the bright side of their life with others. The number of likes received, also creates a comparison among individuals using SNSs, who compare the number of likes and comments on their own status updates with others.

This customized showing of content has brought on a much stronger sense of comparison with others. Users can show positive aspects and events in their lives, regardless of how infrequent they may be. But the isolated information being shown to one experiencing negative circumstances, might see this as a self-degrading comparison, bringing up thoughts such as “I wish I had that” or “I wish I was different” (Seabrook, 2016). This analogy has long been suspected as having negative implications on mental health (Hogenboom, 2018).

No doubt, the interactions online will be different from real life experiences and can, in fact, be even more complex. The very sense of envy is what many are subjected to in such scenarios (Tandoc, Ferrucci, & Duffy, 2015). People may witness others doing better in a certain way that they themselves don’t seem to be, resulting in an envious and painful sensation. Someone could see a friend’s holidays and get-to-gather photos online while sitting at home subjected to domestic problems, such as financial conditions or some family relationship crises. In that case, seeing others online doing well with their friends and families, instigates a strong sense of emptiness deep within them. Such feelings may evoke depressive symptoms in the individuals and are detrimental to health.

Significance of the Study

The findings in the literature don’t seem to converge on the Facebook-depression linkage. A few studies have shown a direct relationship (Valenzuela et al., 2009; Gerson et al., (2016) while others concluded negative (Sagioglou and Greitemeyer, 2014; Labrague, 2014; Kross et al., 2013) and even no relation (Jalenchick et al., 2013; Datu & Valdez, 2012) between Facebook use and depressive symptoms. This research aims to revisit the linkage between the said variables. Furthermore, the conflicting outcomes in the literature might infer that the relationship between Facebook use and depression is more complicated than a simple one-to-one relationship so it is essential to look at the possible moderators.

A few studies show Social Comparison as a mediator while others claims it as a moderator in the relationship between Facebook use and depression. The current research study aims to provide further data about the role of social comparison between the relationship of Facebook and level of depression in a Pakistani cultural setting, specifically among university students.

Problem Statement

Literature shows that there is a significant link between depression and exposure to SNS, and it infers a potential health hazard among public (Sartorius, 2001). Therefore, it is essential to assess whether the occurrence of Facebook depression has any empirical support in Pakistani settings. If it exists, then it becomes mandatory to evaluate the nature of the effect. According to some studies (Vogel et al, 2015; Fox & Moreland, 2015) social comparison is amongst the most commonly known stressors related to Facebook use.

Therefore, the focus of inquiry for the present study is the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression among university students and the present research will also examine whether or not the drive to indulge in social comparison on Facebook moderate the relationship between time spent on Facebook and depression.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the study focus to:

- Investigate the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression among university students.
- Test the role of social comparison as a moderator between the relationship of Facebook use and depression.

Research questions of the study are as follows:

RQ 1: What is the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression?

RQ 2: Does social comparison moderate the relationship between Facebook use and level of depression?

Literature Review

The Connection between Facebook Use and Level of Depression

In recent years, with the extensive use of social media sites, depression has also become more prevalent and researchers often linked the two (Dhir, Yossatorn, Kaur, & Chen, 2018). Raise in the cases of depression and related deaths is quite high that the World Health Organization, has labeled depression as the biggest global health issue. Roberts (2017) reported 10% increase in depression case within 10 years and the data presented by Forster in 2017 claims that UK alone was reported to have an increase of about 50% in depression deaths in the time frame of only three years, with effects most visible in young adults in the age range of 20 to 29 years (Jelenchick, Eickhoff, and Moreno, 2013). Surveys show that British youth has the world's second worst mental health condition, after Japanese (Pells, 2017). Much of the research highlight the link between social media and depression (Blease, 2015; Pantic, 2014; Frost & Rickwood, 2017; Baker & Algorta, 2016). Some research studies showed positive results regarding the relation between depression and negative online interaction (Feinstein et al., 2013; Davila et al., 2012; Moberg & Anestis, 2015). While, Wright et al. (2012) showed negative results regarding the same between depression and online social support.

Baker and Algorta (2016) reviewed 30 studies carried out with a total of 35,044 participants in order to determine the social media's negative effects on health. The results came in a decent mix, with 16% supporting the theory of social media being linked to depression, whereas 6% was against the idea, suggesting that social media is a temporary escape and coping mechanism for depressed individuals. About 13% suggested that there was no connection between depression and social media. However, the greatest percentage pointed towards other factors being involved in the relation between depressive symptoms and social media usage.

Among more positive results, feelings of jealousy and envy from online observations, more content generation, social comparisons, more negative content updates led to overthinking in many individuals, further leading to depressive states (Locatelli, 2012;

Feinstein et al., 2013). Quite differently, links between location tags and positive updates and depression showed negative results (Park et al., 2013; Locatelli, 2012).

Social Comparison on Facebook

It's common for Facebook users to scroll down their News Feed – the segment that shows a user's friends' activities – allowing them to see a collection of interactions as shown by others, i.e. personalized content. Social comparison, though very common in the real world, is primarily directed upwards on Facebook (Lee, 2014). In the offline world of reality, one witnesses both happiness and sadness, pain and pleasure which cannot be cloaked with by-choice feelings. However, content on Facebook can be tailored to meet one's preferences when exposing themselves. Generally, it is the positive aspects that people tend to show, whether they are truthful or not (Vogel, Rose, Roberts, and Eckles, 2014). Users represent themselves in the most appreciable way on social media. Simply put, Facebook posts generally show positivity rather than the negativity (Alfasi, 2019). But on the other hand, exposure to such content may lead the viewer to self-loathing when the person questions his/her own life because they feel that others are better places than they are (Zuo, 2014; Steers et al., 2014).

Multiple studies suggested that the link between Facebook use and social comparisons was apparent and quite clearly present. In a study conducted by Zuo in 2014, 417 undergraduate students were surveyed as active or passive social media users, and the results showed a relation between time spent and the comparing condition. Another study by the same researcher based on profile evaluation of 127 students, favored the previous results.

To further support the correlation between time spent on Facebook and the likelihood of negative thoughts, Chou and Edge (2012) found data which showed that people could easily manipulate their impression online by showing what they deem favorable to their respective online audiences. Such content was seen to lead to individuals finding the world around them unfair and more hostile towards them.

Linkage among Facebook use, Depression, and Social Comparison

In a research study, Appel and Gerlach (2015) concluded that individuals assess alluring Facebook profiles as more joyful than themselves, which brings out jealousy, particularly among people with elevated level of depression. Utilizing a subjective strategy, Fox and Moreland (2015) found that users compare their lives with their contacts on Facebook, which commonly cause negative emotions. Feinstein et al. (2013) insistently connected this social comparison with higher level of depression.

Additionally, studies suggest that users experience Facebook envy when they are subjected or their social appeal is considered lower (Tandoc et al., 2015). Viewing constructive profiles spark jealousy, lower life contentment, leads to sadness which adds to the struggle of those experiencing inner battles (Krasnova et al., 2013, Jordan et al., 2011). Kuyken and Brewin indicated unfriending may also cause depressive symptoms, as Facebook users having less friends consider themselves inferior than those having a long friend list (Kuyken et al., 1992).

A comprehensive systematic analysis conducted by Frost and Rickwood showed that the Facebook usage may be associated with anxiety, addiction, depression, dissatisfaction with body image, and drug use. Nevertheless, The Interaction Causality had yet to be determined, since findings of many researchers suggested both positive and negative impacts of Facebook. The authors emphasized the severity and quality of the social media use for example, use of Facebook passively (e.g. searching and browsing the profiles of Facebook friends) describes why do some people feel sad after using Facebook as compared to those involved in active use of Facebook (Frost & Rickwood, 2017).

Contradictions are also present in the literature, by using an empirical study all models linking use of social networking sites to clinical depression were disproved by Jelenchick et al.(2013). While, Seabrook, Rickard, and Kern (2016) reported mixed findings.

Theoretical Framework

The Social Comparison theory of Leon Festinger serves as the theoretical foundations of the study. The theory holds that people have tendency to compare their lives with others around them. The comparison can be conscious or unconscious and is done regarding all the factors that can be considered as a part of one's life, that is, physique, health, financial status, degree of education, etc. These comparisons are a type of measure of the progress one has made. It also allows for future plans and estimations (Suls et al., 2002).

Despite being the norm when it came to upfront and in-person interactions, social networking sites are now a platform for the same comparisons to be tailored according to the participants.

The findings of the aforementioned investigations have been adopted in building the current study which examines the linkage between time spent on Facebook and level of depression, also the role of social comparisons in this association.

Hypotheses of the Study

As stated by Grover, Kar and Davies in 2018, the connection of mental health to online social media has driven quite a number of researches, many of which have literatures citing depression as a negative after-effect.

Facebook Depression was first highlighted by O'Keeffe and Clarke-Pearson in 2011, describing it as a result of extensive use of Facebook. As described by The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) in 2011, Facebook depression refers to when "preteens and teens spend a great deal of time on social media sites, such as Facebook, and then begin to exhibit classic symptoms of depression". The increased use of SNSs deteriorating mental health has been shown in various researches (Baker & Algorta, 2016; Blease, 2015; Frost & Rickwood, 2017; Pantic, 2014; Seabrook et al., 2016). In the light of the above findings first hypothesis of the study states that "the higher the time spent with Facebook, the greater the incidence of depression among university students".

Additionally, it was suggested by Ozimek, Baer, and Förster (2017) that Facebook promotes strong social comparisons. Literature shows a vivid connection among time spent on Facebook, depression and social comparison. Studies have examined how social comparison with peers could influence users' psychological health through computer-mediated interactions on social media (Facebook). Steers et al., (2014) published two studies in this regard, a correlation between time spent on Facebook and level of depression in both the genders was reported in case of 180 participants. However, the findings proposed that having social comparison have affected the relationship between time spent on Facebook and depressive symptoms. Conclusively, the second hypothesis states that "the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression will be contingent on social comparison".

Methodology

Research Design

This study is based on survey of 384 university students recruited from Foundation University Islamabad. Total population consists of 5849 students. In Probability sampling, systematic random sampling was selected to be employed. The objective was to measure the variables and generalize the findings obtained from a representative sample from the total population so no individual is systematically excluded from the population while drawing the sample from sampling frame.

Measures

1.1 Measuring Time Spent on Facebook

Time spent on Facebook was measured in hours and minutes by asking the respondents that roughly, how much time they usually spend in a typical day using Facebook.

1.2 Measuring Social Comparison

For the measurement of social comparison on Facebook, Steers' Iowa-Netherlands Comparison

symptoms of the respondents, the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Orientation Measure (Gibbons and Buunk, 1999) has been adapted. The scale used a 5-point Likert scale format that varies from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

1.3 Measuring Depressive Symptoms

To exactly measure the depressive Scale (CES-D) has been adapted. This scale covers the following major topics: sadness, sleep disorder, low appetite, loss of interest, agitation, lack of concentration, worthlessness, fidgety, and nervousness (CES-Dr.com, 2017).

Demographic Distribution

Demographic questions were devised according to the requirement of the study to gather the basic information of the respondent. The demographic information comprises of gender, age, program of studies, area of study, current semester, and approx. monthly family income.

Analysis

Data collected through questionnaires has been analyzed with the help of SPSS by applying descriptive and inferential statistics. Hierarchical multiple regression was applied to investigate the relationship between predictor, criterion and the moderator. Detailed data description along with the interpretations are given below:

1.3.1 Descriptive Statistics of the Variables

In the given summary, Table 1 reflects an initial description of the data as a base for consequent comprehensive analysis. Mean, standard deviations, minimum and maximum values are as under:

1.4 Table 1.

Descriptives.

Variable	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD
Time spent on Facebook	380	430	20	450	127.25	86.33
Depression	377	68.00	17	85.00	51.02	14.44
Social Comparison	374	93.00	16	109.00	38.17	11.58

1.4.1 Zero-Order Correlations

Following is the Zero-Order Correlation Matrix of demographic variables i.e. gender, age, approx. monthly family income and time spent on Facebook (predictor), depression (criterion) and social comparison (moderator).

Table 2.

Correlations among major variables.

Gender	1	2	3	4	5	6

1. Gender	--					
2. Age	.041	--				
3. Approx. monthly family income	.050	.059	--			
4. Time spent on Facebook	.181**	-.014	.007	--		
5. Depression	.002	.076	.042	.329**	--	
6. Social Comparison	.028	.135*	.019	.510**	.476**	--

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

c. Listwise N=361

The above table suggests that p value of Time spent on Facebook is statistically significant and positively correlated with Gender ($r = .181$, $p < .01$) among university students. While, Time spent on Facebook is non-significant and have negative correlation with age ($r = -.014$, $p \geq .01$) and positive correlation with Approx. monthly family income ($r = .007$, $p \geq .01$).

In the case of Depression, p value is non-significant for all demographic variables. However, Depression is significant and has a positive correlation with time spent on Facebook ($r = .329^{**}$, $p < .01$). While, for Social comparison (moderator), the p value is non-significant and has a positive correlation with Gender ($r = .028$, $p \geq .01$) and with Approx. monthly family income ($r = .019$, $p \geq .01$). Social comparison is highly significant and predicted a positive association with Time spent on Facebook ($r = .510^{**}$, $p < .01$) and level of depression ($r = .476^{**}$, $p < .01$) among university students.

1.4.2 Hypotheses Testing

Hierarchical multiple regression analysis has been applied to test the hypotheses in order to access the independent variable effect. The regression statistics are reported in Table 3.

Table 3.

Hierarchical Multiple Regression of Demographic, Independent and Dependent Variables

Variables	Block	R ² change	B	p
(Constant)	(1)	.008		.000
Gender			-.016	.756
Age			.070	.184
Approx. monthly family income			.051	.329
(Constant)	(2)	.111		.000
Gender			-.076	.128
Age			.077	.121
Approx. monthly family income			.050	.316
Time spent on Facebook			.339	.000

Table 3 shows two blocks including R^2 change, Betas and p value of the predictor. The hierarchical multiple regression revealed that in block 1 Gender, Age, Approx. monthly family income did not contribute significantly to the regression model where R^2 change of .008 accounted for .8% of the variation in depression. In the second block, time spent on Facebook accounted for an additional and significant 11.1% variance in depression. Beta values represent the unique contribution of each variable, when the overlapping effects of all other variables were statistically controlled, Time spent on Facebook is statistically significant with a beta value ($\beta = .339, p < .01$). Hence, H1 is supported. To test the H2, an interaction term to examine the role of social comparison as a moderator has been added in block 3. The regression statistics are reported below:

Table 4
Hierarchical Multiple Regression of demographic, Independent, dependent variables and moderator

Variables	Block	R^2 change	B	p
(Constant)	(1)	.007		.000
Gender			-.002	.964
Age			.073	.166
Approx. monthly family income			.038	.476
(Constant)	(2)	.232		.000
Gender			-.034	.467
Age			.022	.644
Approx. monthly family income			.034	.470
Time spent on Facebook			.127	.022
Social Comparison			.408	.000
(Constant)	(3)	.019		.038
Gender			-.025	.588
Age			.022	.640
Approx. monthly family income			.043	.347
Time spent on Facebook			.805	.001
Social Comparison			.657	.000
INT_TimeOnFacebook_SocialComparison			-.846	.003

Table 4 suggests that addition of time spent on Facebook and social comparison has explained a further 23.2% of variation in depression as the R^2 change (.232) was significant for time spent on Facebook and social comparison.

In the 3rd block, with the addition of interaction term of time spent on Facebook and social comparison, the R^2 change (.019) is significantly predicting depression among university students. Interaction term with beta value ($\beta = -.846, p < .01$) suggests that the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression is contingent on social comparison where the incidence of depression is less pronounced among respondents having high scores on social comparison than those having low scores on social comparison scale with excessive use of Facebook.

Discussion

Social media platforms have positive as well as negative impacts. The positive effects of social media include providing a platform for creating and maintaining connections with others, to express and present oneself, sharing ideas and updates regarding various subjects and events, it also serves as an educational resource and to create social awareness. In contrast, social media's negative effects include increased mental health problems including depression and anxiety, cyberbullying, insomnia, insecurities about physical appearance, and the fear of missing out. The unrealistic portrayals in social media posts, most often mediate these kind of negative impacts resulting in low self-esteem of the viewers. This in turn has led to a rise in psychological illnesses and conditions such as depression, anxiety, and resentment towards one's own personality. As social media provides a platform to compare oneself to others where people in general only show the good side of their lives and leave out the bad side which gives the impression that they're living a life full of contentment and happiness. This can create inferiority complex in others and a desire to change their lives in order to fit in. This feeling of inadequacy may also lead to several mental health issues such as depression among SNSs users. Many studies (mentioned in literature review section) have inferred that spending more time on social media outlets can cause depression and this phenomenon is linked with social comparison.

Most of the projected results have been consistent with the past studies. In this study, besides examining the direct effect of time spent on Facebook and level of depression, relationship of time spent on Facebook and social comparison among university students has also been investigated. The moderating effect of social comparison between time spent on Facebook and level of depression was also tested and the results have shown that the role of social comparison as a moderating variable is significant between time spent on Facebook and depression.

As stated above and also in literature review section, out of multiple mental health effects instigated by the use of social media, depression is one of the very significant and threatening effect of social media use among youth. That is why the population selected for the current study is based on the university students. Sample of 384 students was drawn through systematic random sampling (a type of probability sampling). For the survey, pilot study was conducted first to access the reliability of the scale.

For the survey analysis, questionnaire was developed comprising of demographic information and items to measure time spent on Facebook, depression & social comparison, for which Iowa-Netherlands Comparison Orientation Measure (COM) and Center for Epidemiological Studies depression scale (CES-D) was adapted.

For hypothesis 1, Time spent on Facebook variable explained an additional 11.2% of variation in Depression and this change in R^2 (.111) was significant with $p < .01$. All the other demographic variables were statistically controlled. The present study found a positive association between time spent on Facebook and depression so H1 is supported. For hypothesis 2, the interaction term with beta value ($\beta = -.846$, $p < .01$) suggested that social comparison moderate the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression where the incidence of depression is less pronounced among the respondents having high scores on social comparison with excessive Facebook use, while respondents having low scores on social comparison reported an increased level of depression with excessive use of Facebook. Hence, these findings are counter intuitive as in the previous literature, it has been found that social comparison cause increase in the level of depression among social media users. As this is a common phenomenon that comparing oneself with those who are perceived to be superior elevate the feelings of inadequacy and sometimes envious emotions which causes increase in depression. But from the present study, it can be established that there might be Facebook users in the sample who are having some other

reasons of being depressed or maybe they are comparing themselves with people who are inferior to them in one or other way. For future studies of the same nature, more directional scale may be used to measure the direction of social comparison (either upward or downward social comparison) which causes an increased level of depression. Moreover, in future studies the role of social comparison can be tested as mediator as well. Also, to identify the more precise cause of the increase in the level of depression among social media users, big five personality traits may also be considered.

Conclusion

The study aimed to examine the relationship between Facebook use and depression, also to test the role of social comparison as a moderator. No doubt social media has changed the lives of people by providing a convenient platform for the sharing of personal data with networked individuals. In particular, Facebook has generated, according to sources, the largest online social identity and information database (Krasnova et al., 2013). Literature shows that there is a significant link between depression and exposure to social networking sites, and social comparison is found a commonly known stressor related to Facebook use causing depression. The results of the present study indicate that the occurrence of Facebook depression has an empirical support in Pakistani settings among youth as the relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression is direct even after the effects of demographic variables were controlled for. Findings also indicate that social comparison plays a role of a moderator between time spent on Facebook and level of depression. Probability sampling technique was employed to achieve more generalizable results. Therefore, the present study concluded that there is a direct relationship between time spent on Facebook and level of depression which is contingent on social comparison among students of Foundation University Islamabad.

Recommendations and suggestions

Following are the recommendations for the other scholars and academicians:

1. As this study only focused on the students from one university, it could have extended to more universities and the other cities of Pakistan.
2. In the present research, one moderator has been tested and analyzed, for future research more moderators as well as mediators may be studied to explore the relationship between Facebook use and depression.
3. This study will facilitate further research on the use of social media and mental health effects. As there are multiple mental health hazards associated with excessive use of social media other than depression, other mental health effects may also be addressed in future studies.
4. This study has been conducted particularly about Facebook users, the same study may also be conducted on other emerging social media platforms i.e. Instagram, snapchat, WhatsApp etc.
5. The effects of the other important factors such as self-esteem and big five personality traits etc. may be controlled in future researches to examine the relationship between Facebook (social media) use and level of depression.

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Author(s):	Imran Ahmed Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan
	Dr. Muhammad Shahzad Associate Professor, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan
	Ali Hassan Lecturer, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (Corresponding Author)
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Author(s) Note:	Imran Ahmed is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan Email: imran4983@gmail.com
	Dr. Muhammad Shahzad is serving as Associate Professor at Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan Email: drmshahzad@iub.edu.pk
	Ali Hassan is serving as Lecturer at Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (Corresponding Author) Corresponding Author's Email: alihassan@iub.edu.pk

Abstract

This study investigates the relationship between voters' exposure to media agenda in terms of exposure of different political contents by the all media sources and its consequent impacts on their voting behavior. Data collection has been made with the help of face to face interviews method from 150 respondents (75 male and 75 female registered voters) belonging to province Khber Pakhtunkhwa of Pakistan. Findings explored that in KPK during 2013 general elections, PTI (Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaf) is perceived as the most favored party over other political parties. Findings further revealed that respondents preferred social media most influential to acquire political information followed by electronic media, social interaction and print media. To measure the change induced through exposure to mass media, findings revealed that majority of respondents opted very much role of media that strengthen the notion of powerful effects of media on voting behavior. The findings further illustrated that to produce change in voting behavior, Facebook identified as most influential source among other social media applications, Talk Shows from TV contents, columns in newspapers' contents and news in radio shown the as most influential in this regard. Respondents' dependency to alter vote choice found less dependent on TV followed by newspapers and almost negligible for radio whereas social media performed a noteworthy role in this context. **Keywords:** voters' exposure, media agenda, talk shows, Facebook, political content, social media

Introduction

With the emergence and development as a field, political science has been a fundamental question ever “Why people cast their vote?”, multiple theories questioning the determinants that play a central role in vote casting behavior of the voters in a democratic society like social attachments, orientations towards attitudes and different socio-economic interests of the voters as the significant factors influencing voter behavior (Fiorina, 1981; Martin & Lipset, 1967; Campbell, Converse, Miller, & Stokes, 1960 and Downs, 1957). In supporting the democratic culture and values in a democracy, responsible and free role of mass media is increasingly required. The fair and impartial media perform a central role in raising political awareness among publics by choosing certain matters and framing these issues. It also provides a platform for discussing and criticizing these issues in a political system.

Media plays a vital role in a proper democratic setup. Discussion about the media role in an electoral process often focuses on the watchdog role of mass media among competitive candidates as well as political parties. Several studies revealed that political communication of the mass media influence the intended voters significantly. In the view of theoretical approaches that propose the impacts of media on public behavior. For instance, the powerful effects model, for example, the third-person effect (Davison, 1983), the hypodermic needle theory (DeFleur and Ball-Rokeach, 1982) and the spiral of silence theory (Noelle-Neumann, 1974). These models advocate that under certain circumstances, media can influence the public at a large.

Citizens acquire knowledge and information concerning government and politics by the news covered by newspapers and television. In recent decades, studies have discovered how the mass media forms the publics’ behavior, attitude and knowledge (James T. Hamilton 2004; Luigi, Zingales and Alexander, Dyck, 2002; Robin Burgess and Timothy J. Besley, 2002). The media contents can persuade the audience with the help of specific reporting (Ethan, Kaplan and Stefano, DellaVigna, 2007) as well as by giving priority toward coverage (Joel, Waldfogel and Lisa, M. George, 2006). Media research and voter learning studies provided conflicting results, some scholars found a strong association between issue information and newspaper reading and on the other hand, some found relatively low or no correlation between media and public information (Weaver & Drew, 1993; Robinson & Davis, 1990 and Robinson & Levy, 1986).

During their everyday composition of political and social reality, media influence the public agenda and its associated concerns in relation to vote-decision and political behavior. Lang and Lang (1981) observed that “influence of the news media extends far beyond the political campaigns”. They further stated that “all news that bears on political activity and beliefs, not only relevant to the vote but also influence in image building of the candidates and political parties, help to emphasize issues subjected to that campaign and will create an atmosphere” (P, 226). According to Cohen (1963), “the press may not be very successful in telling us what to think about; this ability of the mass media to structure audience cognitions and to effect change among existing cognitions has been able the agenda-setting function of mass communication”(P,4).

However, in the view of continuous mushroom growth of news media in Pakistan, especially in terms of newspapers, television channels and the social media contents are considered as the significant sources related to political communication. Moreover, expectations from them in terms of voters’ information, education and opinion building on both national and international issues demands to conduct an objective and systematic study. This study will assist us to determine and evaluate the media role in establishing voting behavior of the targeted voters. The study will use face to face interviews method to draw

meaningful inferences regarding to document the influential role of media in voting behavior during general election-2013 in Pakistan.

Literature Review

Multiple studies have been investigated the existing media role in association with voting behavior and subsequent vote choice. Several models of the voting behavior have been developed on the basis of previous studies such as the sociological model, party identification model (Campbell & al; 1960), the model of the rational model (Down, 1957), etc. Additionally, different determinants and variables have discussed which perform a vital role in the change of voting behavior. These variables include structural variables (Gexic, 1989), demographic variables, cultural variables and socio-economic variables (Blais et al, 2002), psychological variables (Ghiuta, 2014).

In terms of the media effects, previous studies have been identified media's ability to influence and alter the vote-choice of the intended voters as well as to persuade and mobilize new voters. In Spain, during the period of the 1996 general elections, results showed the more positive images of three leaders who were significantly portrayed by the media as compared to other leaders (McCombs, 2000).

Multiple studies around the globe recognized significant association between the public and media precedence, such as Dearing and Rogers 1996; Ghanem 1996 and McCombs and Shaw 1993. The available literature about political information concentrates on a broad range of concerns such as relationship analysis between dependence on diverse shapes of media sources and the consequent political information stage of the exposed public (Berkowitz & Pritchard, 1989), comparative significance of different media sources and its resultant level of political information (Chaffe & Kanihan, 1997: Chaffe & Frank, 1996) and its influence on the valuation of the candidate (Weaver, 1996).

The media impact regarding political involvement has been examined in US extensively (McComb & Shaw, 1972; Weaver, 1996; Tedesco, 2001; Golan & Wanta, 2001; Chaffe & Kanihan, 1997; Tolbert & McNeal, 2003). In shaping political involvement, the media role has been considered from three key perspectives; media role as political information tool (Culbertson & Stempel III, 1986; Berkowitz & Pritchard, 1989; Weaver, 1996; Chaffe & Kanihan, 1997; Chaffee & Frank, 1996), 'agenda-setter' function of media (Golan & Wanta, 2001; Tedesco, 2001; McComb & Shaw, 1972), and the media function for provision of political debates, discussions and participation platform (krueger, 2002, 2005; Hook, 2011).

While Prichard and Berkowitz (1989) identified print media as significant indicator of acquiring political information augmentation, Kahnihan and Chaffe (1996) found the television as a more influential source as compared to print media under certain situations. However, in a study to investigate the role of television and newspapers in the context of political knowledge Frank and Chaffe (1996) concluded that the newspapers are basic information medium for the persons who are "vigorously looking for information". Whereas television is a more influential tool of political knowledge about the persons who have "less political knowledge".

In a longitudinal study conducted by Bartels (1996), it was found that there is a sovereign impact of media over the political agenda. Cook and colleagues (1983) drew an inventive study design and found that the television news heavily influenced the policymakers and they considered the issues more important that were covered more by the TV news. The studies conducted on election campaigns effect found with different outcomes as compared to studies carried out on routine time politics. However, in the electoral process, election campaigns are recognized as an integral part of the political system. In the view of Panebianco (1988), 'undecided voters' make their vote-decision urgently just one day prior or on the day of election.

In a study of general election 2008 conducted by Noman Yasir (2010), findings revealed that respondents used electronic media to acquire political information as compared to other sources of information like newspapers and radio. Neglecting the influence of community leaders in vote casting behavior, most respondents preferred media to get political information. The conclusion revealed that television paid the most significant role in the vote casting behavior of the respondents.

Methodology

As per requirement and nature of this study, quantitative research technique survey research with the help of a well-structured questionnaire was implemented to determine and scrutinize the impacts of the media contents on voters' behavior in Province KPK. Survey was conducted to measure the subsequent voters' perception and behavior owing to media's political contents exposure.

Diverse media political contents from all media sources including electronic media, print media, radio and social media were included. Comparison among these media contents to influence the voters' behavior assisted us to understand and measure the significance of these contents in formation of public opinion.

Universe of Study

The universe of study was comprised of registered voters belonging to Peshawar (capital of KPK), who participated in general election 2013. Purpose and requirement of the study is to identify the impacts of media exposure on their voting behavior.

Unit of Analysis

In this study, unit of analysis are the male and female registered voters from province Khber Pakhtubkhawa.

Sampling Technique

Stratified sampling technique was adapted to explore and identify such a correlation through their demographic characteristic gender (Male/Female). By dividing the respondents into said strata, purposive sampling technique was adopted for data collection on the basis of stratum aforesaid. In terms of purposive sampling, targeted respondents were the registered voters who participated in election-2013 and used their right of vote. Stratum was in possession of equal opportunity in terms of quantity division like equal respondents from both genders male and female.

Sample Size

As per nature and requirement of the study and to explore meaningful outcomes and inferences, a sample set of 150 respondents (75 male and 75 female) was surveyed.

Data Collection Instrument

Data was collected with the help of well-constructed questionnaire. To keep unambiguous data collection, questionnaire was prepared in English as well as in national language Urdu which assisted the respondents to understand the real context and nature of the question for fair response. All of the questions were close ended to obtain clear and transparent statistical data collection and to draw meaningful inferences.

Research Hypothesis

- 1) It is assumed that the electorates obtain significant political knowledge from social media instead of electronic media.
- 2) It is assumed that the electorates obtain significant political knowledge from social media instead of social interaction and print media.
- 3) It is expected that social interaction is more significant to get political information than the electronic and print media.
- 4) It is more probable that significant change induces in vote choice due to media exposure instead of inconsequential.

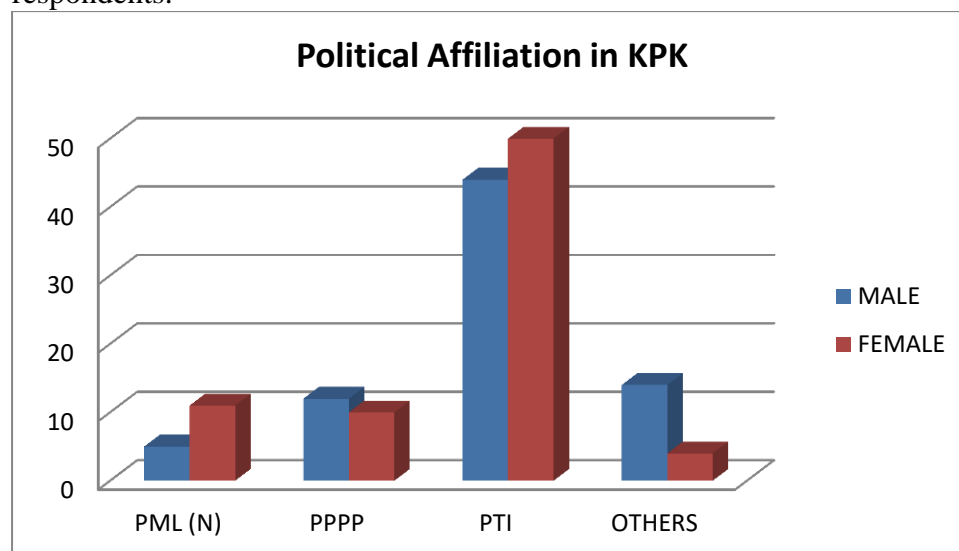
- 5) It is more probable that the vote choice is impacted more from social media than the other sources.
- 6) It is more anticipated that Facebook influences voting behavior more than other sources of social media.
- 7) It is assumed that Talk shows influence the voting behavior more than the other selected contents of television.
- 8) It is expected that front and back pages of newspaper influence more the voting behavior than columns and editorial.

Findings and Results

Political Affiliation

Findings of the study to measure political affiliation of the voters who casted their votes in general election-2013 revealed that PTI (Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaf) is perceived as the most favored party over other political parties in KPK (Fig 1.1). Outcomes of the empirical study have shown that maximum respondents either from male and female preferred PTI with the response ratio of 40 (53.3%) male and 50 (66.7%) female respectively.

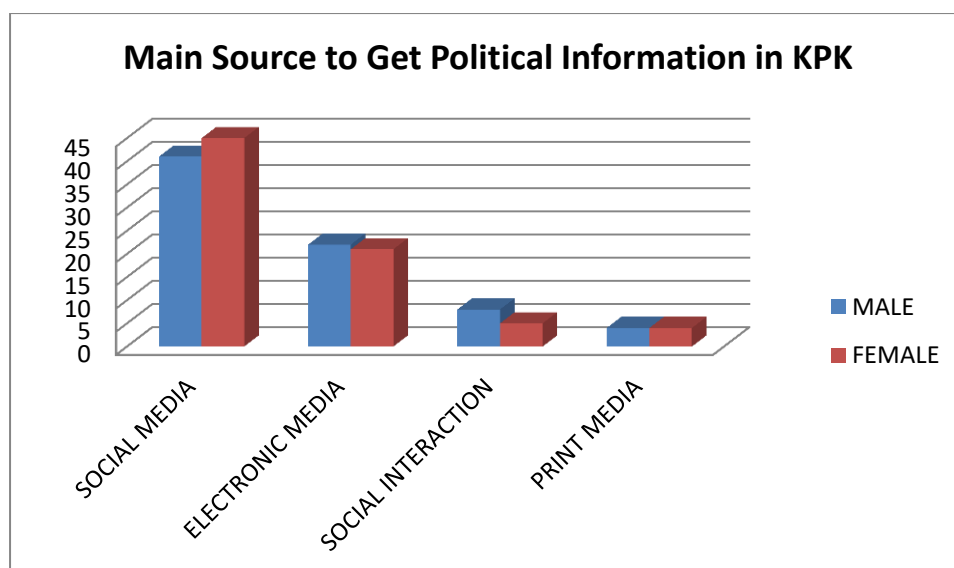
These findings are further followed by PPP (Pakistan People Party Parliamentary) which received a respondents' attention by the 12 (16%) male and 10 (13.3%) female accordingly. PML (N) recognized as the third significant party that received voters' attention of 5 (6.7%) male and 11 (14.7%) female voters. Others (combination of diverse small political parties) found with the response consideration of 18 (24%) male and 04 (5%) female respondents.



Graph 1.1

Main Source to get Political Information

In term of major source to get political information, findings of the study concluded that respondents ranked social media as a main source to acquire political information with a significant difference to other mediums of information followed by electronic media.

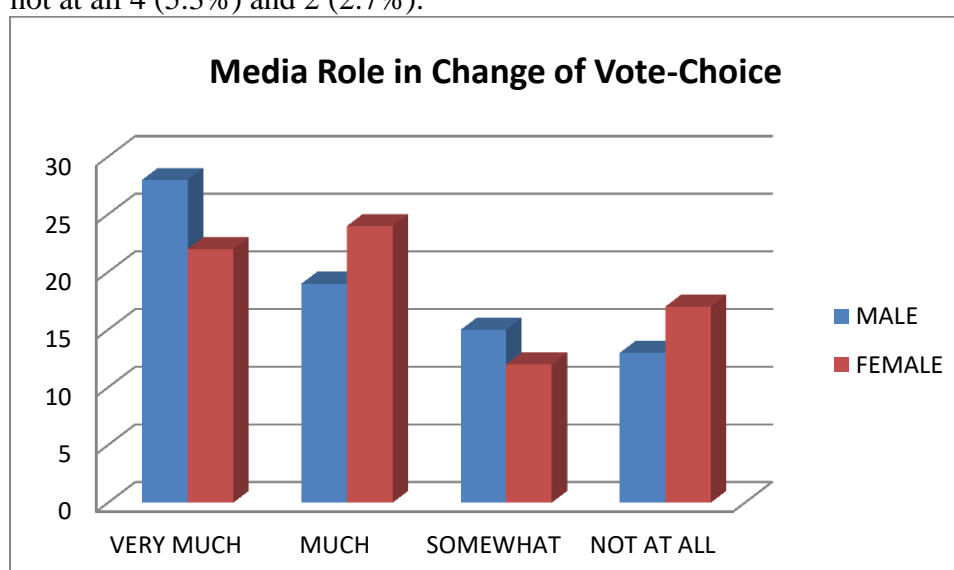
**Graph 1.2**

Findings illustrated that male and female respondents opted social media 41 (54.7%) and 45 (60%) respectively. Electronic media opted by both male and female genders as 22 (29.3%) and 21 (28%) correspondingly. Social interaction remained at third effective source with the ratio of 8 (10.7) and 5 (6.7) by the male and female candidates. And the least importance is given to print media which gained a score of 4 (5.3%) and 4 (5.3%) similarly by the both genders (Graph 1.2).

Change Induced in Vote-Choice owing to Media Exposure

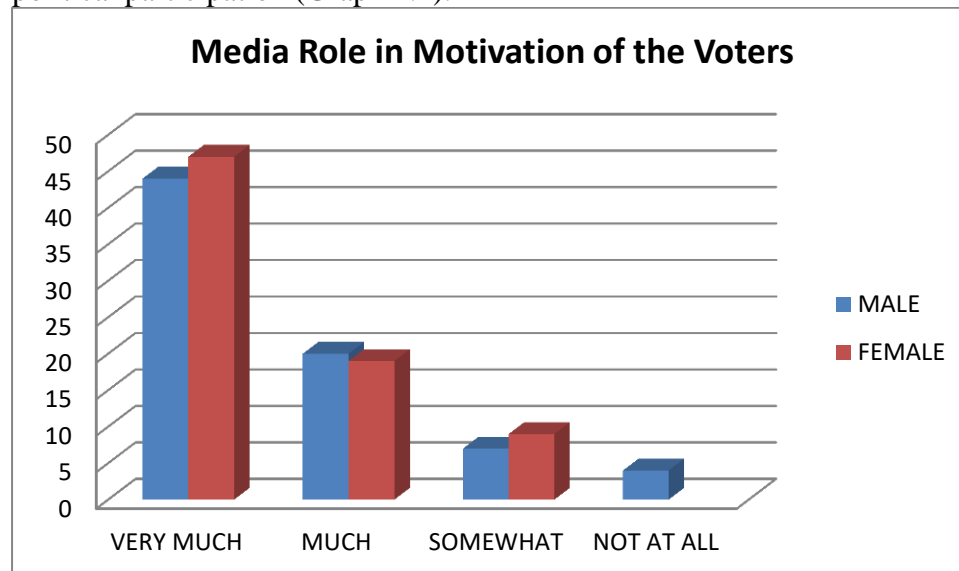
To measure the intensity of changed induced through media exposure, study's findings concluded that a reasonable number of respondents favored influential role of media in this regard (Graph 1.3). Among respondents, majority of them preferred to opt 'very much' with the ratio of 28 (37.3%) male and 22 (29.3%) female respondents followed by 'much' 19 (25.3%) male and 24 (32%) female respectively, somewhat acquired response ratio of 15 (20%) male and 12 (16%) female and lastly 'not at all' response category achieved a consideration of 13 (17.3%) male and 17 (22.7%) female respondents.

Media role in terms of political leaders' evaluation, empirical findings of the research illustrated that comparatively more respondents identified the media role as very much 42 (56%) and 43 (57.3%) followed by 18 (24%) and 26 (34.7%), 11 (14.7%) and 4 (5.3%) and not at all 4 (5.3%) and 2 (2.7%).



Graph 1.3**Media Role in Motivation of the Voters**

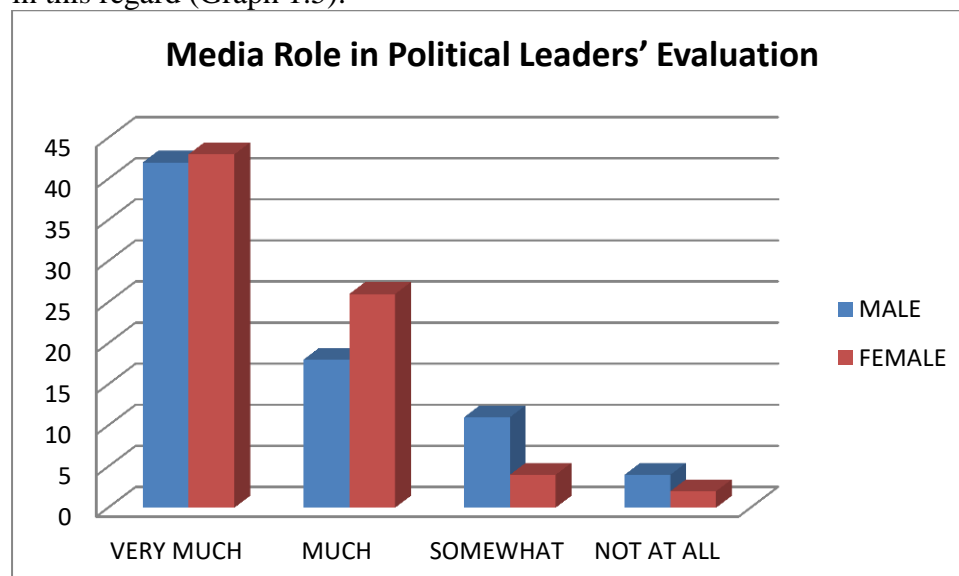
By evaluating the role of media in motivation of intended voters, findings concluded that among majority of the respondents emphasized on powerful effects of mass media in this regard. Findings illustrated that among respondents, 44 (58.7%) male and 47 (62.7%) female respondents mentioned 'very much' role of mass media towards their motivation regarding political participation (Graph 1.4).

**Graph 1.4**

Findings further revealed that 20 (26.7%) male and 19 (25.3%) female respondents pointed out 'much role' of mass media in this context followed by 'somewhat role' as preferred by 07 (9.3%) male and 9 (12%) female respondents. Lastly, 'not at all role' was identified by merely 4 (5.3%) male respondents only (See table 1.5).

Media Role in Political Leaders' Evaluation

To measure media role in evaluation of the political candidates/ leaders during general elections-2013, it is evident that most of the respondents identified 'very much' role of media in this regard (Graph 1.5).

**Graph 1.5**

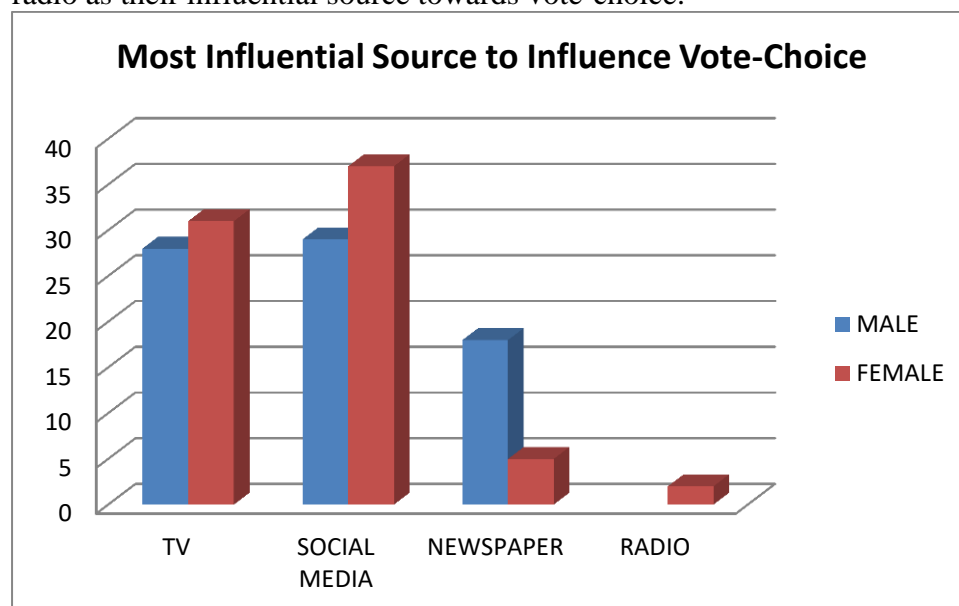
Findings concluded that 42 (56%) male and 43 (57%) female respondents preferred 'very much' role of media in political leaders' evaluation. Findings further illustrated that 18

(24%) male and 26 (34%) respondents noted 'much role' of media in this context. 'Somewhat role' acquired a respondents' consideration of 11 (14%) male and 04 (5%) female respondents followed by 'not at all role' that received response consideration by the 04 (5%) male and 02 (3%) female respondents.

Most Significant Media Source to Influence Vote-Choice

To find out and document most influential media source that performed a significant role in affecting vote-choice of the intended voters during general elections-2013, it is shown that social media is perceived as the most influential source in this regard. These findings are further followed by television, newspaper and radio respectively (Graph 1.6).

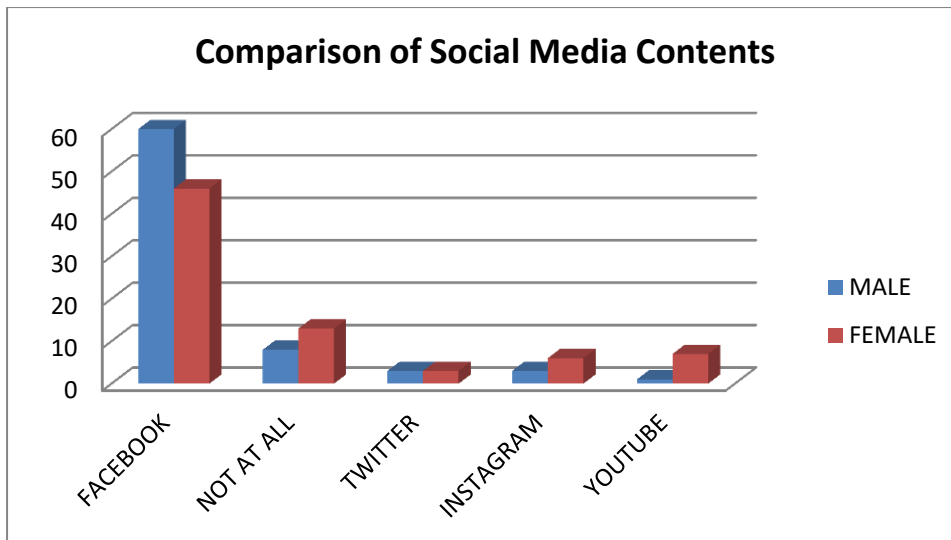
Findings of the study depicted that among respondents of the study, 29 (38%) male and 37 (49%) female preferred and pointed out social media as their most influential media source in formulation or alteration if vote-choice. Findings further revealed that 28 (37%) male and 31 (41%) female respondents identified television as their primary source that influenced their vote-choice. Newspaper acquired a response consideration of 18 (24%) male and 5 (6%) female respondents followed by radio that received least attention by the respondents in this context. Among respondents, only 02 (1%) female respondents considered radio as their influential source towards vote-choice.



Graph 1.6

Comparative Analysis of Social Media Contents

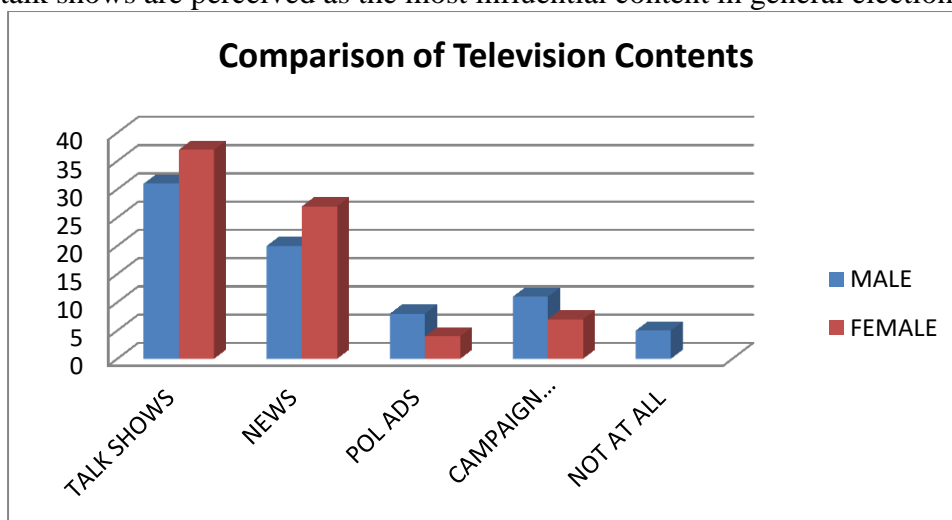
By comparing and evaluating different social media sources that played a significant role in change of voting behavior in this election, findings of the study concluded that facebook received most significant consideration by the respondents (Graph 1.7).

**Graph 1.7**

Among respondents, 60 (80%) male and 46 (61.3%) female respondents recognized facebook as their most significant to influence voting behavior. Findings further revealed that 'not at all' role obtained a response ratio by the 08 (10%) male and 13 (17%) female respondents respectively. These findings are further followed by Instagram that received and noted by 03 (4%) male and 06 (8%) female respondents. Youtube considered by the 01 (1%) male and 07 (9%) female respondents and least attention is achieved by Twitter that acquired a respondents' consideration of 03 (4%) male and with similar ratio 03 (4%) female respondents.

Comparison of Television Contents

To measure and compare impacts of television contents on voting behavior, it is evident that talk shows are perceived as the most influential content in general elections-2013.

**Graph 1.8**

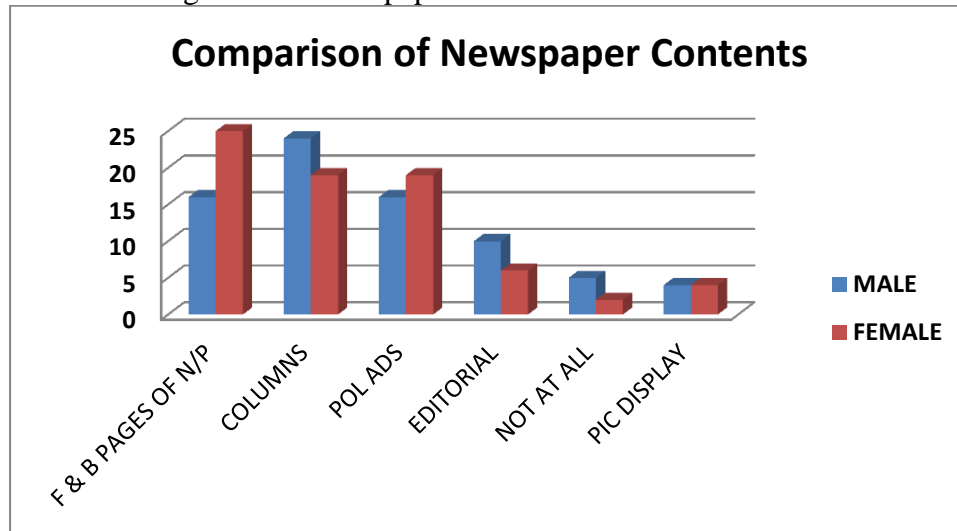
These results are followed by political news, campaign coverage, political advertisement and not at all role respectively. Findings concluded that 31 (41%) male and 37 (49%) female respondents pointed out talk shows as their most significant content among selected television contents (Graph 1.8).

Political news of television found as second influential content with a respondents' attention of 20 (26%) male and 27 (36%) female respondents. It is further shown that campaign coverage obtained a consideration of 11 (14%) male and 07 (9%) female respondents followed by 'political advertisement' that acquired response ratio of 08 (10%)

male and 04 (4%) respondents respectively. Among the selected response categories, least attention is given to 'not at all' role by the respondents that obtained a response ratio by the 05 (6%) male respondents merely.

Comparative Analysis of Newspaper Contents in Voting Behavior

To measure and analyze the role of newspaper contents in voting behavior during election-2013, it is found that majority of the respondents preferred 'columns' as their most influential content among selected newspaper contents.



Graph 1.9

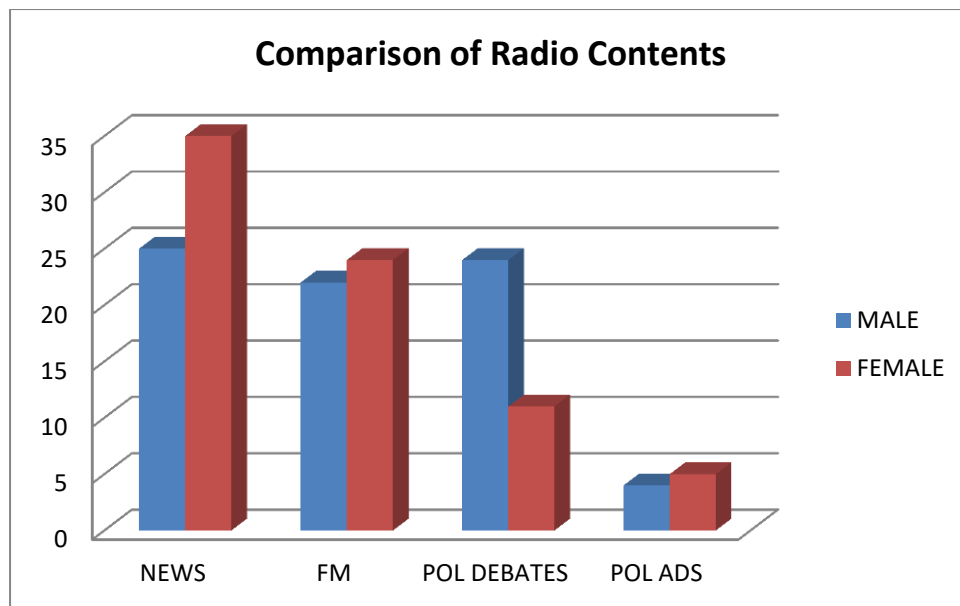
These results are followed by front and back pages of newspaper, political advertisement, editorial, pictorial display and not at all role respectively (Graph 1.9). On the basis of findings, it is evident that columns received respondents' consideration of 24 (32%) male and 19 (25%) female respondents followed by the front and back pages of newspaper with the response ratio of 16 (21%) male and 25 (33%) female responses. Findings further indicated that political advisement received attention by the 16 (21%) male and 19 (25%) female respondents.

Editorial acquired obtained response consideration of 10 (13%) male and 06 (8%) followed by pictorial display with a response ratio of 04 (5%) male and with similar proportion 04 (5%) female respondents. Least importance is given to 'not at all' role that obtained recognition by 05 (6%) male and 02 (3%) female respondents merely.

Comparison of Radio Contents

Findings of the study to measure and quantify the impacts of radio contents in formulation of voting behavior during this election, it is explored that radio news found as the major content in this regard. These findings are further followed by FM channel, political debates and political advertisements respectively (Graph 1.10).

Findings illustrated that among selected radio contents, political news acquired response consideration of 25 (33%) male and 35 (46%) female respondents followed by FM channel that is considered by the 22 (29%) male and 24 (32%) female respondents accordingly.



Graph 1.10

Political debates found at third stage of influence among selected radio contents with a response ratio of 24 (32%) male and 11 (14%) female respondents and minimum consideration is given to political advertisement by the respondents with recognition of 04 (5%) male and 05 (6%) female responses.

Summary and Conclusion

With the help of study's outcome, an effort has been made to explore the effects of media agenda in terms of its political contents and consequential voting behavior of the intended voters during general election-2013 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan). Major study's objectives include quantifying the media role that influenced voting behavior of the electorates in this election. In addition, to identify most significant media source responsible to bring this change as well as recognition of highly influential media contents among all mediums of information.

Findings of the study regarding quantification of voters' political affiliation revealed that PTI (Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaf) is perceived as the most preferred political party as compared to other selected parties. Findings of the study further followed by PPP (Pakistan People's Party Parliamentary), PML (Pakistan Muslim League, N) and others (combination of different small political parties) respectively. To identify the major source to acquire political information, findings illustrated that social media is found as the most imperative source in this regard. These results are further followed by electronic media, social interaction and print media accordingly.

Findings of the study in this regard, supported the study's hypotheses, "It is assumed that the electorates obtain significant political knowledge from social media instead of electronic media" and "It is assumed that the electorates obtain significant political knowledge from social media instead of social interaction and print media". "It is expected that social interaction is more significant to get political information than the electronic and print media". In terms of print media, it was partially supported as social interaction was found more significant to acquire political information as compared to print media and partially rejected as electronic media was found more dominant as compared to social interaction in this regard.

In the measurement of change induced owing to media exposure in this election, findings revealed that majority of the respondents favored to opt 'very much' role of media in this regard. Findings are further followed by 'much', 'somewhat' and 'not at all' role respectively. Findings of the study in this view, confirmed the powerful media impacts over

voters' behavior in election-2013. Results in this context, supported the research hypothesis: 'It is more probable that significant change induces in vote choice due to media exposure instead of inconsequential'.

To measure and recognize most influential media source responsible to alter or strengthen vote-choice, findings of the study depicted that social media is considered more significant by the majority of the respondents. These outcomes are followed by television, newspaper and radio correspondingly. In this view, social media identified and perceived as the most influential media source which performed a vital role to influence targeted audience. On the other hand, radio found with a minimal or almost negligible impacts on vote-choice as compared to other selected mediums. The study's findings, in this view provided full support to hypothesis of study, 'It is more probable that the vote choice is impacted more from social media than the other sources'.

To identify and document the most influential source of social media that influenced voting behavior at large in this election, facebook is perceived as the most significant source by majority of the respondents. Facebook is further followed by 'Not at all', 'Instagram', 'Youtube' and 'Twitter' respectively. Study's outcomes according this context, approved the research hypothesis, 'It is more anticipated that Facebook influences voting behavior more than other sources of social media'.

To find out most significant content among television contents, findings depicted that talk shows found as major content among selected television contents which performed a noteworthy role in this regard. These findings are further followed by political news, campaign coverage, political advertisements and not at all response categories accordingly. In this view, study's results approved and fully supported hypothesis, 'It is assumed that Talk shows influence the voting behavior more than the other selected contents of television'.

In terms of most influential contents among newspaper contents, findings concluded that columns in newspaper found most significant content that influenced voting behavior at large as compared to other selected newspaper contents in the study. These results are further followed by front and back pages of newspaper, political advertisement, editorial, pictorial display and not at all response categories.

Study's outcomes in this view extended to partial support the study's hypothesis, 'It is expected that front and back pages of newspaper influence more the voting behavior than columns and editorial'. It is partially supported as front and back pages of the newspaper influenced more than editorial and partially rejected as front and back pages of the newspapers influenced more than columns.

To identify most influential content of radio towards voting behavior, findings explored that radio news are perceived as the most influential content as compared to other selected radio contents. Political news is further followed by FM channel, political debates and political advertisement respectively.

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Article:	Covid-19 and Emergence of New Educational Paradigm
Author(s):	Dr Shahid Minhas Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication & Media Studies, Gift University Gujranwala, Pakistan
	Adnan Shahid Lecturer Mass Communication, Government Degree College Chawinda Tehsil Pasrur District Sialkot
	Uzman Ali Ph.D. Scholar, Centre for Media and Communication Studies, University of Gujrat
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Author(s) Note:	Dr Shahid Minhas is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Mass Communication & Media Studies, Gift University Gujranwala, Pakistan Email: Shahid.minhas@gift.edu.pk
	Adnan Shahid is serving as Lecturer Mass Communication at Government Degree College Chawinda Tehsil Pasrur District Sialkot
	Uzman Ali is a Ph.D. Scholar at Centre for Media and Communication Studies, University of Gujrat

Abstract

Covid-19 outbreak poses serious effects on global education system. Institutes had been closed due to covid-19 for almost six to eight months in Pakistan which badly affected education system. Covid-19 spoiled more than one billion student's education schedule throughout the world. The study explains the influence of covid-19 on education system in Pakistan and changing the Paradigm. Quantitative method was used to analyze the results of this study. Data was gathered through organized questionnaire across Pakistan from the Students. The survey was filled by 300 students against 500 respondents, who faced these difficulties during the pandemic. The results were analyzed thoroughly keeping Online Education system in Pakistan. Most of the results express that covid-19 have inauspicious effects on education system counting tough approach to education and other services, job losses and the financial problems for students. Results showed that students opposed online education system in Pakistan. The study also includes that how various educational institutes are delivering online studies and what type of challenge it faces; by the teachers, the students and to the parents as well. However, online education is highly interrupted by poor infrastructure including network, electricity, inadequacy issues and poor digital skills. The research highlights that the pandemic has negative effects on educational system of Pakistan. Results of this study also showed that students attitude towards new paradigm is not favorable.

Keywords: Online Education, Pandemic, Covid-19, Students Learning, Educational Paradigm

Introduction

COVID-19 outbreak was first time experienced in Wuhan which is the city in China at the end of December 19, 2019. This spread quickly in China and 209 countries of America, Europe, Australia and Asia including Pakistan. In 2020, there are more than 50 thousand mortalities and more than one million people were affected worldwide. While figure increased rapidly, various measures had been taken worldwide for the control of COVID-19.

Even with less assets Pakistan also took meticulous measures like originated new types of hospitals, laboratories for testing, quarantine facilities, awareness campaign and lockdown to control the spread of virus. We highlighted the efforts of government to combat this deadly pandemic. Due to lockdown, every institute had been shuttled down. It was impactful for students because they were facing loss. Students were depressed for their future and the time that was getting wasted.

The only option that was left is “Online studies”. Authorities checked all the matters and decided to move on virtual world to conduct online classes to save them from inconvenience which give birth to new paradigm of Online Education in Pakistan. On the other hand, management of Universities across the country decided to give a semester break in starting two months of lockdown and during that semester break; university management found a platform and scheduled the timetable and other things as well.

They made guidelines for teachers also that how can they manage students on an online platform. After all that procedure, finally they started online classes from 1st of the June, 2020. They are using different platforms for this purpose. But the main issue here is; many of the students and teachers belong to rural areas with no internet facilities. And some of them don't even have computers. It was quite challenging for students and management also because it's not easy to move on another platform quickly. So, this case study is totally based on the issues that university faced during this virtual world session and the changing in education system that came after all that.

Study Objectives

The main objective of this study is to understand the effects of Pandemic on higher education in Pakistan, and also to explore the student's perspective on the new paradigm of education system. The study also aimed to know the point of view of students about online studies and in which way it did affect them and to investigate the student's perspective regarding online education while to explore the structure of digital learning.

Research questions

- Q-1: How Pandemic changes the education System in Pakistan?
- Q-2: What is the new paradigm of Pakistani education system?
- Q-3: How online education system impacts student's educational activities?
- Q-4: What sort of challenges face by the new digital structure of education?
- Q-5: What is the strength and Weaknesses of new education paradigm?

Statement Problem

The education system of Pakistan is badly spoiled due to Covid-19. Students faced plenty of problems regarding their studies and career. Educational institutes are delivering online education through different platforms on social networking sites to cover the loss of students. Online education is not useful as compared to traditional system. Students and teachers of Universities across Pakistan are facing challenges to fulfill their duties. There are many things that we have learnt from this crisis but it will be very difficult for the institutes and students to settle again in their early situation. Pandemic changed the whole education system and it has bad and good effects at the same time. For some people, it has been a facility and for the rest, it has been a huge challenge.

Literature Review

This case study is basically conducted for the purpose of evaluating the changes that online education brought in institutes. Whether they are positive or negative? Covid-19 changed everything very fast for students and for all the educational institutes. It also prolonged the institute's closure in all around the world, which affected 90% of the world's student population and led most educational organizations to think about alternative ways of providing education to ensure that learning should not be stopped. To continue education, many institutes adopt virtual platforms to teach students. Regarding to the rush to online and distance education, the World Economic Forum cited Wang Tao, Vice President of Tencent Cloud and Tencent Education, to highlight that the way forward is to further harness available technologies and the internet in education and that online education will become an integral component of school education. There were a lot of challenges for the teachers as they were forced to teach students on online platforms without any proper training. There were many things like short videos have gone viral on social media about the struggle of teachers during online education, some of them were funny.

Hilburg et al., (2020) noted that complying with social distancing has contributed to the introduction in clinical school of already available technologies. An understanding of their characteristics and weaknesses includes the effectual use of these technologies. We address the impact of the pandemic on the present circumstances of medical education in this study.

UNESCO identified that certain groups of students, such as those from low-income families, ethnic or religious minorities, migrants, in precarious home situations, in remote rural areas or with special needs, may require particular consideration and specific strategies when it comes to distance learning during COVID-19. It was surely a challenge for students who can't even afford an internet device. Closure of educational institutes not only affected students, teachers and families but also affected the economy of our country.

Espino-Díaz et al., (2020) observed that the role of the teacher in the successful use of ICT resources after the COVID-19 crisis in the teaching-learning process is important. In this way, brain awareness provides vital information that through emotions will promote effective learning. In order to encourage learning processes, this directly affects the need of the educational system to create school climates that foster appreciation and positive emotions. The suggestion put forward is to rely on the discipline of neuroeuropathy.

Although technology plays an important role in studying from home but it also holds some disadvantages. One of the most important benefits of studying online is that you have anything at your bestowal without leaving the chair. To get the notes and books you can access your personal computer. On the other hand, you will not have anyone around you to ask a question or to have debate on something, to do such things; you have to pick up your phone and make a call to your friend or classmate. Studying all day at home is also quite exhausting, sometimes you just need open air to breathe.

Roger Balmire, who is an educational consultant, argued in his article that the crisis have been "a wakeup call" for the organization of education system and has shown what can be done with technology, but also highlighted the things that only face-to-face interaction can do. (Roger Blamire, CEPS 2020). In fact the role of parents during these difficult times has been limitless. Regardless of other pressures, some parents become the teachers of their children, with the better understanding of the curriculum and appreciation of what is being held in institute. The sudden shift of studies from traditional to digital learning has a different effect on students of any age. This pandemic taught us to be prepared for every sudden disaster. We should be trained for every other option we can avail during pandemics or any other calamity.

Many other countries controlled this pandemic in the beginning but a country like Pakistan, which is underdeveloped and has a poor socio economic situation, cannot do things quickly. So, Pakistani Government also started a channel which is used as digital learning. They hired teachers to record lectures and then air them up on TV channel for school level students.

Kim (2020) noted that universities also started their online studies from during Pandemic. Where this pandemic affected education negatively, it also affected it in a positive way. Students can avail different type of facilities only by sitting in home. Universities provided all the social networking sites on which they can contact a student easily. They are using Google Classroom and Zoom for live interactions. Google Classroom is used for uploading lectures and different type of lectures in Pdf form. Whether Zoom App is used for live interactions, on which a meeting is being created by a teacher and all the students can participate in it and can study. This situation trained people naturally about technology and how it can be used.

But the problem is; there are things which can only be done by face-to-face interactions. For example students can not avail practical classes for their projects. One more problem that is faced by university students is poor conditions of internet connection. Students of university expressed that internet problems are severe in online education system. It spoils the whole environment of online class and causes lack of learning. It also causes irritation for teachers.

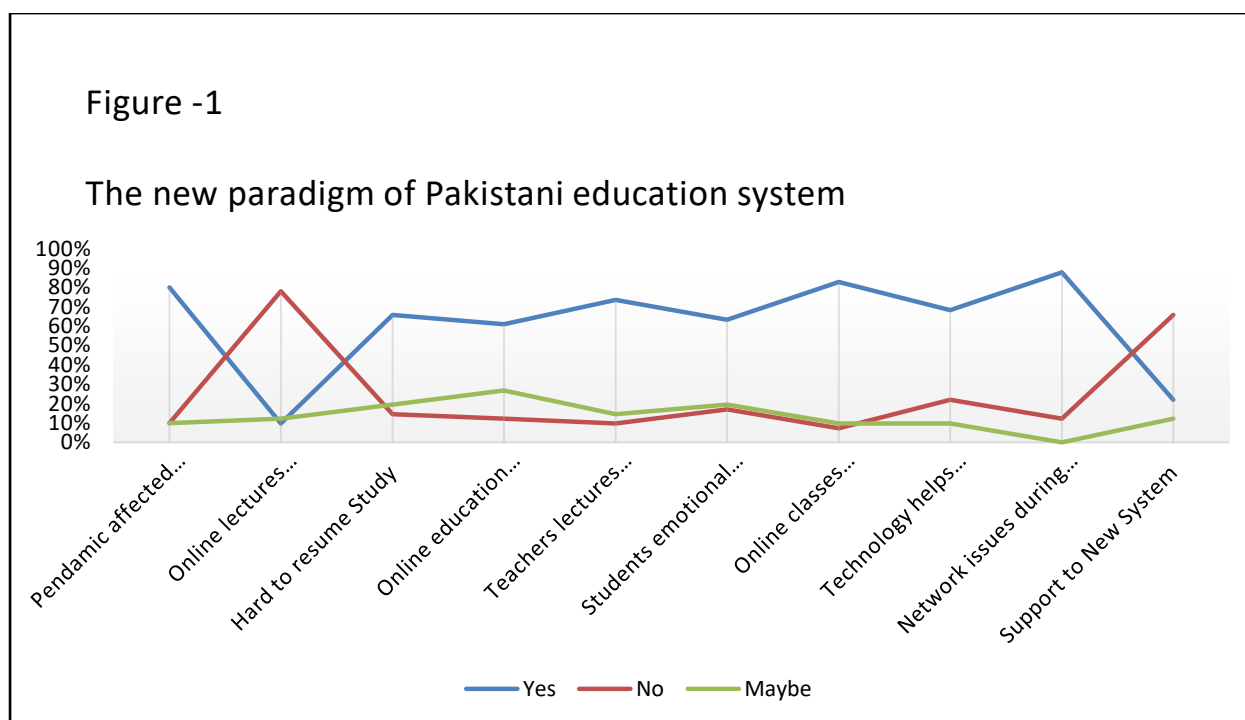
But the teachers of University are playing tremendous role in digital learning. They are educated enough about technology and its terms. They are being available for students 24/7 which decreases the negative effects of pandemic on education system of the Universities. It is good and bad for students in different ways. How you perceive it, is totally up to you.

Methodology

The method we used in the survey is basically an online survey which contains open ended questions. We have concluded results through online method. The questions were based on our hypothesis. We have done a quantitative research. The survey was conducted for the purpose to prove hypothesis. The results are mostly according to our expectations. The opinions of youth are different about the impact of online education. This study is basically related to students so the unit of analysis will be the students of University. We have targeted higher education student of Pakistani Universities regardless of age group. Specifying the unit of analysis is always helpful to get the relative results according to the case study. The sample contains 4300 respondents mostly from the students of University across Pakistan. The sample population was totally students regardless of age group. The data is collected from the students who are involved in online education system. An online survey which contains 30 questions was presented to our sample. The questions were all about; how technology helps us through the pandemic, what role online education played during pandemic, if it was useful or useless for students and what did they prefer either online education or traditional education. It took one and 8 minute to answer the survey for every participant.

Results

The results of this study showed that the new paradigm of Pakistani education system faces severe challenges as students were dissatisfied with the new paradigm i.e. online education system. The results showed that as pandemic negatively affected the education system however, the new paradigm has more weaknesses than strength. The response of 300 respondents out of 500 respondents is illustrated in the Figure-1, which is more than clear that this new paradigm rejected by the students.



Survey results

The survey was filled by both men and women. In which 70.7% were female and 29.3% were male. The survey was filled by different students of different age group but majority was round about 21-23. 7.1% respondents to the survey belong to the age group 15-19. 9.8% respondents to the survey belong to age group of 20. 24.10% respondents to the survey belong to age group of 21. 24.48% respondents to the survey belong to the age group 22. 19.5% respondents to the survey belong to age group 23 and the rest respondents to the survey belong to the age group 24-30. Students, who think that their studies are affected by Covid-19, have ratio of 80%. 78% of students think that online studies are not satisfactory as compared to traditional classes. Almost 66% students are agreeing that the changed routine during pandemic would be difficult to change when it's over. 61% students think that online education system affects studies and grades as well. 73% people agree that delivering lectures through online system is a challenge for teachers. 63.4% think that online environment brings changes in emotions and behaviors of students. People who agree with that technology helps in mitigating the effects of covid-19 crisis have ratio of 68.3%. 83% students think that it's challenging for students to tackle with online education system. 87.8% students are facing network issues during online class. 65.9% people are against that online education is better than traditional education.

Discussion

Teachers and students are adopting new education system and adapting current methods of teaching and learning to the changing educational environment. New barriers are raised by juggling home and workplace environment, which may just have limited physical separation and involve child care for others. Teachers may have little time for curriculum development with additional clinical duties and often total transition of lessons from in person to completely immersive scenarios. The study examined that pandemic totally change the traditional educational system of the country where students need to tight to syllabus however with the new system students conceptual learning are enhanced. The new educational paradigm is based on conceptual examination after the term where students need to attempt the open book papers.

This study noted that the new paradigm of Pakistani education system is less practical than traditional system; in new system students and teacher encircle to theoretical content and

based on assignment and quizzes. According to this study results online education system enormously impacted student's educational activities and keep them with high pressure. Lack of practical environment and only focused on theoretical content, new system kept the students in anxiety. Pakistan as underdeveloped country where internet is not available in most part of the country, this the big challenge for this new system. Teacher need to be trained to cope with this new digital educational system.

This study noted that majority of the students are agreeing with the statement that Covid-19 badly affected education system. All of them are learning from home and are fully aware of online education system. There are a few students who like to stay at home and study online. However, other students accept that learning from home is really challenging to students, teachers and parents too. Pakistan is still not that much advance that every institute can normalize education from home. The research also highlights the need of digital skills that almost every person should have to learn. The outcome of case study shows that Covid-19 disturbed the educational ventures and tended to lessen the educational occasions. Moreover, some of the students are also facing financial issues. Not everyone can afford an internet device and a good computer. The main issue that was faced by students of University was; proximity between students and teachers. Universities emphasize on practical work more than theoretical work, that's why students were lacked of coordination. In online classes; not every student can participate in class, which leads students to be careless. The routine during pandemic would be difficult to change after it will be over, for students and teachers. The loss we had due to this pandemic can never be filled by anything we will do in future. There are restricted skill tests of student abilities in these interactive environments. Generally speaking, to determine residual qualities required for graduation, virtual objective standardized assessments should be used, although these methods have never before acted as replacements.

Conclusion

The study entrenched that covid-19 pandemic left inauspicious impact on education system. It also affected the economy of Pakistan however, education and students learning effected by at large. It affected outlook of students towards education and learning. The study acknowledged that closing the institutes was hurtful but it was a sensible decision to avoid health issues. This covid-19 crisis will be a great lesson for educational institutes and students also. Technology plays an important role in learning systems. Nothing can stop an educator from learning things and moving forward.

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Article:	Analysis of News Coverage of Kashmir Crisis by Global News Channels After the Abolition of Article 370
Author(s):	Taufig Ahmad Lecturer, Department of Mass Communication & Media in University of Narowal
	Saba Sultana Lecturer, Department of Mass Communication & Media in University of Narowal
	Ayesha Riaz Research Scholar, Department of Mass Communication & Media in University of Narowal
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Author(s) Note:	Taufig Ahmad is serving as Lecturer at Department of Mass Communication & Media in University of Narowal
	Saba Sultana is serving as Lecturer at Department of Mass Communication & Media in University of Narowal
	Ayesha Riaz is a Research Scholar at Department of Mass Communication & Media in University of Narowal

Abstract

This study analyzes the Kashmir conflict by little empirical work on Kashmir News after the abolition of Article 370. The purpose here is to identify the nature of news coverage by the global news media. For this purpose, 193 new stories were selected which were appeared at the web sources of three global news channels BBC, CNN, Aljazeera. This study primarily focusses on Content analysis of how CNN, BBC and AL JAZEERA designed Kashmir in their online news broadcasting with time frame of from 5 August to 30 September 2019 soon after the revocation of Article 370 while determining the difference in storytelling and the search for stories of information about Kashmir. By using an original coding program that extract on the coverage of Kashmir conflict, media effects and agenda-setting theories, the analysis is found that AL JAZEERA has heavily relied on episodic coverage and focused on international condemnation frame in its coverage than CNN which heavily focused on the Human-interest frame as well as BBC relied on the responsibility frame in its coverage related Kashmir. The study investigates the sources of the stories where AL JAZEERA cited government leader and official statements; CNN added journalists' views whereas BBC heavily relied on their correspondents' version. However, the investigation provides the insight into the worldwide media coverage of the issue and their view.

Key words: *Kashmir, Global media, News coverage, framing, article 370, CNN, BBC, Aljazeera*

Introduction

Kashmir is a territorial conflict between Pakistan and India since independence 1947, both countries claimed for the accession of princely state. Kashmir not resolved even after three wars between Pakistan & India 1948, 1965 & 1999 (Bhat, n.d.). The UN Security Council sought to resolve the dispute by declaring that Kashmir's entry into democracy should be done in a free and fair manner, but India refused any resolution that contradicted its Kashmir claim (Khan, 2019).

Indian Bhartiya junta party announced to remove the article 370 from the constitution of India (Ismail, 2019). The article 370 stands as a buffer between India and Kashmir and now the abrogation of 370 they made it as a Punjab, Delhi and Bihar because this is contested state (Alam, 2020). After the abolition of article 370 that appeared as a union territory in which Indian central government held totally controlled as Ladakh totally under their control and their assembly also demolished, Bharti Junta Party (BJP) central government imposed the decision on Kashmir (Sofi & Shergojri, 2020). The closure began on 5 August 2019 following the withdrawal of the special status of Jammu and Kashmir by deleting article 370 and further strict curfew applied and it is still ongoing. India has sent tens of thousands of additional troops to Kashmir and police already stationed there (Çelik, 2020). Media crackdown was observed as journalists inside Kashmir intimidated with arrest legal threats and their movement has restricted (Kuchay, 2019). There is communication blackout, the internet, cable TV services, mobile services, landline, telephones have also been reportedly restricted. Social media was widely used to stand in solidarity with Kashmir-

The role of media during this terrible condition was like to spread sensationalism between both states and change their perceptions according to the agenda and people think in just those frames which present the media. Criticism largely from western liberal media like BBC, CNN, AL- JAZERA strong peaceful general voice on global media (Neuman & Johanna, 2020). The world media reacted to the news of Kashmir and the global community speaks up and argued on the statement of India that this is their internal matter but it's no because this issue not resolved from years now it's the matter of peace & stability in the state and all over the world (Pandow, 2020).

There has been unrivalled coverage in the western media of Indian brutalities, human right violations, they also showed the Modi's claim about the territory. But all this is not enough to urge the international community to speak on the lockdown over the eight million people & the suppression of their rights, but all this reflect the diplomatic failure. UN security in 50 years held a meeting on Kashmir (Sofi & Shergojri, 2020).

These three channels BBC, CNN, Al Jazeera most watched web channels & people internationally & locally like to watch too aware from the world. Two-month time period from 5 August 2019 to 30 September selected because this was the time when article 370 abrogated & the time when people have to know what happened with Kashmir's.

Kashmir conflict studied by many researchers but very studies have been found about Kashmir especially after the abolition of article 37. As this issue was highlighted globally by global news channels. International media depict the point of view of global community as well as Muslim views on Kashmir issue. It helps to understand the agenda of media to raised and give coverage on Kashmir at international level. This study shows that how global media cover the Kashmir instead of Pakistan and India perspective. This study primarily is to investigate the framing of CNN, BBC & Al-Jazeera about the coverage of Kashmir crisis after abolition of article 370.

Objectives of the Research

1. To evaluate the extent & frequency of covering the Kashmir issue by global media organizations.
2. To analyze the differences in news sources used by global media.

Research Questions

R1: How does the use of sources vary between the coverage of CNN, BBC and Al- Jazeera after the abolition of article 370?

R2: Which frames were used in BBC, CNN and Al-Jazeera news stories in their coverage of Kashmir Issue after the abolition of article 370?

R3: How did framing of the Kashmir issue vary between CNN, BBC and Al-Jazeera after the abolition of article 370?

Literature Review

Role of mass media is very important during crises in any periphery of the world. According to Riaz & Pasha (2010) Local media of Indo-Pak also working hard to aware their Nations about the actual happening about Kashmir but there we can see many other factors which effect the process that can be countries interests, they promote war journalism instead of peace as previous studies found. There is a difference in their Narratives in presenting Kashmir conflict towards their nations (Riaz & Pasha, 2010).

Few studies have drawn the picture about Kashmir after the abolition of Article 370 especially about the Insurgency in valley soon, religious freedom, and unbearable torture with people and suffering from mental pain to physical. After the act the Kashmir has observed like militarized zone of conflict where disappearance of brothers, sons, husband, and father were seen common and the causes of psychological effects especially on mental health were in shape of demolishing the dreams of Kashmiri community for living in an independent and peaceful land. (Haq, Inam ul, 2020). The abrogation of article 370 proved as milestone for the integrity of India but Kashmir still in backwardness and it just benefit the corrupt politicians, and the problems of health, education, household, life, land, jobs, freedom and human rights are same as earlier. (Ahmad Dar, Dr. Shabbir, 2020). Aditi Malik and Shivaji Mukherjee (2019) investigated the increased violence in Kashmir after abrogation of article 370 and find that the government controlled all administrative matters to suppress the people and their voice against this act, which showed as a dark shadow on the whole valley.

Representation about Kashmir in media has been discussed by different scholars as Lubna Zaheer (2020) studied that objectivity is the quality of peace journalism but in Kashmir media present the actual situation that is violence and human right violation and when it will towards worse situation then media will present it in war oriented coverage, so the fact that how media want to present and in which perspective it will cover is very obvious (Zaheer, 2020).

The concept of framing always provides a way to define “the power of speaking text” (Kerbel, Ape & Ross, 2000) Antman (1993). Danish Nabi Gadda (2017) investigated the framing of Indian media about Kashmir and found that Kashmir's voice has been ignored and their strikes have not been showed at TV screen, media has exploited to run propaganda as it is under the influence of government and not portraying the real side of the issues. (Gadda, 2017). It has been found that few media house where the condition of curfew was shown that was actually the true image of situation in Kashmir as people have no freedom of expression, human right violation with photos and info graphics (Sofi & Shergojri, 2020).

Reporting during conflict plays a significant role in determined the media concern as all media organization do (Awais & Jahidul, 2020). Literature is also available in which the reporting about Kashmir has been discussed in a very critical way. Kashmir conflict represented in peace & war frame by media organization and narrative have been built about Kashmir through reporting by the media organizations and both directions. Umar & Safdar (2020) has found that news organizations have frequently used the conflict frame and war journalism model to represent the Kashmir conflict instead of peace journalism on which basis has been found (Safdar & Ali, 2020). Rawan (2020) analyzed the negative role of national media in promoting war-oriented coverage rather than peace. He highlighted the fact

that conventional media mostly focus the conflict frame & ignore the peace process while covering Kashmir Issue (Rawan & Rahman, 2020).

According to Rashid Khan & Jan (2020) found that media in Pakistan present the Kashmir conflict news through peace journalism process because this is the way through which the public opinion can be mold in positive direction between Pakistan & India (Jan & Khan, 2020). Peace Journalism is the way through which the conflict must be reported. The insight coverage of India & Pakistan's media should be based on positive and constructive framing to highlight the real discourse of the issue (Hussain, 2020). Both countries media can spread peace between the two neighbors if they report the real cause of tension and benefits of peace through their media systems. (Rehman, Haseeb; 2019). India media did lots of efforts to remove the status of Kashmir from many years and its situation is critical before the curfew and after the curfew. (Misri, Deepti; 2019).

According to Santosh (2019) realized that Kashmir has been the bone of contention between the two nuclear powers, while analyzing the news headline of four international news channels, the study concludes that "Crisis may be easing with efforts, but nuclear threat still hangs over India and Pakistan" Durga Ray (2004) analyzes the U.S media coverage on Kashmir conflict. Kashmiris were killed at the name of terrorism, kidnapping, genocide, shelling and use of force that leads towards war that can be third world war between superpowers that result in a vast disaster. (Durga; 2004), (Digal, 2019). BBC and Al-Jazeera coverage about the unrest in Kashmir concluded that the Kashmiris were satisfied about their truthful and positive presentation through foreign media. (Farzan, 2017). Revocation of article 370 brought the 70 years old conflict in the forefront of international media coverage that involve in reporting and disseminating information about Kashmir with distinctive aspects. They active or passively participate in the conflict that gained the attention national and internationally community towards unrest in Kashmir. (Schumacher, 2020). The global voices and media reports find the conclusions that conflict cannot be ended until the concerned parties sat on the table, ignored their personal interest and decide something for humanity. (Masood, Sultana, & Muzaffar, 2020). Tahseen Nisar (2019) studied the Kashmir and abrogation of article 370 and found that peace is possible, or it may lead to future brutality. Future will prove that such amendments will be based on wrong pattern and next generation will realize this grave mistake. (Nisar, 2019).

Three forces as religious, secular & ethnic nationalism led this problem. Global media and international community is clearly finding the right way to settle this issue but the rivalry between both local state can lead this issue towards wrong direction (Varshney, 1991), (Gangu & Bajpai, 1994). Whereas Satyaki (2019) studied the article 370 debate that made the world paradise a sandwich between two nuclear powers, the deletion of article 370 involves historical, political, constitutional, social, economic consequences. (Deb, 2019).

Research Methodology

Current study employed content analysis method. News stories of CNN, BBC, Al Jazeera news regarding Kashmir region from 1st August to 30 September 2019 are the population for the study. A sample consists of 228 news stories from three global channels BBC, CNN, Al-Jazeera through purposive sampling procedure. The unit of analysis is the story in which Kashmir conflict portray after the abolition of article 370. Data has been collected from the secondary source websites of BBC, CNN, Al-Jazeera. Pre-determined categories proposed by Semetko and Valkenburg (2000): conflict, economic outcomes, responsibility, morality, and human interest, as well as two other common frames proposed by Iyengar (1991): thematic and episodic are analyzed. The study also evaluates resource allocation as a dependent variable. Three stores / media programs represent independent variables. The information (news) was collected on CNN, BBC, Aljazeera from their website while using key words.

To analyze the coverage of Global channels and categories are measured by occasionally, often, very often, never, rarely etc. Conflict frame, Victim frame, Responsibility frame, Human interest frame, International condemnation frame, episodic frame, thematic frame. Two are episodic and thematic frames that help to determine the story basis frame in which context story covered. There are nineteen sources that determined to as a source of each story and each story coded with the source. These sources are Government leaders, Correspondent of news channels, Journalists, Official organizations, Citizens / victim, Social media, Administration.

Results

The table 1 shows the number of sources and the extent of reliance on those sources by these three channels to get more authentic news. These three global channels are found highly dependent on seven sources, here the analysis of sources shows in Table that identify CNN mostly depend 21.1% on Journalist sources for getting news from Kashmir as compared BBC used Citizens Victim as 7.4% to find out the real happenings & real evidences, on the other hand Al Jazeera signifies the authenticity of 23.2% coverage from Government leaders as official and unchangeable or free from any doubts by covering 109 news stories on Kashmir Conflict.

Table 1: Descriptive Analysis of Sources

Sources	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7
Channels	Govt Leaders	Correspondents	Journalist	Citizen Victim	Official Organizations	Administration	Social Media
CNN	8.4%	1.1%	21.2%	0.5%	2.6%	0.5%	3.2%
BCC	5.3%	6.3%	5.8%	7.4%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%
Aljazeera	23.2%	14.7%	7.4%	12.1%	10.0%	5.8%	9.5%

The table 2 signifies the analysis of Episodic frame which refers to the scene coverage, event-oriented report & public issues in terms on concrete instances contain particular individual experience or specific event to illustrate the issue. In this table news covered within episodic frame from Al Jazeera is about to 56.8% as compared to BBC 27.4% on the other hand the less use of coverage within episodic frame in CNN is 15.8%.

Table 2: Crosstab Analysis of Frame

Episodic Frames				Channels			Total
				CNN	BBC	Aljazeera	
Episodic Frame	No	% within Episodic Frame		14.0%	45.6%	40.4%	100.0%
		% within Channels		53.3% _a	100.0% _b	42.6% _a	60.0%
		% of Total		8.4%	27.4%	24.2%	60.0%
	Yes	% within Episodic Frame		18.4%		81.6%	100.0%

		% within Channels	46.7% _a		57.4% _a	40.0%
		% of Total	7.4%		32.6%	40.0%
Total		% within Episodic Frame	15.8%	27.4%	56.8%	100.0%
		% within Channels	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	15.8%	27.4%	56.8%	100.0%

Table 3 represent the analysis of thematic frame which describes the stories that place the public issue in more general & abstract form that contain background material, interpretative analysis. This table identify that Al Jazeera give more coverage of news within thematic frame about to 56.8% as contras BBC give 27.4% within thematic frame but as compared to both CNN rely 15.8% on this frame.

Table 3: Thematic Frames

			Channels			Total
			CNN	BBC	Aljazeera	
Thematic Frame	No	% within Thematic Frame	14.6%	20.8%	64.6%	100.0%
		% within Channels	46.7% _{a, b}	38.5% _b	57.4% _a	50.5%
		% of Total	7.4%	10.5%	32.6%	50.5%
	Yes	% within Thematic Frame	17.0%	34.0%	48.9%	100.0%
		% within Channels	53.3% _{a, b}	61.5% _b	42.6% _a	49.5%
		% of Total	8.4%	16.8%	24.2%	49.5%
Total	% within Thematic Frame		15.8%	27.4%	56.8%	100.0%
	% within Channels		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		15.8%	27.4%	56.8%	100.0%

The above table shows that the international disposal framework is dominated by the reporting of the Kashmir conflict between 193 issues that were analyzed in the study from 5th August to 30th September 2019. International frame become dominant in all three channels. AL JAZEERA seems to be more focused on the international condemnation, conflict, victim frames than BBC & CNN. AL JAZEERA also dominant by covering the human life issues seriously there and put the real victim stories of the Kashmir's than in BBC and CNN. Al Jazeera dominantly show the world real responsible for this conflict as its most 109 stories.

AL JAZEERA highly depend on the conflict frame compared to CNN and BBC. AL JAZEERA focused on the victim frame than BBC and CNN more often as to show the real stories of victim of government and security forces pressure on them. In CNN Human interest and responsibility frames most often but rest of others victim and conflict frame also occasionally relied. So, as it here BBC international frame dominant here after AL JAZEERA and responsibility frame was more used and then human-interest frame frequently focused but rest are also victim and conflict frame often depicted.

Table 4: Onaway ANOVA

ANOVA					
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Human Interest Frame Mean	Between Groups	3.026	2	1.513	5.030

	Within Groups	56.243	187	.301	
	Total	59.268	189		
Responsibility Frame Mean	Between Groups	.142	2	.071	.357
	Within Groups	37.306	187	.199	
	Total	37.449	189		
International Frame Mean	Between Groups	4.241	2	2.120	5.929
	Within Groups	66.879	187	.358	
	Total	71.120	189		
Victim Frame Mean	Between Groups	6.981	2	3.490	11.798
	Within Groups	55.322	187	.296	
	Total	62.303	189		
Conflict Frame Mean	Between Groups	2.605	2	1.303	9.007
	Within Groups	27.045	187	.145	
	Total	29.650	189		

Discussion and Conclusion

This study focused to provide coverage of Kashmir through global media after the abolition of Article 370. The first Research questions indicate the diversity of sources, that is restricted to a limited umbrella of official organizations, social media and administration. Administration and journalists are mostly relied sources for these three channels often CNN, BBC and AL JAZEERA. As results shows AL JAZEERA heavily relies on government leaders' sources, many of official news that can be political comes from official sources. The second most cited source mentioned in AL JAZEERA is correspondent who spread in all over the world. BBC as compared to Al-Jazeera is less dependent on correspondent but CNN is highly dependent on journalists which is at higher rate among its all stories, the second most cited source in CNN stories is government leaders in which more news stories has been referred as the official statements. On the other hand, BBC is highly relay on victims as a

source in its all stories and secondary on correspondents in many other stories related Kashmir coverage.

The question related frames shows that Al Jazeera has taken more focus on international condemnation, responsibility, victim and conflict frames than BBC & CNN. Human interest & responsibility frames are the dominant frames in CNN stories than BBC and Al Jazeera. But international frame has been heavily used among the stories of all three channels. Another research question was analyzed where episodic frames are dominant in the coverage of Kashmir issue with 62% among all news stories. Among these stories the thematic frames were used at 46%. There are 192 total stories and AL JAZEERA has highly focused on episodic frames.

Further study examined that Kashmiri people are not satisfied with the biased coverage of local channels of Indian media. In both countries, media representing their point of view and agenda, but real point regarding Kashmir is neglected. This study shows that international media has covered Kashmir situation with different aspects but the unrest in Kashmir has been shown to the global community through global news services. The study suggests to conduct further research about the interpretation of contextual meanings of global media transmissions about Kashmir that how and what sort of discourse have been developed for global community.

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Author(s):	Dr. Iram Rubab Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Management and Technology Lahore.
	Waqar Haider Awan C.E.O, Complete Human Resource Solutions, Islamabad
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Iram Rubab is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Sociology, University of Management and Technology Lahore.
	Waqar Haider Awan is C.E.O of Complete Human Resource Solutions, Islamabad

Abstract

Sociology's demand as a discipline has multiplied because of the unexplored social structures in Pakistan. The present article attempts to explore the challenges faced by the Department of Sociology at University of the Punjab, a pioneer department in the field, in the six decades since its establishment. It further analyses the ways in which these challenges were resolved. Pure qualitative approach of holistic case study is employed; in-depth faculty interviews and policy reviews were used. The findings reveal that classification of sociology as a soft science has led to a lack of governmental funding, availability of trained faculty and a reluctance of students to opt for the discipline because of market trends. Another issue which comes to the front is a serious dearth of indigenous literature. Improvement measures taken by the department include establishment of faculty development programs, incentives to engage the faculty in scholarly endeavors, development of libraries and computer labs, promotion of a research culture through a policy of compulsory thesis for degree completion. Collaborations with foreign universities have been extremely fruitful e.g. student cultural exchange program with the University of Bielefeld, Germany and, University of Leeds in the UK. Similarly, there is a faculty development program with Arizona State University in the USA. More importantly, the department has been able to resist governmental pressure to merge with other social science departments. The role of the department has been monumental; however, it can be further improved if the department starts its own research journal to enhance its sociological research capacities.

Keywords: sociology, University of the Punjab, social sciences in Pakistan, teaching research

Introduction:

Sociology's demand as a discipline has multiplied in recent years in face of Pakistan's unexplored social structures and its burgeoning development aid industry. The diverse and complex nature of chronic and emerging social problems of Pakistan needs to be handled with deep sociological insight, as these problems are causing serious hurdles in achieving required development levels (Hafeez, 2005). However, Sociology being a social science and comparatively newly established discipline faces serious challenges for its development in Pakistan. The present article attempts to explore the challenges Department of Sociology in Punjab University — a pioneer department — encountered in the six decades since its establishment. Additionally, it analyses the ways in which these challenges were resolved, and also brings into light areas which require further improvement.

Auguste Comte coined the term 'Sociology' in 1838, following which, he started propagating for the formation of a separate academic discipline which studied human behavior (Gane, 2006). By 1904, sociology was being taught in two continents at three different universities, but it was not until the 1950s that the idea of establishing a sociology department was taken into account in Pakistan. Initially, it was taught as an elective course at Forman Christian College (1942), Lahore and later at other social science departments at University of the Punjab in 1950. The approval for a separate department for sociology was not granted until 1953, but due to massive support from the academic sector the Department of Sociology was established at the University of the Punjab, Lahore in 1955. Launching a social science department in Pakistan was in itself an arduous task owing to the predominant social perception that only the study of pure sciences, mathematics and commerce is valuable; while social sciences (more commonly regarded as soft sciences) and humanities are for incompetent students. Apart from social opposition, the department had to face numerous issues, which included financial constraints due educational budget cuts, lack of local scholarship in sociology, etc. In spite of these hurdles the university was further able to expand the department into an institute i.e. Institute of Social and Cultural Sciences (ISCS) in 2006, which comprised five other social science departments.

The current research is a case study of the Department of Sociology and not the institute as a whole. It takes a detailed account of the challenges faced by the department in its establishment phase. It also analyses its successes by taking into account the annual research output (by both faculty and students), student faculty ratio, enrollment and graduation rates, library and IT facilities, and other services provided to the students like counseling, clubs, etc. Moreover, the administration's response to the obstacles mentioned in the aforementioned paragraphs has also been given consideration. This study aims at presenting the case of the Department of Sociology at University of the Punjab as an example for the newly established social science institutes in Pakistan; it not only seeks to inspire them, but also sheds light on areas which the department itself needs to work upon. Both these aspects are very significant in improving the situation of social science teaching and learning in Pakistan.

Research Methodology

The current research is qualitative in nature and follows the ontological stance of interpretive school of thought and the epistemological stance of social constructionist (Aguinaldo, 2004; Charmaz, 2008; Koro-Ljungberg, 2008; Ormston et al., 2014). Holistic case study method (Baxter and Jack, 2008; Swanborn, 2010) was used to study the department of sociology at Punjab University. Triangulation of sources of data (Patton, 1999) was done through analyzing the policy documents of the department, in-depth interviews of five key informants with the aid of a semi-structured interview guide and study of the history of the department with regards to the impact of governmental policies on the department's governance. Thematic analysis technique was used. The findings of the study were assorted

into the themes in accordance to different phases of the history of the department (Castleberry and Nolen, 2018; Clarke et al., 2015; Vaismoradi, et.al, 2016). These include establishment of the department, hurdles it faced after initiation, new challenges facing it and how it's a source of inspiration for other sociology institutes across the country. The gatekeepers of this study were the administrators of this department, whom the researchers negotiated with to gain access to the required documents and information (Kara and Pickering, 2017; Khan, 2014; Orb et al., 2001). Although the investigation was not of a sensitive nature, participant consent along with data security was given immense importance. The factual information and statistics used in this study were obtained after analysis of the data collected. The researcher ensured all ethical considerations to conduct this research study.

Discussion on the Basis of Study Findings

The study was aimed to investigate the challenges encountered by the department of sociology during its establishment phase; it further analyzed the successes of the department on basis of various indicators like the annual research output (by both faculty and students), student faculty ratio, enrollment and graduation rates, library and IT facilities, and other services provided to the students like counseling, clubs, etc. The data was collected through the key informants' in-depth interviews, policy documents of the department and the impact of the governmental policies on the growth of the department. The following five themes emerged in the result of the thematic analysis of the data collected.

Establishment of the Department

In 1937, the idea to introduce sociology as a subject in the University of the Punjab's curricula was officially presented for the first time by the Punjab Social Sciences Conference, Lahore. The idea was hailed by the university officials and it was discussed by various standing committees and academic council's meetings. In 1942, Dr. E.D. Lucas, the then Vice-Principal of Forman Christian College, Lahore initiated the instruction of Sociology initiated at bachelor's level and soon after the Department of Sociology at Punjab University was set up with the assistance of Dr. John B. Edlefsen of Washington State University, Pullman, who had come to the Punjab University under the Inter College Exchange Program. General MA classes began at the Department of Sociology in September 1955 with 35 students, 26 males and nine females (Institute of Social and Cultural Sciences [ISCS], 2006).

Challenges Faced During the Earlier Years

During the early stages of its development, the department came across the various new challenges. The major challenges were (1) lack of trained teachers and governmental support (2) little interest of students due to stereotyping of sociology being a subject for incompetent students (3) lack of local literature and indigenous sociological research (4) Influence of American sociology on sociology syllabi in Pakistan.

Absence of trained faculty was a crucial impediment in development of sociology discipline during the earlier years. As shown in the figure below, there were only nine sociology teachers spread across three departments in 1967. This meant that the department of sociology at University of the Punjab often had to rely on visiting faculty and even had to hire permanent faculty members who had a degree in any social science field instead of sociology. This meant that the student faculty ratio was also very high, which significantly affected the quality of the graduates being produced and also overburdened the teachers. It further limited the scope of the department's development as it did not have the infrastructure to support and enroll new students beyond a certain limit. The dearth of PhD faculty members in the discipline had a great impact on the scholarly study of this subject and the department could only produce four PhDs until 2001.

Table 1: The Number of Sociology Departments with the Qualifications of Teachers and their Degrees (foreign or local) in Years, 1963, 1987 and 2001 in Public Universities of Pakistan

Year	Departments (Count)	Teachers (Count)	PhD (Foreign)	PhD (Local)	MPhil (Local)	MPhil (Location not known)	MA/ MSc (Foreign)	MA/ MSc (Local)	MA/MSc (Location not known)	Foreign degrees other than MA/PhD MPhil	Degrees not known
1963	3	9	3	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-
1987	6	44	3	2	1	-	6	29	3	-	-
2001	8	53	7	4	4	1	2	28	7	-	-

Source: Council of Social Sciences (COSS) unpublished, data.

*The figure includes one teacher whose location of doing PhD was not known.

After its initiation, the department developed on foreign grants and help from foreign academicians e.g. from University of Washington, but not only were these insufficient, they also declined in the coming years and soon the gaps due to lack of governmental support began to show. Political instability in the country meant that there was no consistent policy regarding higher education and the budgets often fluctuated in accordance to the priorities of those in power. In addition to this, little effort was made in changing the way people viewed social sciences, especially the study of society, which resulted in a lack of public support for the discipline as well. Moreover, inevitable political events were not as favorable either. The Bangladesh War meant that the University of the Punjab could no longer benefit from the sociology academics at University of Dhaka, where a sociology department had been established recently after the one at University of the Punjab. Along with these limited opportunities for regional discourse came in President Zia's Islamization in the following decade. It considerably undermined the scope of social sciences due to labels, such as studying social philosophy is un-Islamic, it follows a western agenda, etc. Such policies disillusioned many and some senior academics were so disgruntled that they even left the country.

Lack of local sociological research along with indigenous literary content which could complement the scientific study of society posed another problem to the newly established department. There were no locally available text books for this discipline and foreign texts often fell short with regards to cultural issues of Pakistan, which meant that a locally contextualized understanding of the discipline was difficult to achieve in students. In addition to this, the teaching of sociology had been greatly influenced by American sociology in earlier years. Though it meant that the works of some great sociologists had been taught, the theoretical incompatibility of these texts in case of Pakistan has remained a problem and affected the way students sought knowledge and solutions to their own country's social issues. As pointed out by many senior sociology academicians literary works of Bano Qudsia, Ashfaq Ahmad, etc. have been often used as reference books for sociology, which is quite problematic as despite their insights the books do not take into account empirical evidence and a research oriented approach when dealing with social issues. Though the situation has

significantly improved with the passage of time, availability of indigenous sociological literature is still one of the issues currently confronting the department.

Strategies Adopted to Overcome the Challenges

In the initial phase of Sociology Department's development challenges were numerous as mentioned above, but due to some exceptional policies and hard work the department was able to overcome these challenges to a great extent. In particular, the efforts of Dr. Muhammad Anwar to improve teaching quality in spite of a jarringly high student to faculty ratio are immense. Once that was dealt with, Dr. Hafeez got space to improve the Department's research culture during his tenure. Similarly, Dr. Zakir Zakaria and Dr. Rubina Zakir (the Department's first woman Chairperson) have contributed significantly to the department's recent success – their efforts came at a time when the institute was itself financially flourishing due to support by university management. This change from department to institute and its consequent academic implications have been discussed in detail in the section on take-off period. The department now bolsters a highly qualified permanent faculty, individual library resources, offers a wide array of degrees in different majors, and is leading the way in hosting research talks and seminars. However, most efforts towards improvement are not just about plain and simple hard work. At many instances, the management has to cave in to the pressure of university management and broader governmental interests. Then, it does needlessly embroil senior faculty in political conflicts. The solution to this is not a cessation of participation in politics, rather it requires a reimagining of political engagement where it is not so fraught with petty governmental interests – something that has been seen in recent course of action – and is more geared towards student and faculty organizing – something that has been shunned to date –, notwithstanding the fact that on occasions not much can be done in face of tyrannical bureaucratic control. If the latter is adopted, it would be a strategic step towards improvement.

Take-off Time

Despite numerous challenges, a landmark achievement for the department occurred on December 5, 2006, when at the ground-breaking ceremony for the Department's new building, it was upgraded to the Institute of Social and Cultural Studies. The Institute comprises six following departments:

1. Department of Sociology
2. Department of Public Health
3. Department of Population Sciences
4. Department of Criminology & Security Studies
5. Department of Development Studies
6. Department of Gender Studies

All these departments are offering the following degree programs:

1. PhD (Sociology and Gender Studies) (Regular and Replica)
2. PhD Public Health (Evening)
3. M.S./MPhil in Sociology and Gender Studies (Regular and Self-Supporting)
4. M.S./MPhil in Education Policy & Development (Regular and Self-Supporting)
5. M.S/MPhil Public Health (Evening)
6. M.Sc. Sociology (Regular and Self-Supporting)
7. M.Sc. Development Studies (Regular and Self-Supporting)
8. M.Sc. Gender Studies (Regular and Self-Supporting)
9. M.Sc. Criminology & Security Studies
10. M.Sc. in Population Sciences

11. B.S (Honors) in Sociology & Socio-cultural Studies, and Gender studies (Regular and Replica)

In addition to this, the Department of Sociology has signed MOUs with various foreign universities. Under its MOU with Arizona State University, a faculty exchange program is organized annually. Similarly, with Bellfield University, Germany it collaborates for student exchange programs. Such exchange programs are also available with some universities in UAE as well. Moreover, regular online seminars for students with faculty members and students at various well reputed universities are also organized.

The department has also significantly improved in terms of infrastructure. The newly renovated building now houses a library, which has a collection exceeding 15000 books and most of which are also available in digital form for the students. Furthermore, the upgraded classrooms are equipped with multimedia and WiFi facilities, and there is free access to computer labs in order to encourage students pursuing research. All of this has enabled the department to produce eleven PhD graduates over the course of the last five years along with its students and faculty members undertaking twenty-eight research projects. The graduation and enrollment rates for Master and MPhil degree programs have been equally encouraging.

New challenges

The socio-economic and political circumstances of Pakistan are not very conducive for the development of higher education in the country, especially when it comes to social sciences. The role of the government has often remained disparaging in this regard. In 2000, the Musharraf government proposed to merge the social work and sociology departments in order to reduce expenditures. Though the proposal faced substantial resistance specifically from faculty members and was consequently dropped, it demonstrated the lack of governmental support for sociology and other such disciplines, and also reignited the traditional debate that social science majors offered meager prospects in contrast to their counterparts. Reiteration of ideas such as pure science education is more significant in building a nation further damaging the reputation of this degree program. It was reflected in the repleting number of research contributions in the following years (Zaidi, 2002). Another blow came in the shape of closing down of the university social science research center for a while in 2003. Though the department recovered, the damage was lasting. Most importantly, the threat of budget cuts is still a palpable one and the uncertainty in this case is a major hurdle in the development of the department. Though the department was further expanded into the Institute of Social and Cultural Sciences in 2006 with full-fledged renovation of its building, many budget cuts followed. In recent years increasing terrorism in Pakistan has proved detrimental for research activities in universities as heavy expenditure of security measures are often met on the cost of research activities in face of budgetary constraints.

Another major challenge facing the Sociology Department is the lack of availability of indigenous literature for this academic discipline. Although some local publishers have published sociology books for undergraduate and graduate levels, these books are of largely poor quality due to very low expert involvement. Similarly, some of the books are simply a translation of foreign sociological texts, which significantly affects their relevance as these lack local contextualization and only contain basic social demographics regarding Pakistan at most (Gardezi, 2003). This has given a lot of room for people to question the capabilities of the graduates this institute has produced over six decades despite the fact that as a whole scholarly contribution by Pakistan in any academic field has not been very significant. Moreover, lack of indigenous literature also greatly influences the way sociology is taught as it deprives students from the opportunity of developing in-depth sociological understanding of their own country, which has significantly affected the discourse over Pakistan's social problems and its solutions. Due to lack of dissemination of scholarly indigenous literature and its inclusion in textbooks and course outlines e.g. the work of the Hamza Alavi and other

influential Pakistani sociologists, students remain significantly unaware of the sociological contributions of their fellow countrymen and consequently, face numerous issues in theoretical contextualization and formation of cultural appropriate research tools (Shah et al., 2005). There even have been instances of students simply replicating Western study designs due lack of guidance from supervisors which led to issues of result replication; in a widely cited example, it is what the students did not realize in one of the cases was that the findings they were aiming to replicate had been originally proved in American urban middle-class families (Gardezi, 2003). These issues can only be resolved by valuing the contributions of Pakistani sociologists as it will not only provide students with a well rooted theoretical understanding of the subject but it will also encourage future sociologists to do more as they will realize that their work is not simply there for viewership by other academicians and is rather being taught.

To further encourage the research culture, the department's administration needs to look into the common practice of group theses at Master and BS. Honors level. During the data collection phase, the researchers came across several instances where the students had submitted group theses for the completion of their degrees, which often results in lack of expertise when it comes research skills as most of the students remain unaware of the complete processes involved in planning and executing a study; equal distribution of workload amongst students is also a significant issue in this regard. As pointed out by other academicians, students' lack of understanding about methodological intricacies and other such areas often hampers their progress if they opt for higher education or research oriented jobs. It also means that research contributions made by these students e.g. research articles would often remain insignificant due to the aforementioned demerits. It is vital that the department discourages such practices in the future. Moreover, as identified by Hashmi (2001), the nature and output of Pakistan's sociological research has been significantly determined by the interest of the funding agencies, which was reflected by the falling numbers of research production following the Islamization by Zia and consequent reduction in foreign aid e.g. USAID for social sciences in the 1980s. Such dependence is detrimental for the research culture of any nation and thus the department should further encourage the trend of independent researches. These even rank higher in terms of validity and reliability due the absence of vested corporate interests (Saigol, 2016).

Competency of students who enroll at the department significantly determines the capabilities of the graduates it produces. It is often seen that people in Pakistan enroll in social science departments once they have exhausted all their opportunities of gaining admission in medical, engineering programs, etc. This means that most of the aspirants of social science degrees often have low grades in their past educational experience and also lack the motivation to change them in the future. This lack of hard work is a major impediment in producing skilled sociologists. In light of this, a major challenge facing all social science and humanities departments is of providing a counter narrative to the predominant belief that a social science degree is for incompetent students and its job prospects are limited to the academia and development sector.

Availability of specialized faculty is another area of concern, the department which runs both regular and replica programs for BS, Master, MPhil and PhD has only nineteen permanent faculty members. Though it compensates for it by hiring highly qualified visiting faculty members, the student teacher ratios are unacceptably high; it stands at 1:89 with permanent faculty and 1:38 if visiting faculty is also counted. Moreover, the teachers are also not provided with assistants. Not only does it mean that most of the teachers are overworked and cannot pay keen attention to theses and research projects, it also results in a limited outside the classroom interaction between the students and the teachers, something that is vital for a healthy educational experience. It also further limits the opportunities available for

student counseling; the department offers no such services formally. Though the students can access such facilities free of cost at the Department of Clinical Psychology, it is not very helpful as the psychology department has to cater to each and every student enrolled in the university. The department also does not offer career counseling services. Both of these significantly affect a student's experience of university education and their job prospects, thus the department should aim at providing at least some of these services in accordance to its capacity.

In addition to this, the declining numbers of foreign qualified instructors is another area of concern. As highlighted by the figure below, there has been a drop in the availability of foreign qualified PhDs in Sociology all over Pakistan.

*Share (%) of Foreign Trained PhD Out of Total PhD Teachers
in the Discipline of Sociology*

Year	Foreign Qualified PhD	PhD from UK	PhD from USA	PhD from other Countries
1963	67	0	100	0
1987	50	0	50	50
2001	29	50	0	50
2013	26	33	—	67

Source: 1963 Handbook, 1987 Handbook, 2001 Handbook, HEC official website of universities.

Despite this, the Department of Sociology at University of the Punjab has retained and over the period of time improved the number of foreign qualified faculty members.

Recommendations and Conclusions

To overcome the identified issues a lot needs to be done. This study recommends both policy changes at governmental level and administrative changes the department needs to incorporate. When it comes to the role of the government, it itself needs to illustrate that the country's social policies are contingent upon the study of its people; the first step towards which is resuming the collection of important social statistics like population census. To further reduce the stigma surrounding sociology degrees, the government should encourage people opting for these programs by offering scholarships and lucrative financial aid programs. Moreover, strong media campaigns, which show that studying social sciences and humanities equally contributes towards the building of a nation, should also be encouraged. It is imperative that people are assured that investigating social structures like family does not pose a threat to our societal arrangement and is rather aimed at ensuring its proper functioning. In addition to this, the government should work towards making people realize that a sociology degree is very beneficial professionally, and is a prerequisite for numerous governmental jobs in social welfare, planning and development, etc. (Hafeez, 2001).

Recommendations for Department Officials

To improve the standard of sociological education being imparted in the country, a lot of responsibility falls to the Department of Sociology at University of the Punjab, as it is a pioneer institution in this regard. The worth of any social science department is significantly reliant on its research output for which the research culture needs to be further encouraged. A significant step towards it is initiating the institute's own research journal, which is not only disseminated amongst the student body, but students are also engaged during the course of its compilation. In addition to this, group theses at Masters and BS level should be discouraged so that individual students can develop a better understanding of research skills and enhance their capacities. Moreover, it should be ensured that students with a strong aptitude in research are admitted for scholarly degrees, which can be done by only awarding marks on the merit list for papers published in HEC recognized journals. For Masters and BS degree

programs, extra marks given on merit for hafiz-e-Quran, National Cadet Course (NCC) have nothing to do with sociological understanding of an individual -- thus academicians should lobby for elimination of such policies.

Availability of faculty is another issue which has to be catered to. It is high time that the department of sociology produces graduates who are not only capable, but are also willing to thoroughly investigate their country's social issues and generate local literature, if it wants to continue with its legacy. At the same time, it should also value the contributions made by its researchers by including their findings in academic textbooks for undergraduate level and below to engage the up and coming sociologists.

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Author(s):	Amna Zulfiqar Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
	Sadaf Asif Lecturer, Department of Mass Communication, National University of Modern Languages Islamabad
	Ayesha Siddiqua Lecturer, Department of Mass Communication, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
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Author(s) Note:	Amna Zulfiqar is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Mass Communication, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad Email: amzulfiqar@numl.edu.pk
	Sadaf Asif is serving as Lecturer at Department of Mass Communication, National University of Modern Languages Islamabad. Email: saasif@numl.edu.pk
	Ayesha Siddiqua is serving as Lecturer at Department of Mass Communication, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad. Email: asiddiqua@numl.edu.pk

Abstract

The article is intended to compare and analyze the media discourse in the editorials of two daily English newspapers of Pakistan in the context of one of the most controversial anti-terrorist operation which is named as the Osama Bin Laden (OBL) operation. For this purpose editorials of two leading English newspapers of Pakistan i.e., Dawn and The News were selected from 3rd May, 2011, to 26th August, 2011. Moreover, the current study employed the method of critical discourse analysis and has also studied the theoretical notion of agenda setting and framing. Results reveal that The News used very strong, rather harsh vocabulary during the editorial coverage of OBL operation. Whereas, Dawn adopted literary phrases and less harsh tone to cover OBL operation. Also, editorials of both the newspapers constructed similar frames such as “failure of military establishment” and “security lapse” throughout the coverage of OBL operation.

Keywords: OBL (Osama bin Laden) operation, critical discourse analysis, agenda setting, framing, military establishment

Introduction

According to Biber (1991) editorials of newspapers are most dominating media discourse and these discourses have their individual features related to language. In the contemporary world newspaper discourses have been frequently researched in order to examine those methods in which language is used to persuade and manipulate the readers. Since, editorials represent the perspective on specific issue, therefore editorial writers utilize different methods to make language persuasive and effective. For language effectiveness there are different techniques and among all the most effective is the use of rhetoric, as the primary objective of using rhetoric is to make media discourse persuasive (Burk, 1969).

Richardson (2007) states that there exist a dialectical relationship between social practices and media discourses because discourses are discursively constructed (p. 26). Similarly Van Dijk (2000) suggested that the main source of media discourse relates to people attitudes, knowledge, and ideologies including politicians, professionals, researchers and other elites (p. 36). This purposes that media holds enormous power on public to influence public opinion. It can be crucial for individuals and society when media constructs the image of any public figure including social activist, politicians or any religious leaders. For instance Osama bin Laden was portrayed “as an evil genius archetype with near mythic abilities” almost in all the major international newspapers (Winch, 2005, pp. 285-299).

Editorial framing is significantly affected by the policies and ideologies of media outlets. Van Dijk TA (1994) suggested that ideologies depict the fundamental requirements that primarily includes the priorities of community as well as social identification (p. 25). Therefore, editorial writers select, assess and explain information to endorse causal explanation or specific interpretation, straightforward appraisal or connection with the news story that consist of organizational policies Van Dijk TA (2001). Saleem N (2007) asserts that media structure is an important instrument which identify the basic problem in the newspaper editorials with the help of headlines, stance and language.

Further, it is elaborated that objective reality is much different from media reality because media has the potential to frame the story by creating a pseudo-event which can be entirely different from the reality of the outer world (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996). Consequently the agenda setting role of media make some issues approachable to public either by its placement or by repetition. As a result, people not only remember these events, but they get influenced and evaluate those events by public assessment standards related to any political candidate (Price & Tewksbury, 1997).

Since, 2011 Pakistan has been brutally hit by several terrorist attacks by terrorist/militants including anti-static feature of suicide attacks, rocket assaults, and bomb explosions hitting the lives of 15,000 military soldiers and 49,000 civilians (Raja, 2013). According to Williams BG (2010), Pakistan has recognized several radical militant groups on the basis of religion, it became difficult for Pakistan to make difference between good and bad terrorist. In order to collaborate with United States in the War on terror, Pakistan army has launched several counter terrorism operations. Among all OBL (Osama bin Laden) operation remained the most significant. Osama bin Laden was the first Islamist founder of Al- Qaeda who was killed on May2, 2011 in Abbottabad by US Navy Seals and operation was code named as Operation Neptune Spear. A CIA led operation along with [Joint Special Operations Command](#), popularly known as JSOC ended a ten year Bin Laden search for his role in September 11 attacks. According to US, the raid on Bin Laden in Pakistan specifically Abbottabad was launched from Afghanistan. US military officials said that after the raid they took Bin Laden’s body to Afghanistan for further identification and his body was buried in the sea within 24 hours of his death in accordance with Islamic tradition. For record Bin Laden followed by Al Qaeda group initiated 1996 Yemen war and attacked several US military soldiers. This operation had consequences on Pak-US relations because US raised

questions on Pakistan intelligence for hiding Bin Laden and secondly Pakistan military forces have become doubtful as they took pride in claiming themselves as professionals and the protector of Pakistan's sovereignty ("[CIA spied on bin Laden from safe house](#)", May 5, 2011, [The Washington Post](#)).

Exploration of newspaper editorials have a lot of importance because newspaper editorials portray the accurate expression of newspaper managers, editors and owners which depict the theoretical foundation for newspapers. Moreover, editorials represent the point of view of media analyst as compare to the people of society (Henry & Tator, 2002: p.93). Therefore, the present study has problem statement which deals with investigating the role of newspapers particularly in utilizing language during the coverage of most significant event i.e., Osama Bin Laden (OBL) operation on 2nd May 2011. Critical discourse analysis is used to analyze the editorials of two leading newspapers i.e., Dawn and The News. CDA further investigated styles, themes, slant and discourses constructed in the editorials of two English newspapers of Pakistan. This thorough investigation of editorial discourse and utilization of language would be extremely valuable in extending the literature on role of print media in the context of OBL operation.

Literature Review

In modern times media is undeniably considered a tool of war. Currently, winning modern wars is dependent on constructing opinion of public because it will help in defeating enemy on theater of war. In case of journalist it's true because the ultimate objective of majority journalist is to fix balanced and unbiased evaluation of conflict. Hence, it remains true that media plays the most important role in constructing public opinion about wars for instance Afghanistan war, Iraq and Vietnam war. During the time of war the role of media is imperative because media has to act as a watchdog, credibility of facts, surveillance and accuracy of facts they collect and disseminate it to public. The other side of media vs. journalist is to rely on the facts they receive from official sources, perhaps they never have freedom from the ongoing notion of national interest (Dimitrova & Stromback, 2008). Fairclough (1992) defines journalism as a document which is constructed by power and ideology that impacts people's knowledge and their social life. It is unavoidable that media content is influenced by ideology and opinion of stakeholders, writers, analyst, editors, publishers and reviewers specifically related to media outlets. Therefore, dissemination of information in the form of media text constructs, alter and influence readers' opinion of their environment that directly effects the objective reality. Fairclough (2001a, p. 231) further explain the concept of CDA as the study of dialectal relationship between discourses. Hence, CDA not only explore how and why but it also deals with whom and what in the media content by concentrating on underlying ingredients for instance ideologies, setting agenda and opinions wrapped with in the media text.

To elaborate the basic role of CDA (Richardson, [2006](#), p. 26) argued that CDA constructs a connection between society and language, and the creation of social happenings and collective perspectives. Few researchers suggested that electronic, print and online media plays a vital role in interacting with public specifically with reference to what is happening in the world. However, there are cases where audience does not have access to direct knowledge or they are unable to experience the latest happenings of the world, they are primarily dependent on media to update those readers (Happer & Philo, [2013](#)). Researchers like Baker (2012), Richardson ([2006](#)), Van Dijk([1998](#)) have identified that CDA assisted researchers to examine the hidden ideological motive existing in the discourse that is created by media.

Bilal, et al. (2012) examined ideological representation and construction through the use of language in the editorials of two English newspapers of Pakistan i.e., Dawn and The Nation. Van Dijk's (1995) ideological analysis is used in order to explain the connection between language and ideology and to further examine the ideological construction.

According to results, the lexical structure and sentence construction of media discourse plays a fundamental role in dissemination and propagation of hidden and prominent ideologies. Moreover, editorials of both the newspapers tacitly or explicitly determines the ideological differences (Bilal, Rfaqat, Hasan, Mansoor, & Zahra, 2012).

Theoretical Framework

According to (Coleman, McComb, Shaw & Weaver, 2009) newspapers discourse play a vital role in setting the agenda and to influence pictorial representation in the mind of readers. Moreover, news media impacts the understanding of news and subject and also the communication process. McCombs and Shaw (1972) explained the agenda setting function of mass media and suggested that media sets public agenda in such a way that it does not only tell you what to think but they also tell what to think about. Over the period of time, news media has considerable influence on narrative of public agenda and also setting news agenda has popularly become part of discussions related to public agenda and journalism.

Agenda setting theory is closely related to the concept of framing. The most used definition of framing is defined as framing particularly includes two main aspects one is known as selection whereas the other is known as salience. Framing means to select few aspects of supposed reality and make them salient in an interactive text in such a way that support specific problem, moral assessment, unintentional interpretation, and behavioral recommendation for issue described (Entman, 1993, p. 52)

Relationship between public and media is extremely important because people are dependent on media for news. Therefore, media sets news agenda which is further transformed as public agenda by framing events in particular ways. Hameed (2015) examined the portrayal of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in two prominent newspapers of Pakistan (Jang and Dawn). Researcher after conducting content analysis of newspapers showed that TTP was negatively framed as militants/terrorist group rather than friends. Moreover, both the newspapers gave negative coverage in terms of language and tone. News media projected negative image of TTP by linking TTP with Pakistan. News frames depict that Pakistan is responsible for widespread of terrorism in Pakistan.

Yousaf (2015) conducted research on Chinese media and results revealed that Chinese media framed Pakistan as victim and sufferer of terrorist based activities. Also, Chinese media recognized Pakistan's policies for encountering terrorism. Due to media framing, public frames the issues the same way media guides them. Muin (2011) in another study noted that media gave massive coverage to three most prominent issues i.e., Iraq war, 9/11 attacks, weapons of mass destruction and news frames showed favorable coverage to US administration. Therefore, public opinion remained the same the way media framed three issues.

Ayoubi & Ahmed (2013) analyzed the news coverage of drone attacks in two newspapers of Pakistan i.e., Dawn and The Nation. Results reveal that both newspapers gave unfavorable coverage on Drone attacks by US on Waziristan. Because of this unfavorable coverage of news frames public constructed feelings of bitterness, anger, and aggression towards American administration. In the same way, Dar & Ali (2015) examined framing analysis and investigated articles of two leading newspapers i.e., New York Times and The News on the subject of drone attacks. Results reveal that New York Times gave positive coverage on drone attacks and supported US administration whereas The News gave negative coverage and portrayed Drone attacks in negative tone.

Generally, framing analysis has influence that is connected with context of conversation on public Chong D, Druckman JN (2007). Goffman E (1974) describe the structures of media context for journalism and news that help people understand about happening (p. 22). Dorman & Farhang (1987) discussed the frames which are connected with information journalist obtain regarding any event. Frames actually depict the ways journalist

publishes news and public interpret the news as fictional document (p.8). Similarly, US media most of the times portrayed war related themes for example “America Strikes Back” and “America’s New War” (Kellner, 2007).

International news coverage is regulated among countries because of geographical and cultural differences (Galtung & Vincent, 1992). Unfavorable coverage by western media in terms of terrorist and militants to the people of specific country invokes such type of stereotypes in the minds of public who watch and hear (Baran, 2008). US media most of times covered Pakistan negatively and the frames mostly covered West vs., Islam. Moreover, evidence shows that US news media covered Pakistan as fundamentalist Islamic state (Saleem, 2007), a hub of religious terrorism, and politically unbalanced terrorist country (Ali, Jan, & Saleem, 2013). Another study shows that US media portrayed Pakistan negatively particularly in the context of Pakistan-India conflict and framed Pakistan as enemy than as a friend (Siraj, 2008). Therefore, the current study selected OBL operation for examining the editorial treatment of two prominent newspapers of Pakistan i.e, Dawn and The News. Newspapers are selected on the basis of readership and circulation. The reason for selecting OBL is operation is that Osama bin laden was killed on Pakistan’s soil and it was US led military based operation which shows that US showed deep concerns on Pakistan military establishment concerning whether or not they were already aware of his presence and other terrorist like Mullah Omar (Cordesman, 2011). OBL operation got massive coverage by media which shows that media is the powerful force behind creating different frames with the help of language and context. Accordingly, the present study employed the method of critical discourse analysis in order to analyze the editorials by examining slant, style, themes and discourses.

Research Questions

RQ1 How the editorials of Dawn and The News covered OBL operation?

RQ2 How both the newspapers covered slant in the context of OBL operation?

RQ3 How Dawn and The News covered themes in the context of OBL operation?

RQ4 How discourses are constructed by *Dawn* and *The News* in the context of OBL operation?

Methodology

Since the objective of paper is to examine the editorial treatment on OBL operation by print media of Pakistan, therefore, the current study employed the method of critical discourse analysis. A critical approach to discourse analysis primarily focuses on media text like job interviews, news reporting, counselling and interviews that explains the manipulative strategies and unfair encounter which are believed to be natural or unbiased to majority of people (Teo, 2000, p.12). The media text under study are the editorials from newspapers because they develop and interpret events in order to influence public opinion, also they massively participate in constructing media discourse with the help of language. The current study collected the data from two newspapers i.e, Dawn and The News. Both the newspapers published 35 editorials out of which 15 editorials were published by Dawn and 20 editorials were published by The News.

The current study selected two newspapers from print media of Pakistan i.e., Dawn and The News. The reason for selecting Dawn newspapers is that it is the oldest newspaper of Pakistan and it has largest readership. Founder of Dawn newspapers was Mr. Jinnah and it was started in 1941. Dawn newspaper is owned by Dawn group of publishers and it has circulation of 109,000 newspapers per day. Dawn newspapers is considered as liberal, moderate and progressive. Whereas The News is another big English newspaper which is also published from London so it is popularly known as The News international. The News hold a liberal political perspective and it has circulation of 140,000 newspapers per day (Ahmed, 2018). The time period selected for the current paper is from 3rd May, 2011 to 26th August,

2011. The reason for selecting this time period is that OBL operation took place on 2nd May, 2011 and majority of the editorials were published in the context of OBL operation.

According to Fairclough (1995a) the purpose behind using critical discourse analysis is to highlight the relation between social process as well as different characteristics of text. Media text consist of media discourses which are believed to be descriptions or apprehensions by social actors (Fairclough, 1995b). For examining the editorials Fairclough model is used which is based on three different levels of analysis: textual analysis, social practices and discursive analysis. As the current research has selected the editorials from newspapers, therefore, textual analysis is used. Fairclough (1995) identified two main aspects of media text to be considered for current analysis: first deals with the structure of proposition whereas second deals with the combination and sequence of the propositions.

Results and Discussion

RQ1. How the editorials of Dawn and The News covered OBL operation?

Both newspapers gave desirable coverage to OBL operation and published 19 editorials out of which 10 editorials were published by Dawn. During the coverage editor of Dawn has used different styles and prepositions to explain the facts related to OBL operation. Dawn editor used interrogative style of writing and narrated the event by asking various questions like when the independent inquiry took place and when any of the military or civilian leadership was dismissed because of security lapse, therefore, the hidden facts related to this happening will remain ambiguous (Osama Investigation, May 10, 2011, Dawn).

In another editorial Dawn editor raised few other questions on Pakistan military establishment for instance did ***“Pakistan military participated in this US led operation? Did Pakistan army was fully aware of this operation? Did American administration take Pakistan army in confidence related to this operation?”*** Dawn editor being more critical towards these questions answered that if Pakistan military was not aware of this operation then its failure of Pakistan radar and defense system. Editor by using preposition connected two aspects and mention that these questions will remain unanswered, moreover, these unanswered questions may create feeling of terror and fear among the people of Pakistan (Osama Bin Laden, May03, 2011, Dawn).

Dawn editor in one of the editorials mentioned the conspiracy which is connected with release of the photograph of Osama bin Laden. Editor of Dawn explain that if Bin Laden is dead on our soil then why Americans are hesitant towards releasing his photograph as people of Pakistan including media has equal right to know about truthful information as people don't believe on America (New Conspiracy, May06, 2011, Dawn). Dawn mentioned the ineffective defense system of Pakistan and critically quoted that Pakistan military never took responsibility of their inaccuracies specifically when they are unable to perform in the sensitive events. PAF took a daring step and answered the question that why the radar system was inactive during the operation, and answer explain that Afghanistan is no more threat, therefore, the radar system was not workable. Though, PAF was fully aware of helicopter movement which has raised concerns on PAF. Whereas, civilian government was appreciated as they have initiated commission against this operation specifically for the presence of Bin Laden on our soil (Commission troubles, June 03, 2011, Dawn).

The News also gave coverage to OBL operation and published 20 editorials and intensively craped Pakistan military by explaining that civilian government and Pakistan military failed to identify the most wanted person on Pakistan's soil who was few miles away from military academy. According to one of the western analyst Pakistan military is not putting enough efforts to fight against terrorism (After Osama, May 5, 2011, The News).

The News editor focused on media portrayal of OBL operation and highlighted PM Gilani statement that ***“media has portrayed the truth”***. Similarly, Editor used interrogative style of writing and raised questions like why Bin Laden was in Abbottabad and why Pakistan

military had no idea about US operation. In this regard, General Kiyani during his visit at Kharian and Sialkot garrison said to soldiers that media has not played effective role during the coverage of OBL operation (Nothingness, May 11, 2011, The News).

Editor of The News quoted DG ISI statement that **“Pakistan military has no soft corner for terrorists and religious philosophy associated with terrorism”**. Moreover, DG ISI also said that various commissions in the past concluded with facts but the results were never shared with public (House Cleaning, June 23, 2011, The News). Editor mentioned very critically that PM showed apprehensions in setting up commission for the current operation because civilian government initiated commission after two weeks of this operation, also it is contemplated that commission will not do anything except making the operation more complicated and there is less chance for independent investigation (Willful Failure, June 6, 2011, The News).

Editor of The News again discussed about the operation and discuss that there are many commissions setup in order to check the failure of Pakistan military, facts were prepared, but they were never disseminated to public (Abbottabad Probe, July 7, 2011, The News). Editor also mentioned that whether Americans will take **a year? Six months? Three months? Or never?**, share the information with media and public, as two weeks passed (Air base Confusion, July 7, 2011, The News). The editorial content of The News showed that Pakistan should get ready for foreign challenges, and also it is intolerable for people of Pakistan to bear these operations, as it generates insecurity among people. At the same editor being suggestive mention that Pakistan military should stay focused, so that they protect their homeland and also the well-being of the people by controlling similar attacks in future (The News, Indian Equation, May 07, 2011).

The News editor discussed in one of the editorial about Deputy Chief of Air Staff Air Marshal Muhammad Hassan and DG ISI showed their firmness for US attack on Pakistan soil including other terrorist operations and to stop drone attacks or otherwise Pakistan will stop NATO supply to Afghanistan (Daring Decisions, May 15, 2011, The News). Editor also quoted that Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi supported Pakistan military and said that Pakistan military has power to safeguard the dominance and sovereignty of Pakistan. He said that cabinet meetings are inappropriate in the current situation as US may have plans for other operation within our borders (Probing Questions, May 13, 2011, The News).

RQ2 How both the newspapers covered slant in the context of OBL operation?

Dawn during the coverage of OBL operation published ten editorials out of a total 15 editorials zero (0) none positive, thirteen (13) were negative and two (02) as neutral with reference to OBL operation. Total number of the editorials published by The News during the coverage of OBL operation were twenty (20) out of which zero (0) positive, sixteen (16) were negative and zero (0) neutral.

Table1: Slant of editorials about the OBL operation

	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Total
Dawn	13	02	0	15
The News	16	04	0	20

Dawn editor used slant negatively operation discussed that from the time of 9/11 attack Pakistan is the only country suffering from terrorism. As a result of terrorism 30, 0000 soldiers and civilians have been killed (Chinese support, May 20, 2011, Dawn). Moreover, PM Gilani refused to take the responsibility of OBL operation and he said that not only Pakistan's intelligence agencies are responsible but international intelligence agencies are equally responsible (Osama Investigation, May 10, 2011, Dawn).

According to US defense official, during the raid in Abbottabad five people were killed and they fully equipped with weapons. OBL operation was a planned by US to kill

most wanted terrorist rather than arresting him. The most interesting fact editor mentioned relates to OBL with his family who have started living in well-established area of Abbottabad popularly known as Chak Shah Muhammad in 2005. This interesting fact shows failure of security agencies who have failed to find out the most dangerous terrorist in their own premises for more years (Ineffective defense, May 08, 2011, Dawn). After OBL operation, ISI Chief went to Washington DC after two months which gives slightly better news related to rocky Pak-US relations and the distrust, disbelief among the two (ISI Chief's Visit, July 16, 2011, Dawn).

Editor of Dawn covered another slant negatively and discuss the statement of US officials who said that OBL was fully equipped when he was killed during the raid, moreover, he used one of his wives for self-defense (Extra-judicial killing, May 07, 2011, Dawn). One of the editorial highlighted another threatening fact that ISI, CIA and Pakistan military is constantly playing with citizens of Pakistan as they may think Pakistan's land and processions are effectively controlled by foreign powers (Dawn, What sovereignty?, May 15, 2011).

The News also gave coverage to OBL operation and the editor of The News used negative slant related to Pakistan military. Editor was of the view that operation was initiated due to OBL presence in Pakistan which seems to be the failure of security agencies of Pakistan if they exist. Editor mention that responsibility of this operation is lying on the shoulder of Pakistan military and the intelligence agencies, as they had to perform effectively during the operation (The fall of Osama, May 3, 2011, The News).

US led operation at Abbottabad has revealed many secrets and among the most prominent is Air Chief Marshal accepted the failure of radar system breakdown. He told that some of radars towards west were closed because there not expecting any threat which shows that either air surveillance was adjourned because of no threat or it was purposefully suspended. CIA closely monitored Bin Laden's compound, surprisingly Pakistan military was neither aware with the existence of Bin Laden nor about Americans footsteps at Abbottabad (Failure and Trust, May 8, 2011, The News). Regardless of what Pakistan military says about Pakistan's freedom, Americans said that if they had doubt on Pakistan related to the existence of found terrorist they will initiate military operations without taking Pakistan military on board (The News, Failure and Trust, May 8, 2011). Editor mentioned that Obama administration is enjoying the success of OBL operation as the most wanted terrorist is killed, whereas Pakistan is paying heavy cost, a young FC soldier died in this operation though he did not have links with terrorist (The Taliban's Revenge, May 14, 2011, The News).

Editor once again repeated the ineffectiveness of Pakistan military and civilian government on this operation. Due to this operation Pakistan is facing external threat which may damage the integrity of Pakistan, its citizens and soldiers (Things fall Apart, June 3, 2011, The News). Editor shared the news about formation of commission after one month and Gen Lt (r) Nadeem Ahmed as one of the member of commission activated disagreement while giving interview to Australian radio channel by saying that security agencies of Pakistan were not aware of OBL operation. After this controversial discussion by Gen Lt (r) Nadeem Ahmed, Chief Justice Javed Iqbal came with clarification and said that these remarks are personal and they can't be part of facts for commission (Probe Controversy, July 22, 2011, The News).

RQ3 How Dawn and The News covered themes in the context of OBL operation?

Table 2: Themes about the OBL operation

Themes	No of Editorials in Dawn	No of Editorials in The News
Failure of military and civilian leadership	5	7

<i>Security Lapse</i>	4	7
<i>America's backstabbing or dual Collaboration</i>	1	2
<i>Historic accomplishment</i>	1	1
<i>False operation and fake Osama</i>	2	1
<i>Cross border stress by Afghan forces</i>	1	3
<i>External threats from India</i>	1	0
<i>Total Number of Editorials</i>	15	20

During the coverage of OBL operation both the newspapers covered diverse themes which shows that how the editor of both the newspapers frames the event in the minds of readers. Most of the themes show the frames which were against Pakistan military establishment and civilian government for their negligence, and their failure towards the presence of Osama on Pakistan's soil. Dawn has covered some diverse themes which were critical towards Pakistan military and intelligence agencies. Editor in one of the editorial covered the theme **"Momentous achievement"** which emphasized on significant victory for Obama administration and also it highlights that this operation is a revenge against 9/11 attack. Bin Laden an extremist who has stimulated more terrorism in the region is finally dead which resulted in end of an era, therefore, US believe that operation is the most significant development after years and this success has increased the worth of US terrorism policy (Osama bin Laden, May 03, 2011, Dawn).

Another striking theme covered in Dawn editorial is **"goodbye to the most haunted man"**, The theme states that the most wanted man was killed in US led operation at Abbottabad and his body was further verified under the custody of US defense officials (Clean bowled, May 04, 2011, Dawn).

Dawn editor has discussed in another theme that OBL operation is **"A Botched Operation, Agendas & A Lost Opportunity"** "in the context of Afghanistan America dialogue. One of the most step taken by US administration was that they blacklist Al-Qaeda, and Taliban, and US security council announced that they will treat both of these groups separately (UN sanction' list, June 19, 2011, Dawn). The most interesting theme covered by Dawn editorial is **"False operation and Fake Osama"** which has raised different questions as no single picture of Osama's dead was not released by US administration because many think that he died due to kidney failure in 2001 or 2009. The editor of Al Quds Al Arabi while talking to BBC on Tuesday said that media including journalists have the right to know the truth because people don't believe on facts disseminated by America (New Conspiracy, May 06, 2011, Dawn).

Another astonishing theme by Dawn editor is **"Cross border stress by Afghan forces"** which says that Pakistan for the first time send his soldiers at Afghan border in order to stop dispersion of Afghan forces. Likewise, the intensity of conflict between Pakistani and Afghan forces has reduced. A nerve-racking news is of assault by Afghan fighters on western cross border of Pakistan (Strategic sensitivities, December 26, 2011, Dawn). After few days two most thought provoking themes are **"Dead Heat by ISI Chief"** and **"Dual Collaboration"** which explains that America and Pakistan share same enemy, therefore, both have to collaborate for their common interests (Senator Kerry's visit, May 18, 2011, Dawn). In another editorial same theme was covered which shows that OBL operation shows joint collaboration of both countries. It is in mutual interest of both the countries to work together in order to eliminate terrorist from entire region (Joint Struggle needed, May 06, 2011, Dawn).

It is further observed in Dawn editorial that ISI Chief Gen Pasha visited America after a month, he convinced American administration to restrict drone attacks to few areas of North Waziristan Agency (Fresh tensions, April 13, 2011, Dawn). The most dominating

theme covered by Dawn is “security failure” which is the actual cause of OBL operation, also it is narrated that Pakistan military forces are responsible for giving sage ground to Osama at Abbottabad, and there is no chance that Pakistan intelligence agencies were not aware with Osama’s presence. Editor further mentioned Pakistan ambassador who talked to Hussain Haqqani regarding the incompetence of Pakistan military agencies which should be investigated through independent commission, but he said that the facts of operation will remain ambiguous (Osama investigation, May 10, 2011, Dawn).

The News also constructed diverse themes in their editorials and the first theme covered by The News is **“External threats from India”** which clearly indicate that India always wanted the opportunity to pinpoint Pakistan by blaming that Pakistan is irresponsible for protecting terrorist on their soil, so is Afghanistan. (The fall of Osama, May 3, 2011, The News). Another dominating covered by The News is **“Security Failure”** which is similar to the theme covered by Dawn. The theme clearly signify that Pakistan military establishment and its security apparatus has not performed effectively because the most haunted man was on our soil and our radar system was unable to catch the helicopters which flew in Abbottabad (After Osama, May 5, 2011, The News).

Another powerful theme covered by The News is **“Blame on International Agencies”** which highlights the unabashed verdict of PM who said that failure to know Bin Laden’s presence at Abbottabad is not only the responsibility of intelligence agencies of Pakistan but our agencies are connected with the agencies of world (Tough truth, May 6, 2011, The News). According to perplexing theme of **“American’s Impassiveness”** it suggests that American administration has no regret and further, US defense official gave his statement that such operations will take place if Pakistan security agencies will not keep a check on terrorist. Americans argued that Pakistan was suspicious with reference to safe heavens of terrorist in Pakistan, therefore, Americans initiated this operation (Tough truth, May 6, 2011, The News).

Editor of The News covered the most eminent theme of **“Hypocritical America”** which states that both countries have to work with unity and both share same enemy (Munter’s job, May 11, 2011, The News). **“Army’s Degree of Credibility”** another prominent theme which focuses on Nawaz Sharif statement, he said official investigation is required by court in order to know pitfalls of Pakistan security agencies. He said that OBL operation has influenced the people of Pakistan, therefore, it’s important that security agencies were not aware with Osama’s presence and also Americans operation at Abbottabad (Probing question, May 13, 2011, The News).

“Cry over Spilt Milk” is another expected theme by editor of The News which says that the key players Deputy Chief of Air Staff Air Marshal Muhammad Hassan and Director General ISI Lt-Gen Ahmad Shuja Pasha both came out and said that they are strongly against US attack in Abbottabad and also Pakistan might discontinue NATO supply due to this operation (Daring Decision, May 15, 2011, The News). Another surprising theme covered by The News is **“Radicalization in Armed forces”** which states that armed forces should not strengthen fundamentalism as one of Brigadier was arrested after four days of this operation because of doubts that he may have connections with terrorists (House cleaning, July 23, 2011, The News).

Finally, last but not the least theme covered by The News is **“Double face of Pakistan Government”** which indicates the statement of Defense Minister Ahmed Mukhtar who said that Americans should halt drone attacks and should clear the Base, on the other side American administration said that they have not received any such kind of request from civilian government (The News, Air base confusion, July 7, 2011). Last theme covered by The News is **“Pakistan under US Command”**. The theme explains that Americans appreciated Pakistan for arresting most prominent terrorist of *AL-Qaeda* Younis al-Mauritani

but Pakistan rejected to hand over Shakeel Afridi who helped CIA in organizing polio campaign for arresting the most haunted terrorist (Ups and downs, September 7, 2011, The News).

RQ4 How discourses are constructed by Dawn and The News in the context of OBL operation?

Discourses on OBL operation by Dawn

The discourses constructed by Dawn were fabricated in a fashionable manner and such constructed discourses are Osama Bin Laden's signature attack (9/11), At such a tense juncture, the real state of alliance is shrouded in secrecy, The incident appears to be the deadliest of its kind, stumbling blocks, smack the arrogance of a superpower, continued acrimony, first breakthrough, run into hurdles of its own making, embarrassing for Pakistan.

Discourses on OBL operation by The News

The discourses made by The News pays attention to the failure of not only Pakistan armed forces (agencies) but also focused on the failure of civilian government as Palatial House, Bilateral Gambit, blame games serve no purpose, Pakistan and its security apparatus have become something of a laughing stock, Alleged double game, media spin masters had tried to portray a divide between state institutions, a veiled threat, Damb Squib, Rebukes, as far as PR goes the Americans have a mountain to climb

Conclusion

Critical discourse analysis of two newspapers i.e., Dawn and The News during the coverage of OBL operation negatively framed Pakistan military establishment, it is observed that both the newspapers showed dissatisfaction towards the failure of Pakistan intelligence agencies for existence of Osama's presence on Pakistan's territory. Both the newspapers condemn civilian government for not taking the responsibility of OBL operation and also critically examined the statements of PN Gilani for the delay in initiating independent commission for investigating the truth associated with this operation. Both the newspapers also highlighted the most dominant frame of security lapse and aggressively discuss the role of military towards sovereignty of Pakistan, also towards protecting the slogan of independent state, as US defense official said that in future such operations will take place they have suspicions on Pakistan intelligence agencies. According to results Dawn used less harsh towards the coverage of OBL operation whereas The News being critical used harsh tone and aggressive words during the editorial coverage of OBL operation. Editorials of both newspapers focused on the statements released by military and civilian government because Americans didn't released any picture of Osama's death which has generated another conspiracy. Therefore, both the newspapers focused on statements released by either military or civilian officials. To conclude, both the newspapers not only covered OBL operation but they also set the frames and constructed the themes in such a way that influenced people's perception towards inefficiency of Pakistan military establishment for not being aware of US led operation and Bin Laden who was miles away from military academy.

Policy Recommendations

- Media plays a vital role in the calculus of political aggression, so during the coverage of terrorism related issues it either maximize or minimize the coverage of events in order to influence the masses. Therefore, it is recommended that media should alter symbiotic relationship between media and terrorism related events and should represent the narrative in a less sensational way.
- Media should not overemphasize terrorist related information which goes against the sovereignty of Pakistan and also it shouldn't benefit the external forces/terrorist based organizations working against Pakistan.

- Ministry of information should take into confidence the media owners, professionals and journalist and develop ethics which could streamline the passage for filtered information.

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Article:	Identifying Problems and Prospects of Media Professionals Working in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: A Case Study of Peshawar Based Journalists
Author(s):	<p style="text-align: center;">Abdur Rauf Lecturer, Department of Communication & Media Studies, Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Saqib Riaz Ph.D. Associate Professor & HOD, Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Ghulam Safdar Ph.D. Assistant Professor, Department of Arts & Media, Foundation University Islamabad</p>
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Author(s) Note:	<p>Abdur Rauf is serving as Lecturer at Department of Communication & Media Studies Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak. Email: abdurraufkhattak@gmail.com</p>
	<p>Saqib Riaz PhD is serving as Associate Professor & HOD at Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad. Email: saqib_riaz@aiou.edu.pk</p>
	<p>Ghulam Safdar PhD is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Arts & Media Foundation University Islamabad. Email: safdarsting@gmail.com</p>

ABSTRACT

The study conducted to find out problems related to journalist's career as well as to search out the media professionals view point regarding journalists' problems in Peshawar. Data collected from the Peshawar press club journalists comprises 363 members. It is found that 86% of the respondents consider permanent job category is related to good performance while 89% of the respondents termed job insecurity do affect journalists' professional performance. The chi-square results showed that proportion of male views is not significantly different from female regarding the job performance. Both of the genders believe that if the job will secure the performance would be fruitful. The results specified no significant association between status and job security because a significant proportion of married views is significantly different from unmarried regarding the job security. The Chi-square test for independence showed there is no significant association between status and administrative rules. Study concluded that media professionals are facing problems due to job security, administrative and financial problems.

Keywords: Journalists problems, Peshawar, job security, administrative interference, financial problems.

Introduction

Journalism is a profession concerned, almost, with every conceivable field of life. The vitality of the profession is evident from the fact that its scope of activities ranges from socio-economic life of people to the field of politics, education, literature, health sector and such other subjects interwoven in the fabric of society including the day to day life in conflict zones, wars and during natural calamities etc. (Safdar et al., 2019; Safdar et al., 2018; Shabir et al., 2015d).

Almost nothing is excluded from the journalism domain and a journalist tells about day to day happening concerning a society, a region, a country or the world at large and inform about different kinds of developments taking place in various fields of life and its impact on human lives (Safdar et al., 2018; Safdar et al., 2016). It is a journalist behind the driving seat 'to inform, to educate and to entertain' masses while working in various capacities as reporter, sub-editor, correspondent, new desk in-charge and performing professional responsibilities in certain other capacity (Naqvi, 1994; Safdar & Kahn, 2017; Shabir et al., 2015a).

Keeping in view the vital functions a journalist perform it is obvious that a journalist needs special setup and working environment to render his duties to the utmost of his capacity in the larger interest of the society, state and world at large. But the one aspect that so far caught little attention and if so dealt and touched upon sporadically was to whether the working environment a journalist has to work in as conducive enough enabling him to fulfill his professional obligations in the desired way. Situation at times indicated that besides security issues, journalists face administrative, financial and job security problems as well which are eating into the vitality of the profession.

Significance of the Study

In the current research study, 'problems and prospects of media professionals: a case study of Peshawar based journalists', the researchers wanted to probe and highlight the nature of the problems that a journalist confronts and its impact on the whole process of journalism itself (Shabir et al., 2015b; Shabir et al., 2015c).

The study undertaken has been designed to assess as to what are the administrative, financial and job security problems faced by journalists in Peshawar and to surface the underlying issues that cause hindrances to journalists in performing duties in various capacity and in various media outlets in the capital city Peshawar. The researchers wanted to establish the factual position of the nature of problems of journalists in Peshawar to help develop the exactness of the issues.

The importance of the research lies in the domain to substantiate through the study as to what are the actual problems that media practitioners are entangled with in Peshawar. The study also holds its importance in the domain of coming up with suggestions for the remedies of the problems of journalists developed after exhaustive study to reach to the core of the issues in this regard.

Still further the study intended to come up with rational suggestions to all concerned quarters including owners of media organizations so they may take the required steps and actions for the solution of these problems that in turn will help develop standardized media practices to the benefit of both media professionals and the state at large.

Peshawar Press Club

Peshawar Press Club is the hub of journalistic activities in Peshawar and almost all working journalists in various media organizations in Peshawar or either its members or visit it for day to day coverage of events, press conferences and seminars, workshops or to cover protest rallies and demonstration by political parties or other organizations in the Peshawar Press Club jurisdiction.

Started with the objective of finding a common place of get-to-gathers for journalists in Peshawar, The Peshawar Press Club, with passage of time also becomes a landmark for initiative of journalism on modern lines in Peshawar.

Thus besides catering as a gathering place for media persons the purpose of the Peshawar Press Club also finds its place among other things to promote and work for enhancing professional capacity and becoming bearer of high integrity to one's field; to school new professionals in journalism field in a practical working environment; to throw in for maintaining media independence and journalists, and to take up the good end of toward developing better communication skills and to enhance environment of understanding among the people.

The Peshawar Press Club (2010) has more than 407 journalists as its members performing duties in more than 35 organizations both print and electronic media, Peshawar Press Club was established back in 1964 in a single room at Dean Hotel in Saddar area in Peshawar which is now replaced by a trading center with the name of Deans Trade Center.

After sometime the press club was shifted to Old Municipal Committee Building, now hosting a women college, at Chowk Yadgar area in Peshawar. However, no sooner, was journalists there to sit to professional activities that with the pulling down of the building they were left without a place to work in and attend press conferences and carry out other journalistic activities.

It was after eight years that on December 21, 1974 Peshawar Press Club again saw its set up at a small portion at Peshawar Museum situated near Khyber Bazaar. With passage of time as media professionals got increased in numbers a separate building for the press club was necessitated. A year after the start of new millennium, Peshawar Press Club is now hosted by a separate building on Sher Shah Sori Road opposite Railway Station in Peshawar cantonment area since 2001.

Being engaged in various journalistic activities to host including press conferences, seminars, and media workshops, Peshawar Press Club is a hub of gathering for media persons from across the province as well as the country at large to hold meetings, discussions related to media professionalism and issues related to it and any other activities including recreational gatherings.

Shamim Shahid (2009) mentioned in booklet Constitution of Peshawar Press Club the rules and regulations for the membership and management that the Article-ii, also called Article of Association, that the day to day affairs of the press club is managed by five-member cabinet including The President, The Vice –President, The General Secretary, the Joint Secretary and the Finance Secretary with the help of 10 member governing body elected on yearly basis through the votes of members of Peshawar Press Club.

According to Article-iii, Membership, Constitution of Peshawar Press Club (2009), for working journalist to become full member of Peshawar Press Club will have to spend four years in the professional field. After getting registered with the club on joining any media organization, a journalist is given associated membership after two-years and on completion of further two-years he is given full membership.

Objectives of the Study

The research study is conducted with the following objectives in mind to evaluate.

1. To evaluate journalists' problems in Peshawar.
2. To dig out the administrative problems of the journalists in Peshawar.
3. To search out the job security problems to the journalists.
4. To search out the financial problems to journalists in Peshawar.
5. To search out suggestions for the solution of the problems.

Literature Review

According to Stifung (2012) the largest of developing scenario for media in Pakistan during the last three years is hindrances in its way on account of ever deteriorating law and order situation with growing violence faced by journalists both at the hands of lawbreakers and at cases due to law enforcement personnel as well. In 2011 the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) placed Pakistan second most insecure country for journalists across the world.

The Stifung while mentioning 'economic difficulties for journalists on the raise' stated that journalists in Pakistan are confronted with increasing degree of financial problems and their issues regarding economic hardships in the media industry during the previous three years has become multifarious. Sacking from job and cut backs has resulted in increasing level of employee's uncertainty of job.

The Media Commission Report (2013) stated in its recommendations stressed that print and electronic media outlets are needed to take steps, both in their individual capacity and through their relevant representative organizations, to do away with shortcomings and improve standards.

Qiyasee (2012) has mentioned that at publishing of news at times he would receive threats resulting in urges him sometime from within to leave the field of journalism but than considering it an obligatory duty decided to stay on. As against the past now people come down on violent acts resulting in deaths of several journalists' overtime. With the passage of time the profession is becoming difficult to work in.

Tariq (2013) in her article said that though the Right to Information Act as a document seems good but people are in doubt about the practical usage of RTI Act in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The doubts find roots from the background that RTI progress in the country somewhat comes up as top-down scheme. Only the practical implementation will do good to the people for which RTI stand envisaged.

Shabir (2012) stated that in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) the working female journalists confronts many problems during their infield duty of reporting as they have to face problems while on way to attend their offices and also travelling back home. The situation accompanying certain other problems is a check negatively affecting women journalist's day to day lives both in the personal and professional capacity to work. These problems results in hindering them to render their professional duties in the real sense of the word and to convey the issues in its intended form been covered by them.

The Center for Research and Security Studies (2012) report said that journalists instead of being facilitated to have access to information are most of a time forced into hush up about certain information and do not reveal it. Some information is treated as restricted in nature in the domain of definite potent venues even remain out of access to those concerned government authorities as well.

The report "Journalism in Conflict areas of Pakistan" by Bilal, et.al (2011) mentions that the required support is not extended to journalists and that media outlets are also lacking the attention regarding training arraignment for safety to be given to the respective journalists. The space for in-ordination between journalist's and media organizations and lack of confidence level are adding to the catalog of problems. The central issues of concern to journalists linger on in the domain of job protection, threat factors, short of necessary equipment's, lack of training programs and paltry payments as salary to them.

Khan (2011) said that Pakistani media, particularly local one, is gripped with various kinds of issues and confronting many problems. He mentioned government apathy and lack of help to support media on financial and policy fronts in the country. He pointed out that though government do not pay adequate attention to local press, nevertheless political parties at local level do resort to it for their political campaigns. He further stated that the

government while ignoring local media is not only disadvantage for the media but it also affects local political parties as well. While drawing comparison between the governments in Pakistan and that of India, he said that the latter is encouraging local journalists through financial and technical support.

Sumeera (2011), while drawing conclusion of her research study on “Problem facing by Pakistani journalist: a critical analysis” stated that the ratio of journalists working in urban areas of the country have a monthly salary range between five to eight thousand rupees and majority of them are working as temporary or on contract basis. In her research findings she said that journalists facing low salary issues are searching for switching over to other organizations if offered high salary adding that the ratio of such journalists is 58 percent. She contended that a large number of journalists in Pakistan are confronting financial issues corresponding to the high price hike in the country. Coming up with suggestions for the solution of journalists’ problems in the country, she said that government and media organizations should offer regular jobs to journalists to enable them to overcome financial issues. She said that financial problems affect journalists’ professionalism negatively and remained prone to exploitation and that a journalist cannot be expected to work against corruption and exploitation if he himself is unable to make his both ends meet.

Conceptual Framework

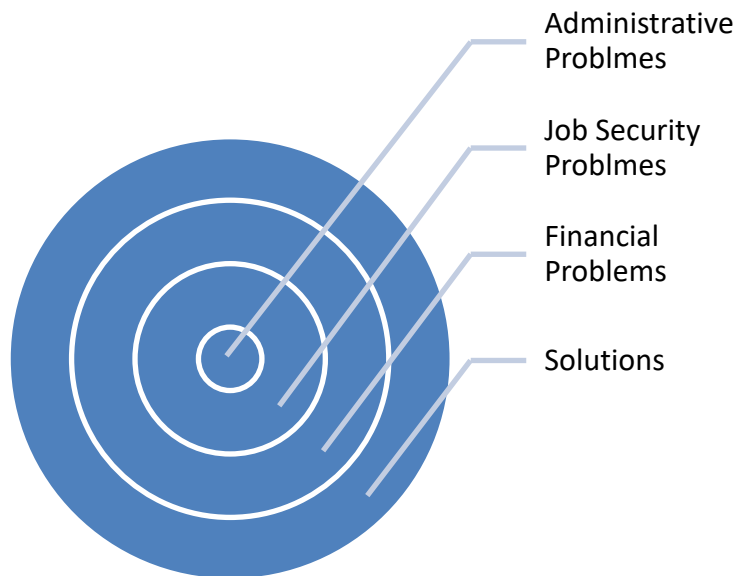


Figure 1: *Conceptual framework of current research study*

Hypotheses

- It is more likely that Peshawar based journalists are facing financial and job security problems.
- It is more likely that Peshawar based journalists are facing administrative problems.
- Male and female journalists have the same job problems in Peshawar based media organizations.
- Married proportions of the journalists are more concerned about job security than unmarried journalists in Peshawar based media organizations.
- There is no difference between married and unmarried journalists about administrative problems faced in Peshawar based media organizations.

Research Methodology

Research Methodology holds the key to process for research. It is the core of procedure essential to fetch the research to completion as without research methodology to adopt for any research to be carried out cannot be completed and is not possible. It is the way which a researcher opts and continues along with for findings and results of the study. Current research adopted survey research method to measure phenomenon of concern. The universe of the study was Peshawar based journalists which are the members of the Peshawar press Club. The population of the study was limited to a specific area of district Peshawar wherein the case study under investigation was Peshawar based journalists and to evaluate their problems.

Sample & Sampling Method

The sample of the study is 407 journalists in district Peshawar because all the members of the Peshawar Press Club as same which is the hub of journalistic activities in Peshawar and serve as a platform for almost all journalists in Peshawar affiliated with various print and electronic media organizations in the city. According to Wimmer, Roger D. & Dommink (1987) the selection of sampling method varies from situation to situation and a researcher which takes into account every member of population under the research study is called "census". They added that at times due to time constraints or limited resource a researcher selects or take a sample from the population under the study which represent the characteristics of the whole population of the research study. The researchers collect the data from the respondents by Purposive sampling to evaluate the problems and prospects of Peshawar based journalists. The method is selected because the area of the study is focus to same tendency.

Research Tool

The researchers undertook survey research to evaluate Peshawar based journalists' problems. As a data collection tool from the target audience, the researchers prepared a questionnaire. To evaluate the problems and prospects of journalists in Peshawar, the researchers developed a comprehensive, logical and well-coordinated questionnaire in a clear language to get response on it from the targeted respondents. To help overcome hesitation and to avoid any prospect of tiring of respondents close ended questionnaire was prepared except for two open-ended questions. Keeping in view the purpose of the study a total of 25 questions were prepared out of which two questions were kept open-ended to get suggestions from respondents on the problems of the research study. The questionnaire was further refined and organized after getting input from 40 senior most and seasoned journalists in Peshawar among which the questionnaire was distributed as a pilot study to proceed toward locating and investigating the journalist's problems exhaustively.

Data Collection & Analysis

The researchers distributed the questionnaire to the target respondents in district Peshawar among the journalists working in various media organizations in Peshawar and engaged for professional activities on the platform of Peshawar Press Club. The questionnaire was recollected after duly filled by the target respondents by themselves. For accuracy in findings of the research study and balance and objectivity in results, the researcher used SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences version-19) the data analysis. Out of the contents of the research data to develop tables, graphs and charts and for compiling, composing and shaping the questionnaire and the thesis script in English language the researcher used MS Word and MS Excel.

Operational Definition of Variables

Administrative Problems: By Administrative problems, the researches means issues faced by journalists related to various problems created by a media organization for a journalist.

Job Security Problem: By Job Security problem, the researcher means the issue of uncertainty among journalists about continuity of their jobs in media organizations.

Financial Problem: By Financial problem, the researcher means the problems of low salary offered to journalists in media organizations.

Results

Table 1: *Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents (n=363)*

Characteristics	Variables	% & F
Gender	Male	92.6% (336)
	Female	7.4% (27)
Age	<= 24	2.1% (11)
	25 – 32	45.7% (166)
	33 – 42	52.2% (186)
Status	Single	32.8% (119)
	Married	67.2% (244)
Association	Print media	81.2% (295)
	Electronic media	18.8% (68)
	Metric	2.5% (9)
Education	FA	5.8% (21)
	BA	8.8% (32)
	B.Com	0.6% (2)
	B.Sc	0.6% (2)
	BS	0.8% (3)
	MA	78.2% (284)
	M.SC	1.4% (5)
	M.Phil	1.4% (5)
	Rs. 5,000-10,000	11.3% (41)
	Rs.11,000-20,000	32% (116)
Per month salary	Rs. 21,000-30,000	37.5% (136)
	Rs. <=31,000	19.3% (70)

Table 1 shows the data of selected respondents. A total of 363 respondents of Peshawar based journalists were selected as sample. The table shows the demographic characteristics of respondents who filled the questionnaire.

Table 2: *Questions, options and responses of respondents (n=363)*

Questions	Options	Responses	
		F	%
Professional Experience of Respondents	1-2 Years	25	7
	3-4 years	62	17
	5-9 years	131	36
	10-15 years	102	28
	More than 15 years	43	12
Media Association Level	Local	24	7
	Regional	16	4
	National	266	73
	International	57	16
Type of Media Affiliation with	TV	69	19
	Radio	11	3
	Newspaper	267	73
	News Agencies	10	3
	Magazine	4	1
	Others	2	1
Type of Media Association	Government TV Channel	7	2
	Private TV Channel	62	17
	Govt. Run Radio	2	1
	Private Run Radio	11	3
	Govt. News Agency	4	1
	Private News Agency	6	1
	Daily Newspaper	269	74

	Weekly	2	1
Duty Type	Reporting	249	68
	Sub-Editing	84	23
	Photography/Cameraman	24	7
	Free Lancer	6	2
Job Status	Permanent	96	26
	Contract	157	43
	Temporary/Ad-hoc/Daily wages etc	110	31
Job Security Problems	All Journalists	82	22
	Most of them	234	64
	Some of them	27	7
	None of them	20	5
Effects of Job insecurity on professional performance	Yes	325	89
	No	24	7
	Don't Know	14	4
Options for other jobs	Yes	288	79
	No	48	13
	Don't Know	27	8
Low Salaries	Yes	329	91
	No	34	9
Media organization pay low salaries	All of them	14	4
	Most of them	316	87
	Some of them	33	9
Salary Raise time frame	Every year	48	13
	2-3 years	45	13
	4-5 years	61	17

	More than 5 years	5	1
	Unspecified	178	49
	Don't know	26	7
Organizations rules and regulations for promotion and salary raise	All of them	38	11
	Most of them	45	12
	Some of them	139	38
	None of them	101	28
	Don't know	40	11
Working hours schedule	All of them	30	8
	Most of them	92	25
	Some of them	96	27
	None of them	104	29
	Don't know	41	11
Working hours duration	1-4 hours per day	9	2
	5-8 hours per day	102	28
	9-12 hours per day	174	48
	13-16 hours per day	67	18
	Others	11	3
Less staff more work load	Yes	305	84
	No	31	9
	Don't know	27	7
Over burden problems	Overburdened with beats	155	43
	Overburdened with news stories to file	119	33
	Overburdened with news stories to edit	56	15
	Others	33	9

Work load effect on quality and contents	Maximum affect	289	80
	Minimum affect	59	16
	Little affect	12	3
	No affect	3	1

Table 2 shows the responses of respondents in frequency and percentage to know the problems and prospects. The questions were divided into three main segments i.e. administrative problems, job security problems and financial problems of journalists belonging to Peshawar KPK.

Hypotheses Testing

For current study survey method used and data collected from public sector university students of Punjab, Pakistan. Results made by applying chi-square test.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{(O_i - e_i)^2}{e_i} \right) \text{ and under } H_0 \chi^2 \sim \chi^2_{\alpha, (c-1)(r-1)}$$

Table 3: Mean, Standard Deviation, P-value and association of assumed hypotheses

Hypothesis	M	SD	X ²	Df	P-Value	Association
It is more likely that Peshawar based journalists are facing financial and job security problems	2.79	.821	33.118	3	.000	Significant
It is more likely that Peshawar based journalists are facing administrative problems	2.66	.900	24.883	3	.000	Significant
Male and female journalists have the same job problems in Peshawar based media organizations	2.35	.854	20.206	3	.000	Significant
Married proportions of the journalists are more concerned about job security than unmarried journalists in Peshawar based media organizations	2.47	.534	2.694	3	.441	Not Significant

There is no difference between married and unmarried journalists about administrative problems faced in Peshawar based media organizations	2.51	.669	3.228	3	.231	Not Significant
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Significant P-value at <0.05

M=Means, SD= Std. Deviation, X^2 = Person Chi-Square, Df=Difference

Discussion & Conclusion

The study justified that respondents considered high job security depends upon good performance. The results of the study explored that most of journalists have job security problems. Job insecurity does affect journalists' professional performance. The findings of the data proved that journalists are paid low salaries as compared to other jobs. It is also found that respondent considered most of the media organizations are paying low salaries to journalists. In term of salary rise of journalists' majority respondents replied that salary do not rise on regular basis. Responding to query, the respondents replied that media organizations do not increase salaries from time to time. The results also illustrated that most of the respondents considered there is no specific time period salary raise.

In term of rules and regulations for raise of salary, the study justified only some of the media organizations have set rules and regulations for promotion and salary raise for journalists in term of duty working hours, the results of the study explored that there are no specific working hours and usually journals give duty 9 to 12 hours per day. In term of workload, the study explored that media organizations keep less staffer for more work load management it also finds that less staff and more work burden put journalists under problem. This condition with less staff and more work load affect and compromise quality and contents of journalistic profession.

Exploring suggestions from respondents on solution to the problems faced by journalists the data showed that there should be job security and personal security for journalists to continue their jobs satisfactorily and professionally sound. Salary should be raised on regular and increment on annual basis will help boost up journalist's professional performance and to overcome financial problems. Organizations should give journalists up-gradation on performance. There should be scheduled working hours for journalists which by no means should be more than 8 working hours a day.

The results derived from data prove the objectives of the study that Peshawar based journalists confront problems and are facing administrative, job security issues. The results of the study also prove the objectives that journalists working in various media organizations in Peshawar are gripped with financial problems. The study also incorporates the objective of coming up with suggestion for the solution of the problems faced by journalists in Peshawar.

Recommendations

- Journalists should be employed on permanent positions in various media organizations with legal protection to dispel their fear of expulsion from job and the high job security in case of permanent position will enhance their professional efficiency and performance.
- Media organizations should pay salaries to journalists corresponding to price hike; salary raise should be on regular basis with annual increase system and on time payments to journalists.

- Government should have a kind of check on media organizations to ensure and implement certain rules and regulations regarding adequate salaries, annual based salary rise for journalists.
- Media outlets should have more incentive packages and medical allowance etc. for journalists to attract high caliber man power in the field of journalism to take the profession as a permanent job.
- Media houses should ensure set working hours for journalists.
- Media organization should hire adequate staff corresponding to work load management to ensure quality production and contents.

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Article:	Effects of Domestic Violence on Behavioral Patterns of Female in Multan City
Author(s):	Alia Hussain M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
	Dr. Saima Afzal Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
	Allah Dad Visiting Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
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Author(s) Note:	Alia Hussain is a M.Phil. Scholar at Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
	Dr. Saima Afzal is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Corresponding Author's Email: saimaafzal@bzu.edu.pk
	Allah Dad is serving as Visiting Lecturer at Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Abstract

This study is conducted to find out the impact of domestic violence on the behavioral pattern of females experiencing violence. To fulfill the purpose of this research work, the researcher tried to approach those females who experienced domestic violence by their families and the researcher went to those institutes which only were dealing with these types of cases. A sample of 106 respondents (Shaheed Benazir women crisis center (46), Dar ul Aman (30), Dar ul Falah(30) was selected by using simple random sampling. The result confirmed that domestic violence had a significant impact on behavioral patterns. There is also a significant relationship between physical and psychological violence and change in behavioral patterns. The researchers conclude that most of the respondent's husbands physically or psychologically brutalize them and domestic violence is a serious issue that affects the behavioral pattern of females. The study suggests that policies should be enforced to stop domestic violence and a change in the normative framework is required for the socialization of sons/males to establish gender equality and equity.

Key Words: Violence, domestic violence, physical violence, psychological violence and behavioral pattern

Introduction

Domestic violent conduct is a pattern of household harassment that one partner uses to acquire or sustain influence and authority over a partner. It also adds that domestic violence can take many forms, including abuse of sentiments, psychological violence, physical assault, sexual assault, and economic abuse, regardless of age or race, sexual identity, gender or religion (Johnson et al., 2007). There are several types of domestic violence, so described, including physical attack or threats to (snip, bite, kick, shoot, restrain, bang), sexual abuse, emotional abuse, power, domineer, bullying, stalking, and otherwise alluded to as abandonment; as well as financial deprivation. (Seimeniuk, Krentz, Gish & Gill, 2010).

Amoakohene (2004) discussed that in patriarchal societies violence is used to control women. Domestic abuse is not only a significant cause of public health disruption (Kaur & Garg 2010), but a direct and unbearable human rights violation (Buvinicv & Morrison, 2000). Violence against women is a significant social, cultural and economic issue in South Asia with long lasting implications and hence adversely affecting the growth of the country (Gupta & Chirayath, 2013).

Domestic violence, domestic abuse, and family violence are manifold trends that are a part of violence. Cohabitation is possible in homosexual relationships as well as the violence between the relations of two opposite relationships. Alokhan (2013) has established that there is a direct and significant correlation between gender equality and the percentage of violence followed in homes in any specific country. It is also the strength of emotions or a destructive natural force. It is destructive for both the battered and the batterer. A countless number of women are bruised and a great number of them fall victim to domestic violence and meet their fate i.e. leave this world without their will (Hattery, 2009). Physical and psychological violence between life partners is not so much alarming to common people (Kaur & Garg, 2010). It is against the law and human rights (Buvinicv & Morrison, 2000). Different government and non-government organizations at all levels actively work to lessen the impact of physical and psychological violence against women through countless different TV shows and programs. United Nations' organizations organize different days to be celebrated to point out the intensity of violence against women and how to decrease it (Velzeboer et al., 2003). Spousal violence is predominated in different societies and it badly put a negative impact on the population of women and the overall population (Gilliland & James, 1997; Tshiwula, 1999).

A number of negative effects are associated with impaired self-esteem due to domestic violence. It includes conduct problems, arrogance, social incompetence, inability to sleep, inability to concentrate, anxiety depression, changes in appetite, emotional disorienting, and persistent attention on the violent happenings. Abuse gives the women and their children immense pain (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005).

The negative impact of damaged and distorted self-esteem is reported on the attitudes of the victims which may become a cause of anger, attitude, frustration, anxiety, insomnia, lack of appetite, sense of being useless, emotional distortion and continues focusing on psychological and physical events. Physical and psychological violence run side by side to tease the intimate relationship which may affect women's mental as well as physical health (Ellsberg et al., 2000). Domestic violence sometimes becomes physical torture. No doubt some injuries heal while others have life-changing disabilities. Women who experienced domestic violence suffer more stress than non-abused women (Eby, 2004; Sutherland et al., 2002).

South Asian countries regardless of the latest modern trends are rigid in culture and they have discrimination towards women that carry them to the exploitation of women. Wichitranon and Phongwet (2000) identified that domestic violence might be verbal, mental, or by force threatening, hitting, kicking, punching delimiting within the four walls and results

are the physical and psychological misery for the victim. The most widespread form of violence is domestic violence (Mannan, 2002). Female infanticide in India, honor killing in Afghanistan, acid throwing and stove burning in Pakistan, and gender trafficking in Nepal, Sri Lanka, and India can frequently be seen. Here these are normal life experiences for women. In these countries' undisputed lord or ruler of the household, lack of legislation encourages abusers to commit such heinous acts against gender without any repercussions. In this region, a lot of fundamental challenges exist at family and societal levels with the implementation of law and policies to have better results but in these countries, the law is flexible and waxen which can be molded according to the social standards of people.

In Pakistan, there are a lot of examples in different parts of country, where biased, inequitable practices and vicious attitude towards females are frequently found. It is the national duty of the people of a country to be united against domestic violence; for the people who fall prey to it and sometimes survive after the victimization. They wish to have zero levels of tolerance for violence at home (Chatha, Ahmad and Sheikh, 2014). In Pakistan which is a male-dominated society, violence is practiced to get control over women (Amoakohene, 2004).

Behavior is a process that is considered as a product of state of mind and psychological well-being (Glantz et al., 2009). Psychological factors are mostly used as speculative variables that influence the behavior of a person (Glantz et al., 2009). Psychological determinants include attitudes, self-efficacy, risk sensitivity, and the habits of individuals. The social cognitive theory explains physical and psychological violence as reasons for behavior change. Different types of theories are given to elaborate on the behavior change, and it is explained how normal behavior changes into deviant or violent behavior. According to Sutherland, "Differential Association" is a major cause of effecting behavior. An individual has a deficiency of a good socialization process in their personal life or they experience violence, aggression, and frustration previously. These negative experiences impact an individual's present and future. According to this theory, the range of changed behavior is based on the frequency, duration, priority, and intensity of the issue. Summing up this theory, a person gets along with society in both positive and negative ways to the extent their socialization allows them (Chatha, Ahmad & Sheikh et al., 2014).

Rationale and Significance of the Study

Domestic violence is a difficulty for different systems of society and very humbly affects national development. (Chatha, Ahmad & Sheikh, 2014). The problem of the effects of domestic violence on the behavioral pattern of the female is not only widespread geographically. It is a worldwide issue reaching other countries as well as social, economic, cultural, ethnic, familial and folk excellence or perfection also.

The major effect of behavior on physical health had seen in the result (Almutairi et al., 2013; Coker et al., 2000). The existence of psychological and physical violence cannot be defended morally as well as ethically (Eby, 2004). Many forces of oral and nuncupative abuse put intensive emphasis on relatively harmless at first but their meanings are clear with time (Antai et al., 2014). The word uttered by life partners may put a strong foothold in the mind of the physical and psychological battered partner making it uncountable for the abusers without realizing the severity of their words (Mouton et al., 2010).

Yet the major problem of the behavioral pattern as a result of DV has been ignored and so little understood. The protection of women from the DV Act 2005 says that any word feeling injury, mark, scar or harm has its impact according to the law. But no attention is given to behavioral patterns regarding DV of females. That's why the researcher thought it better to touch on this grave issue which is having serious consequences on women's physical and psychological health.

Women have a major role in the formation of society. They contribute half of the population of the world. They also deserve equality of rights and opportunities. Islam emphasized a lot of rights for women but these rights are violated in Islamic society due to patriarchal system and hegemony of men in interpretation of Islamic teachings. The women are the victims of violence at all levels in one form or other.

Objectives of the Study

The study was undertaken to determine the effects of domestic violence on the behavioral pattern of the female. The objectives of the study were:

1. To identify causes of domestic violence against women in district Multan.
2. To examine the extent of physical and psychological violence women were suffering
3. To know the effects of domestic violence against housewives on their physical and psychological health
4. The study aims to analyze the effect of domestic violence on the behavioral pattern of the women.

Based on the literature review, two hypotheses have been put forward:

H₁: There is a positive correlation between psychological violence against women by their spouses and changes in the behavioral pattern.

H₂: There is a relationship between physical violence against women and changes in the behavioral pattern of the women after experience physically bettered.

Materials And Methods:

A cross-sectional study was conducted with 106 females who experienced domestic violence. The researcher investigated the effects of domestic violence on the behavioral pattern of females who were living in Shaheed Benazir women crisis center, Dar ul Aman and Dar ul Falah in Multan, Pakistan. 106 Respondents were conveniently selected from all the concerned centers. The research team examined that individuals were facing the problem of physical violence and psychological violence that affected the behavior pattern of the female. This situation ensured the suitability of the convenient sampling design for this study. 106 available females were interviewed through a self-administered interviewing schedule. Details about the number of respondents interviewed in the aforementioned centers are given in table 1.1

Table 1.1 Number of the respondents interviewed in three centers

Serial#	Name of the center	No of Victims
1	Shaheed Benazir Women Crisis Center	46
2	Dar ul Aman	30
3	Dar ul Falah	30
	Total	106

Study Instruments

The research method of interview is selected which gave ample permission to the master to follow certain headings and start on the new lines of inquiry (Bowling, 2009). A questionnaire was used based on lastly done quantitative work and the literary review on the topic. Keeping in review the cultural norms, the questionnaire was devised on physical and psychological violence. The researcher specifically put a hand to devise questions and structure the whole research to explore the study under the surface of feigned responses to extract the reality that most of the people assigned to events and the complexities of their attitude and behavior. In this research, a five-point Likert scale was used (Always, very often, sometimes, rarely and never). The study had measured three variables (physical violence, psychological violence, and behavioral pattern) through liker scales. For analysis and synthesis, the term domestic violence was explained in detail to the respondents. Indicators regarding the variables of this research are given below:

Physical Violence

Physical violence is the undue or illegal use of force to cause some injury or harm to others. The use of a weapon or the use of physical strength is known as the cause of physical harm (Adjah and Agbemaflle, 2016). The indicators related to physical violence are pushing, slapping, twist arm or leg, pulling hair, kicking, choking, attacking with a knife, gun or other weapons, humiliating others, shoving, throwing something, throwing out from the house, bruising, burning and dragging (Abbot & Williamson, 1999; Coker et al., 2009; McCaw et al., 2007). Wounds reported by ladies with damaging accomplices can be bruises, scratches, and wounds (Sutherland, Bybee, and Sullivan, 2002), neck and skull injuries (Halpern and Dodson, 2006), gunshot and blade injuries (Sutherland et al., 2002), cracked bones (Coker, 2000b), slashes, maxillofacial wounds (Le et al., 2001), cracks (Petridou et al., 2002), dental injury, loss of teeth (Kenny, 2006), broken or chipped teeth, inner wounds (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000), and instances of harming (Kernic, Wolf, and Holt, 2000).

Psychological Violence

Psychological violence means humiliating, threatening, taunting, joking, passing remarks and giving stress to delimit the freedom of movement privately or publically. Withholding information or giving false information, to cause psychological pain, what's more, enduring, likewise comprises psychological mistreatment. Enthusiastic, verbal or mental maltreatment is any lead that makes someone else feel always troubled, hopeless, mortified, apprehensive, jumpy or useless (Adjah and Agbemaflle, 2016). Personality disorders, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, sleeping and eating disorders, depression, alcohol or substance abuse, social brokenness, and suicide are some of the problems related to mental health that can be caused by domestic violence (Howard, Trevillion, and Agnew-Davies, 2010). Sometimes they report more drastic physical symptoms such as headaches, chronic pain, chronic fatigue (Nicolaidis, 2004). Depression and other psychiatric symptoms such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are more prevalent in women exposed to domestic violence (Golding, 1999). The indicators related to psychological violence are verbally insulting remarks making feel bad, humiliating among people, threatening to harm, freighting, overpowering, scaring, taunting, threatening children, mocking values and beliefs, abandoning, not permitting to do a job, preventing from studying, and a woman becomes afraid of her husband.

Change in Behavioral Pattern

A recurrent way of acting by an individual or group toward a given object or in a given situation (Collins Dictionary) Domestic violence is associated with women's behavioral health i.e. abused women drink and smoke at a higher level than women who are not in abusive relationships (Gerber et al., 2005). These indicators are found in the literature of Western countries. However, in eastern countries especially in Muslim countries where drinking and smoking are either banned or are culturally notorious, the indicators for behavioral changes are different. The indicators related to the behavioral pattern used to operationalize are as follows: feel unsafe even in their own home, feel ashamed of the things their partner did to them, feel like that their partner kept them as a prisoner, feel like that they were programmed to react in a certain way, hide the truth from others because they were afraid not to, feel owned by their partner, partner had a look that went straight through them and terrified them, misbehave with their children, frequent shouting, cursed or hit their children, have poor impulse control, feel sleep disturbance, misbehave with their in-laws, have poor self-esteem, have sudden bursts of anger, suffer from migraine pains, headache, suffer from tension, any eating disorder and feel excessive fear and anxiety. Abusive behavior at home is an example of inconsiderate conduct in any relationship that is utilized by one accomplice to pick up or hold control and manage over another personal accomplice. The definition adds that domestic violence can occur to anyone irrespective of race, age,

sexual placement, religion, or gender, and can take many forms, including physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional, financial and mental maltreatment (Johnson et al., 2007).

Delimitations:

Keeping in view the critical nature of the study, it was delimited to three centers; Shaheed Benazir Center, Dar-ul-Aman and Dar-ul-Falah. It was a difficult task as most of the respondents felt shy to discuss their intimate relations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Demographic Profile

Variables	Categories	F (P%)
Age	16-24 years	31 (29.2)
	25-34 years	57(53.8)
	35 years and above	18(17.0)
Age at the time of marriage	15-25 years	90(84.9)
	25-35 years	13(12.3)
	35-45 years	3(2.8)
No; of Children	0	24(22.6)
	1	20(18.9)
	2	23(21.7)
	3	18(17.0)
	4	16(15.1)
	5	4(3.8)
	7	1(.9)
Monthly Income of family before dispute	5000-15000	70(66.0)
	15001-25000	30(28.3)
	25001-35000	6(5.7)
Marriage	By choice	13(12.3)
	Arranged	93(87.7)
Domestic Status	Working women	51(48.1)
	Housewife	55(51.9)
Family Structure	Nuclear	39(36.8)
	Joint	67(63.2)
Residential area	Rural	68(64.2)
	Urban	38(35.8)

N=106

The table is consisting of the responses of respondents in different strata of life that are discussed with different categories. The first one is the age structure of respondents. According to data collected, 29.2% of respondents fall in the age between 16-24 years while 53.8% of the respondents selected were between 25-34 years and the respondents whose age was 35 years or more range 17%. Age at the time of marriage of the respondents is shown on the third point. There were 8.9% of respondents whose ages were between 15-25 years at the time of marriage. 12.3% of the respondent's age at the time of marriage was between 25-35 years and with the frequency of 3(2.8%) the respondent's age was between 35-45 years. The close comparison of this table shows that more than 84.9% of women were 14-24 years of age when they got married.

The description of data shows that 22.6% of respondents were issue less while 18.9% of the respondents had only 1 kid, 21.7% of respondents had 2 kids, 17% of respondents had 3 kids, 15.1% have 4 children while 3.8% of respondents have 5 children whereas 0.9% have 7 children. According to the survey data, 66.0% of the respondent's monthly income of the

family before the dispute was in the range of Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 15,000, while 28.3% of respondents replied that their family income ranges from Rs. 15001- Rs. 25000, and only a small number of (5.7%) respondents claim to have their family income between Rs. 25,001- Rs. 35000. The data depicts that 87.7% of the couples were in an arranged marriage while a relatively small number of (12.3%) of respondents were married by choice. In this study, 58.1% of women were working women while 51.9% were housewives. While discussing the family structure of the respondents 63.2% of the respondents answered that they lived in joint families while 36.8% of respondents prefer nuclear life patterns.

Lastly, the table shows the area of residence of the respondents. According to the data collected from the respondents, it shows that 64.2% were from rural areas and the rest lived in urban areas.

Table 2. Physical & Psychological Violence and change in Behavioral Pattern

	Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Frequency of Physical Violence	Always	38	35.9
	Sometime	59	55.6
	Never	09	8.5
Frequency of Psychological Violence	Always	24	22.6
	Sometime	66	62.2
	Never	16	15.2
Change in Behavioral Pattern	To great extent	38	35.9
	To Some extent	56	52.8
	Not at all	12	11.3

The table shows that 38 (35.9%) of the respondents responded that their intimate partner always violates them physically, 59(55.6%) said that sometimes their partner used physical violence against them. A very small number of respondents 09 (8.5%) said that they never had physical violence from their husbands. The table clearly shows that more than 55% of the respondents were physically violated by their husbands. The studies conducted by different researchers show that females were more physically victimized by their intimate partners (Coker et al., 2009; McCaw et al., 2007). Every third or in some cases two out of three women face violence by their intimate partners spouse or fathers. Early marriages is also considered as a good reason of domestic violence as immature females are easy to victimized and abused and their immature behaviors often led them into mistakes and hence troubles (Amnesty International, 2007). The situation becomes more tragic when most of women do not report the violence because of cultural factors and this lead to non-documentation and under-reporting (Afolnews, 2007).

The table depicts that 24(22.6%) of the respondents agreed that their intimate partner psychologically tortured them always, 66(62.2%) responded that their husband tortured them sometimes. A very less number of respondents 16(15.2%) were not agreed that their husbands psychologically tortured them. The table clearly shows that more than 62.2% of the respondents were psychologically tortured by their husbands. The result of the studies conducted by Adjah and Agbemafle (2016), Golding (1999) and also showed that females were psychologically tortured by their husbands.

Table 2 shows that 38(35.9%) of the victim's behavior was always changed due to domestic violence by their intimate partner, the behavior of 56(52.8%) respondents was changed sometimes. The very less number of respondents 12(11.3%) behavior was never changed due to domestic violence by their husband. The table clearly shows that more than

52% of the victim's behavior was sometimes changed when their husband physically and psychologically tortured them (Gerber et al., 2005).

Table 3. Correlation between Physical Violence and Behavioral Variation

Scale	Physical Violence	Behavioral Variation
Physical Violence	1	.272**
Behavioral Variation	.272**	1

**p < 0.01

Table 3. depicts strong positive correlations b/w physical violence and behavior. It means that when there is an increase in physical violence, the behavioral variations will also be increased. This result shows that the variations would show in their behavior patterns of females who are affected by physical violence. Behavior is considered as a process that has the potential to be impacted by psychological determinants (Glantz et al., 2009). Psychological determinants are mostly used as theoretical variables that impact individual behavior (Glantz et al., 2009).

Psychological determinants include attitudes, risk perception, self-efficacy and the habits of individuals. The social cognitive theory explains physical and psychological violence as reasons for behavior change. Different types of theories are given to elaborate on the behavior change, and it is explained how normal behavior changes into deviant or violent behavior.

Table 4. Correlation between Psychological Violence and Behavioral Variation

Scale	Psychological Violence	Behavioral Variation
Psychological Violence	1	.221*
Behavioral Variation	.221*	1

Note: *p<0.05

Results in table 4 show that there is a positive correlation between psychological violence and behavioral variations. It means that when there is an increase in psychological violence, the behavioral variations will also be increased. This result shows that for those females who are affected by psychological violence, the variations would be shown in their behavior patterns. Domestic violence is associated with women's behavioral health i.e. abused women have a more unhealthy lifestyle than women who are not in abusive relationships (Gerber et al., 2005).

Discussion

In Pakistan, male life partners treat their life partners very harshly, and in some of the cases physical and psychological disturbances are observed (Black et al., 2011). This kind of violence put bad impact on social gatherings and become the cause of different kind of abuses (Campbell, 2002; Campbell et al., 2002; & Coker et al., 2000). The intensity of ruthlessness and inhumanity is increasing day by day and almost 60% of the adult human female specifically relating to rural places have to face violence in their families. Such kind of abuse is considered to be a shameful act on part of women, not only for themselves but also for the families they are a part of. Consequently, such marriages are a complete failure and result in separation and divorce and both cannot be afforded in Asian culture. The researcher found it difficult to touch all the issues in detail and the present study comprehensively recommends in-depth counseling to intend couples especially the husband to let him know how to handle the situation and give their marital relations and it is also suggested that government should establish counseling centers so that the victims might be helped to avoid psychological and physical violence.

The different researchers worked on domestic violence and its effects (Sukeri & Man 2017) on the psychological and mental health of females. Socioeconomic status also affects females (Chatha et al., 2014). Violence related to domestication is a very fatal issue and there is a dire need to highlight it and different centers are struggling to find the exact number of

victims affected by domestic violence. The causes and reasons behind domestic violence were also highlighted by the researches, still many are to be found and worked out (Prospero et al., 2009).

The results of the study show that most of the respondents were married belong to rural areas and not satisfied with the behavior of husband and in-laws. Mostly the victims did not hesitate to report that slapping was a common offense with others such as kicking, choking, pushing and injuring by their husbands. They also said that they used to be humiliated by their husband. The husband of the respondents prevented them from the job and studying. As a result, they felt tens, headache, migraine, sleep disturbance resulting in misbehavior with others especially children.

Conclusion:

A family is a basic unit of society and the perseverance of the family system and structure is essential for a better upcoming generation. Family violence is a very serious issue that affects the lives of different females and the smooth working of the family is shattered as peace within the family is greatly disturbed. 2 out of 3 women were affected by psychological and physical violence in one way or another. In this research, physical and psychological violence was found a critical stimulator in the change of behavioral patterns. the mother of the family has to change from the house to home. if the female is not feeling secure in the family, she will not be able to play her role as a good mother and wife.

Suggestions

Following are the suggestions to eliminate or reduce the intensity of domestic violence.

- Public awareness on the negative impact of domestic violence, particularly woman battery, must be made publicly available in mass media.
- Medical practitioners, who are giving treatment to battered women, should refer them to psycho-therapeutics following physical care. Punishment against severely offending husbands should be made known in order to deter others.
- Respected and sacred like mosques and Churches should coordinate seminars and programs to inform practitioners about the need for a non-violent society using the home as an emblem.
- Young married couples should be motivated in the ways in which they can eliminate abuse in their intimate marital ties.
- The Government should develop and support regional and city government treatment services and hire expert counselors to aid victims and domestic abuse offenders.

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Author(s):	<p style="text-align: center;">Imraz Muhammad Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Hazara University, Mansehra, KP.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Saiful Islam Assistant Professor, Department Political Science, University of Buner</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Saqib Javed Lecturer, Department of Law, Hazara University, Mansehra, KP.</p>
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Author(s) Note:	<p>Imraz Muhammad is serving as Lecturer at Department of Political Science, Hazara University, Mansehra, KP. Corresponding author's Email: imraz.mohmand@gmail.com</p>
	<p>Dr. Saiful Islam is serving as Assistant Professor at Department Political Science, University of Buner Email: saifuop@yahoo.com</p>
	<p>Saqib Javed is serving as Lecturer at Department of Law, Hazara University, Mansehra, KP. Email: Saqib92ktk@gmail.com</p>

Abstract

Pak-Afghan relations are consisting of non-cooperation and mistrust, which are narrating the Game Theory. Just after the inception of Pakistan, it was the instinct desire to have cordial relations with Afghanistan. Unfortunately, the misapprehension of Afghanistan created the vacuum of non-cooperation between the two neighboring countries. Afghanistan policy of defection over Durand Line, Pakhtunistan and support for the militants in FATA and Baluchistan and resultantly Pakistan's support for Mujahedeen and Taliban, further aggravated the situation. Though limited cooperation was seen during Daud era, Taliban regime and in the War against Terrorism but it could not let cooperation to get roots. This paper employs the approach of Game Theory to analyses the payoff of cooperation and non-cooperation in the light of Pak-Afghan relations during Cold War. Furthermore, it investigates that how much the policy of cooperation and give-and-take will bring payoff for both of the two.

Key Words: Payoff, Zero-sum game, Non zero-sum game, Nash equilibrium, Pak-Afghan Relations, Durand Line, Pakhtunistan

Introduction:

Afghanistan is Pakistan's Western neighbor and a Muslim majority country. Major chunk of its population is composed of Pashtun. Pakistan also has Khyber Pakhtunkhwa a Pashtun majority province in the North West. Despite these many similarities the relations of both remained hostile and unfriendly throughout the ages. Pakistan hosted millions of refugees from Afghanistan in eve of the Soviet invasion. Pakistan faced many challenges as these refugees remained great burden on the vulnerable economy of Pakistan for more than five decades. Apart from this these refugees created law and order situation for the host country as well. Despite all these Afghanistan never ever whole heartedly accepted Pakistan as its neighbor and brotherly Muslim country.

The Pak-Afghan relations are the outcome of actions and reactions, mistrust, non-cooperation and defection. Individual decisions were the dominant factor, and zero sum game was followed during the Cold War. Resultantly, there was an environment of mistrust and disharmony.

From its very inception in 1947, Pakistan had faced the security issue from India. From western side Afghanistan's antagonistic nature increased security issue. Pakistan tried to have close and friendly relations with Afghanistan but unfortunately Afghanistan claim over Durand Line and Pakhtunistan became the source of defections. Afghanistan raised this issue till Soviet invasion and after that in different periods of King Zahir Shaha, Sardar Daud and Babrak Kermal. However, during regime of Sardar Daud Durand Line was accepted and considered as an official border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Relations between the two neighbors are still characterized on mistrust and non-cooperation. These unfriendly relations never ever benefited one or the other neighbor. The tense relations between the two benefited India more than these two. The paper focuses on how these tense relations played a disadvantageous role for both Pakistan and Afghanistan. It also sees that what are the main reasons which created an environment of mistrust and what benefits or advantages India is getting from these unsettled relations. These and many other alarming questions need scholarly attentions to highlight these issues between the two countries. As this state of mistrust and ambiguity benefited no one in the past and someone else benefited on the other hand.

Issues between Pakistan and Afghanistan:

Durand Line Issue

After the inception of Pakistan, Afghanistan was the only country in the world who opposed Pakistan in the United Nations (UN) because of Durand Line and Pakhtunistan. Afghanistan turned null and void the agreement of Durand Line and claimed that this agreement was under compulsion and duress, so it is not acceptable to Afghanistan. Although, due to internal and external problems, the then Amir of Afghanistan, Abdul Rehman requested to the British Viceroy, Sir Mortimer Durand to draw a line between Afghanistan and British India. So, agreement had been done between Amir Abdul Rehman and Sir Mortimer Durand November 12, 1893 (Mazharet, 2009: 205). Later on, this agreement was regurgitated three times by the Afghan's rulers, Habibullah the son of the former and Amanullah, the son of Habibullah obeyed to agreement (Burke, 1973: 81). Furthermore, Nadir Shah, the Amir of Afghanistan also showed the reaffirmation of treaty through exchange of letter with British government (Careo, 1965: 465). But in the modern history of Afghanistan, this chain of affirmation was not maintained by the King Zahir Shah, after the inception of Pakistan. The leaders of Afghanistan turned out openly with arguments for the invalidity of the Durand Line.

The Afghan government clarified their point of view that an Agreement of Durand Line was establish under pressure. They also claimed that agreement was concluded with British government, now they ceased the power, this agreement has no validity to maintain

further. They also presented the evidence that the Anglo Afghan Treaty of 1921 is null and void. Thus Afghanistan has legal sovereignty over the territory of Durand Line and the River Indus (Hussain, 2005: 16).

While in response, Pakistan clarified that the agreement was not under compulsion, it was the sole desire of the Amir Abdul Rehman, who requested to the Viceroy of British India for the demarcation and publically accepted it (Careo, 1965: 381). It was also added that this treaty was reaffirmed three times by the successor of Amir Abdul Rehman and they were agreed on the agreement of Durand Line. Furthermore it was cleared from the International Law that colonial state has the validity over the agreement and territory what had done with the dominated state (Jennings, 2008). As this agreement had been affirmed with British and now it is the legacy of Pakistan. The United Kingdom also decided this issue in favour of Pakistan.

The Pakhtunistan Issue:

Afghanistan claimed over the territory of Pakhtun, as early mentioned that Afghanistan considered that Durand Line agreement was accepted because of the British pressure, this demarcation divided the Pakhtuns thought they are one nation, having same language, same religion, same culture and same tradition. Pakhtuns were living together from centuries, the demarcation divided them into parts and so being one nation they have the right of self-determination (Hussain, 2005: 17). Ethnological was the main objective for the creation of Pakhtunistan. Afghanistan's government argued that Pakhtuns are different from the rest of the people of Pakistan on the basis of each aspect of life, so, a separate state should be given to them.

In the referendum of 1947 in Peshawar, Pakhtun casted votes in favor of Pakistan, therefore, Afghanistan have no right to claim over the Pakhtun's territory. Afghanistan concern for the unity and independent state of Pakhtun was not right, because Afghanistan did not include the Pakhtuns whose were living inside Afghanistan. Rather, the idea of the Greater Pakhtunistan by the Afghanistan government was only for the annexation of territories which are now under the control of Pakistan. The Pakhtun would, therefore, continue to be split between two sovereign states. This raises the idea of vagueness, in this manner deteriorating the case for an autonomous Pakhtunistan (Burke, 1973: 88). The idea that the Durand Line between Pakistan and Afghanistan is random line is a false impression. Both the issues i.e. Durand Line and Pakhtunistan were the main issues between Pakistan and Afghanistan, which rose in different periods in the history of both the states. Consequently, both paid huge lose because of mistrust and non-cooperation. In addition, these issues invited foreign states to interfere in their affaires for their own interest.

Theoretical Frame Work:

This section of the paper focusing on the Game Theory, where the principle of Prisoner Dilemma, Zero sum game, Non-zero sum game and Nash Equilibrium are applied to Pak-Afghan relations. The assemble data are analyzed and judged in the light of Game Theory, and hypothesized that where is cooperation, noncooperation, mistrust and defection in the relations of Islamabad and Kabul. Additionally, focusing on the payoff that what is the payoff of mutual cooperation and reciprocal policies and what the payoff of non-cooperation, mistrust and hegemonic policies are?

Game Theory is basically a game in the international relations, where the states are players or agents, who act rationally regarding the situation and struggle for achieving the best payoff. Observing the situation, the agents show cooperation, non-cooperation, dominant and dominated behavior. In the Game Theory, where the agents or player turn to mutual cooperation means stitch to Nash Equilibrium, both get payoff. If one cooperates and the other not means there is a Zero Sum Game is followed, so the cooperated receive less while the defector receive a huge amount of payoff. There is also a Non-zero Sum Game, means

both the agents are not cooperated, so, both of them get the payoff but it is less than mutual cooperation (Theodore, 2001: 4-38). Although, there is no applying of mathematical model but an effort has been done to compile the events in relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan and evaluate the effects of cooperation and non-cooperation.

Payoff for Non-cooperation:

Non-cooperation in an international relation brings mistrust and defection, where the gaining of one is loss for the other, as follow in the zero sum game. According to the realist school of thought that there is anarchy in the international community, each one state is responsible for self-security, because the weaker is strong enough to kill the strongest either by secret mechanism or with the help of other (Burchill, 2005: 32). No one loss the opportunity to defame their national interest, no one is permanent friend or foe, only the national interest is permanent. Every one observes the situation, and prepares the rational decision to take an action for achieving their goals. So, anarchy in the international community and the fear of self-security created the mistrust and non-cooperation among states.

The issues of Durand Line and Pakhtunistan were the main sources of tension and mistrust between Islamabad and Kabul. Kabul claimed over the territory of Pakistan, but in response Pakistan strategy has aspired to brother relations with Afghanistan, because the security threats from India brought Pakistan to mutual cooperation to avoid any disorder with Afghanistan (Razvi, 1971: 156). But Afghanistan did not change her hostile nature, because of the misconception i.e. India propagated that Pakistan will never survive for a long time, so this was the driving force behind the Afghan's claim over Duran Line and Pakhtunistan. President

Mohammed Ayub Khan describes Afghanistan's reservations in the following words,

"When Pakistan came into existence, there were two misconceptions in the minds of Afghan leaders. First misconception was the result of Indian constant propaganda that Pakistan would not be able to survive as a separate state. Afghan leaders believed this to be true and decided to stake claims on to Pakistan territory before it was disintegrated. Consequently, they laid claim on Pakhtunistan....The second misconception lay in the attitude of the Afghan rulers themselves. If their assumption proved wrong and Pakistan did survive, they realized that Pakistan would be a democratic country. This would naturally undermine the position of the rulers in Afghanistan. So they made these claims to our lands (Hussain, 2005: 12)."

King Zahir Shah gave anti-speech of Pakistan and the humiliation of the Pakistani flag by the Afghan Air Forces, further worsen the Pak-Afghan relation (Matinuddin, 1999: 3). Sardar Daud who was the main exponent of Pakhtunistan called for protest against Pakistan's decision of the merger of the Western Province into "One Unit", this protests turned into the incident, the protester attacked over the Pakistan's Embassy in Kabul on March 30, 1955 (Hussain, 2005: 21). There was the domination of individual rationality with no cooperation, and followed the philosophy of zero sum game. Under such situation, Pakistan has only one option to secure her Eastern and Western border by any means. For the elimination of the security constraints, Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO, enter into the alliance of the US. Pakistan alliance with US was unacceptable to Afghanistan, and with support of India started a propaganda that it will create an unbalancing in the region. Later on Kabul request for arm support from the US, but it was rejected in 1954 (Kux, 2001: 60), consequently, Afghanistan pushed to Soviet Union and India. Due to the absence of collective rational decision, the relations turns to worse, when Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev visited to Delhi and Kabul in 1955. Moscow offered military and economic assistance to Kabul and assured \$100 million aid, not only these Moscow endorsed India claimed over Kashmir and Kabul over

Pakhtunistan (Kux, 2001: 78). Tension between the states so increased that Afghan's tribesmen raided over Pakistan border, which led to the close off relations, consulates and trade.

Deadlocks over many issues, limited cooperation and the absence of mutual rational decision means Nash Equilibrium decision, not only invited the foreigners to interfere in the internal affairs of both the states but also they faced the severe payoff of closing border, trade and consulates on both sides. As result, Afghanistan a land lock country faced economic issues because Kabul depends upon Pakistan for their import and export. Additionally, both states became the zone of war, and still cutting the crops of war.

Sardar Daud who was the champion of the Pukhtunistan issue, once again became a president after deposing King Zahir in 1973 (Calvocoressi, 2001: 570-71). At this time, he had the supported of PDPA, who were pro Soviet policies. Ultimately, it is alarming for Pakistan, because Pakistan was pro US elements, and once again both the states fall into defection. Daud supported insurgents in Baluchistan and in FATA (now merged into KPK), while in response Pakistan strategy was reciprocal, to destabilize Daud's government, Islamabad supported anti-Daud and Soviet forces in Afghanistan. In 1974-75, relations were so hard that both the states deployed their forces on the border. However, when Daud realized that anti-Pakistan policies are not in favour of Afghanistan, he called for cooperation and harmony with Pakistan. There was a reciprocal visited between ZA Bhutto and King President Daud in 1976. In a little period of mutual cooperation brought huge payoff for both, Pakistan agreed to release the ANP leaders, while President Daud recognized the Durand Line as a frontier line (Shah, 2000). Unfortunately, the process of rapprochement finished before starting, Daud was dethroned and Noor Mohammad Traki became as a President while Hafiz Ullah Amin Prime Minister of Afghanistan. A coup of General Zia took over and imprisoned ZA Bhutto, and the end of mutual relations buried up.

Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan on December 27, 1979 and had chosen Babrak Karmal as the president of Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal was a pro-Soviet, and proved to be frightening for Pakistan, as brought the Soviet Union to the border of Pakistan closed to the Khyber Pass, a habitual way for the foreign invaders of Sub-continent. The USSR invasion seen more harm for Pakistan because of Soviet support to Afghanistan in Baloch insurgency and continued uncertainty in Pakistan (Durani, 2016: 39). They were near to Arabian Sea, Baluchistan and five hundred miles away from the Persian Gulf. Many thinkers believed that the final stop of the Soviet Union troops would be Pakistan.

The then President Zia Ul Haq, saw the Soviet invasion as threat to the sovereignty of Pakistan, it was decided "to fight the battle for Pakistan" in Afghanistan. For the accomplishment of Soviet threats, Pakistan called for the Jihad in Afghanistan on the request of the US. ISI with the support of CIA trained the Mujahideen in Peshawar and sent them to Afghanistan. US have full supported with Pakistan in this war economical as well as military. US provided arms to Mujahideen on behalf of ISI. However, Soviet Union backed in 1988, after concluded Geneva Accord. US and Soviet Union left Afghanistan in destruction without any political, social and economic support and aid.

This war created severe challenges not only for Afghanistan but also a huge loss for Pakistan in the political, social and economic sphere. According to AZ Hilali, More than three million people fled from Afghanistan to Pakistan, which culminated the threat of external and internal security. Furthermore, Pakistan's society suffered from drug and narcotics trafficking, diffusion of the Kalashnikov Culture and lawlessness and anarchy in society, the spread of terrorism, sectarianism, extremism and insurgency in Baluchistan and Karachi is the chain of Afghan war. Kalashnikov culture started during the Soviet

invasion of Afghanistan and reached to the peak when US openly provided arm channel to Mujahideen of Afghanistan through Pakistan. There were also the spread of drugs and narcotize after Soviet invasion, before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the cultivation of poppy was unknown in Pakistan, but after 1982, the numbers of drug addict were increased from 124,000 to 450,000 with the addition of 5000 heroines addict. According to the current estimated, there are more than 3.5 million drug addicts in Pakistan (Hilali, 2002: 13). Other implications were related to Kashmir issue, the policy of Pakistan to deal the Afghan situation was criticized by the world and the policy of Kashmir has been weakened to a great extent due to the presence of international terrorists in the region. The Indians took a very big advantage of Pakistan's policies in Afghanistan, and defended their own illegal activities in Kashmir. The Indians had compared the activities of insurgents in Afghanistan with the activities of freedom fighters in Kashmir. Pakistan did not take the situation seriously and concentrated on the position of Afghanistan and lost some support about Kashmir dispute (Durani, et. al., 2016: 26). To destabilize the society of Pakistan morally, Soviet Union with the support of Afghanistan established psychological warfare against Pakistan. For this purpose, the intelligence agencies of Soviet Union, KGB and Afghanistan's KHAD prepared thousands of beautiful and young girls belongs to Afghanistan, Russia and Central Asia send to Pakistan mostly NWFP. These prostitute girls mostly targeted political leaders, military officers and other government officers. They worked under the supervision of KHAD and KGB (Hilali, 2002: 13). According to the report of BBC Urdu program "sarbeen" that more than 8,000 prostitute girls were pushed to Pakistan (Hassan, 2009: 38).

Payoff for Cooperation:

The historic mirror of the Pak-Afghan relations are full of distrust and non-cooperation, as result there were constant clashes on border, support of border militancy, banned on trade, foreign interference and so on. In Game Theory, individual decision is adopted to get high payoff, but actually, individual decision created mistrust between the agents and led to defection and war. Furthermore, taking action in zero sum way is enable the player to get short term goal, but as a result the other player knows the skill and reciprocally never miss any chance to take revenge. As in the relations of Pakistan and Afghanistan, both sides turned limited to cooperation. Both are always focusing on zero sum game. As result there were severe payoffs for non-cooperation.

The payoff of mutual cooperation is higher than non-cooperation, it reduce the tension between the players and limited the race of arms. It produces the principles of reciprocal that works with mutual concern and general agreements on trade, and limited tax and tariff on import export. As the policy of harmony was followed between ZA Bhutto and Sardar Daud, as result the former released the ANP leaders, while the later recognized the Durand Line as a boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan (Shah, 2000). Although, Durand Line was the root cause of tension between Islamabad and Kabul, and Daud was the main exponent of this issue.

The principle of Nash Equilibrium in the Prisoner Dilemma, are necessary for both the state. Nash Equilibrium focus on win-win situation, where is high payoff for the agents of the game, in this principle agents are focusing on situation and emerge a rational decision which provide an equal payoff for both, no one turns to low payoff but remain in balance. If Pakistan persuaded Afghanistan and provided routes for trade and bring them to harmony, it would produce high payoff, rather to alliance with US and Afghanistan with USSR. There was already tension between the East and West and the Cold War was there, so both of them were in struggle to have influence over many states as possible, and this chance was provided by Kabul and Islamabad their self. Consequently, both were and still destabilize because of the foreign interference. If by mutual cooperation, both the states solve their issue it would be

better than non-cooperation. There was the policy of tit for tat, no one provided the chances of communication. Afghanistan always made a policy on the gesture of India and Soviet Union while in response Pakistan remained under the shadow of the US.

Another reason of the non-cooperation between Pak-Afghan was, both were in struggle to fulfil their interest and got benefits from each other (Usman, et. al. (n.d). Afghanistan always supported insurgents groups in FATA and Baluchistan because to annexation of Pakhtunistan and Baluchistan with Afghanistan for the purposes to reach water and got routs for the international trade. Afghanistan is a landlocked country and depends upon their neighbors for the external trade. While, Pakistan has a political and geographic strategic interest, the later wanted to have influence over Afghanistan and reduce the Indian influence in Afghanistan and in the region as well. So both the states reciprocated each other through zero sum game. If the government of Pakistan focus on enhancement policy or give and take policy rather than hand on or hand off policy, and provided aid to Afghanistan as India done and doing during US war against terrorism in Afghanistan, its result would be different as yet going.

In international relations conflicts are inevitable, conflict prevention, management and resolution need serious deliberation. Irregular demands, claims and individual decision are always unacceptable to another player. Violent actions are expensive and destructive for both or multi agents, it take human lives, material destruction. So, paying attention on non-cooperation or dominant decision and action are very costive in nature as compare to peace talk, negotiation and commitment (Jeong, 2017: 116). Peaceful negotiation is a better way to solve problems. In Pak-Afghan relations, Afghanistan claimed and Pakistan reaches to conflicts. It is necessary to adopt the way of negotiation, good offices, inquiry, arbitration, judicial settlement, conciliation, mediation and problem solving workshop, second track diplomacy and reconciliation. These are much better way to solve the issues.

Conclusion:

The payoff in Game Theory depends upon decision of the player, if both players mutually interconnect and cooperate, both will get high payoff, if both do not cooperate, as result they will get payoff but it would be less as in cooperation. Pak-Afghan relations always followed on the parameter of Zero Sum Game, where the loss of one is the gaining of other. Both did not cooperate with each other. Afghanistan adopted non-cooperative attitude only for gaining Durand Line and annexation of Pakthun's territory while Pakistan policy maintained to encounter it.

The external players had a greater role in the destabilization of Pak-Afghan relations during Cold War. Afghanistan was supported by the Soviet Union and India. India had a strategic interest in Afghanistan. In fact, India wanted to have influence over Afghanistan only to destabilize Pakistan because of Kashmir issue. Soviet Union always supported Afghanistan on the issue of Durand Line and Pakhtunistan against Pakistan because Pakistan was an ally of the US during Cold War. Thus, both the states should cooperate with each other on any issue and never allow any external actor to interfere in their domestic affairs.

The government of Pakistan should cooperate with Afghanistan in political, social and economic sphere. Pakistan should provide military and economic aid to Afghanistan so that it does not depend on India as it might create security issue for Pakistan. More than that, Pakistan should focus on peace and stability inside Afghanistan because stability or instability in Afghanistan directly affected Pakistan.

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Article:	Intelligence and Academic Achievement as Predictors of Reading Disability: A Comparative Study
Author(s):	Sarah Mufti Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Psychology, University of Gujrat, Pakistan.
	Dr. Bushra Akram Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Gujrat, Pakistan
	Dr. Fayyaz Ahmad Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics, University of Gujrat, Pakistan.
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Author(s) Note:	Sarah Mufti is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Psychology, University of Gujrat, Pakistan. Email: Sarah.mufti@uog.edu.pk
	Dr. Bushra Akram is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Psychology, University of Gujrat, Pakistan. Email: Bushra.akram@uog.edu.pk
	Dr. Fayyaz Ahmad is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Statistics, University of Gujrat, Pakistan. Email: Dr.fayyaz@uog.edu.pk

Abstract

Children at risk of dyslexia face problems in academic achievement and they were often viewed as children with low intelligence. The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between academic achievement and intelligence. The study also aimed to find out academic achievement and intelligence as predictors of children at risk of dyslexia. The study was conducted from September 2020 to November 2020. Sample of 268 students exhibiting problems in reading, writing or mathematical expression was selected from 1532 students with the help of teachers. Dyslexia screening test Junior (DST-J) was used for screening (Nicolson & Fawcett, 1996). Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM) (Raven, Raven, & Court, 1998) were used to assess intelligence. Academic record of all the students was obtained based on their performance in last examination. Results showed children had above average intelligence. Further, academic achievement showed significant positive relationship with intelligence ($r=.32$, $p<.001$). Moreover, intelligence and academic achievement were found to be significant predictors of performance of children at risk of dyslexia. Results concluded that children should be given intervention to improve their academic performance.

Key words: Reading Disability, Academic achievement, Intelligence Quotient

Introduction

Acquisition of education is one of the most imperative tasks in an individual's life which affect individual in various ways. The school environment provides educational planning in terms of different goals which can be achieved through quality teaching and the classroom environment affect pupil's learning by teaching skills of the teacher, assessment and feedback (Christenson & Ysseldyke, 1989; Reynolds, 1997). In addition, pupil's own characteristics like his aptitude, talent and potential for knowledge procurement are essential in learning (Aro & Ahonen, 2011). However, approximately every fifth child face problems in academics in school due to several social, environmental and psychological factors including developmental disorders (Kumari & Barkiya, 2016). One such type of disorders is specific learning disorders.

The term Specific learning disorders is being used in DSM V. Specific learning disorders include impairment in reading or dyslexia, dyscalculia or impairment in mathematics, dysgraphia or disorder of written expression. These learning difficulties profoundly hinder daily life activities and academic achievement (American Psychological Association [APA], 2012).

Review Of The Literature

Academic achievement is the proficiency on the particular content gained through the specialized information and expertise in a particular field. Academic achievement's foundation lies in the effort and strength one puts in to gain accomplishment. Since ages, academic achievement is determined by intelligence which differentiates high achievers and under achievers (Ali & Ara, 2017). Since the start of 20th century, intelligence tests had been used in educational settings. These tests assessed various aspects of cognitive functioning like verbal and spatial ability, perceptual speed and memory (Petrill & Wilkerson, 2000). All these factors are called group factors which correlate with each other to form general intelligence (Carroll, 1993). According to Martinez, (2000) the general intelligence was the capability of an individual to comprehend multifaceted connections and answer different questions. Therefore, various researches empirically established that general intelligence and academic achievement showed strong relationship with each other (McArdle & Woodcock, 2014; Kvist & Gustafsson, 2008). In addition, Schneider and McGrew (2012) explained that academic achievement also had a strong relationship with crystallized intelligence which focused on the complexity and extent of information grounded in individual's culture. Therefore, it can be said that intelligence is related to the capability or aptitude of an individual whereas achievement is the accomplishment of that capability. Even though intelligence and achievement are two different constructs but could be seen as two coinciding factors of Catell's investment theory (Kvist & Gustafsson, 2008). Consequently, the theory suggested that proficient and fast learning for achievement is based on intelligence. Different approaches to intelligence +measured the strength and weakness of different cognitive process in different individuals. The results of the assessment of these cognitive processes address reading disability or dyslexia which is the most common form of learning disability (Lyon, 1996).

Historically, the most imperative function of the intelligence testing for children with learning disabilities was to determine whether the differences existed in intellectual and academic achievement of these children (Elliott & Resing, 2015). This had been considered as the significant benchmark for the diagnosing a child as dyslexic in both the US and the UK (Elliott & Resing, 2015).

With the increase in the role of intelligence testing and achievement testing in our educational system, it is vital to understand the relationship of these two constructs in Pakistani context. Thus, the aim of the study was to examine the role of intelligence and academic achievement as predictors of children at risk of reading disability or dyslexia in

Pakistani context. Moreover, the study would also compare intelligence and academic achievement between at risk dyslexic and typically developed children.

Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the study were to

- Examine intelligence as a predictor in children at risk of dyslexia and typically developed children
- Investigate academic achievement as a predictor in children at risk of dyslexia and typically developed children.

Subjects And Method

The sample of the study consisted of students from different schools of Sargodha road, Gujrat city. Six schools were selected on the basis of permission granted by the school authorities to collect data from the students. A total of 1532 students were approached with the age range 6.5-11.5 years. Initially, teachers filled out teacher identification checklist based on DSM V criteria of specific learning disorder for each student of their class who exhibit problems in writing, reading and mathematics. This checklist consisted of 10 different items and the items are scored on either "yes" or "no". Consequently, 268 identified students were screened out using Dyslexia screening test Junior (DST-J) (Nicolson & Fawcett, 1996). Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM) (Raven, Raven, & Court, 1998) were used to assess non-verbal intelligence of the children. Academic record of all the students was obtained based on their performance in last examination. DST (Nicolson & Fawcett, 1996) is a performance based test which was administered individually. It took approximately 35 minutes to be conducted on each individual. The reliability of the scale was reported to be ($\alpha = 0.9$). The SPM contains total of 60 items, organized in five sets of 12 items each (Sets A, B, C, D, and E) progressively items get difficult in the set. It was used to test non-verbal ability and general intelligence of the students. Psychometric properties were well established throughout the globe and it is the most widely used tool for intelligence testing (Kline, 2013; Sbaibi, Aboussaleh & Ahami, 2014). All the questionnaires were administered individually on all the students in a noise free room without interruption. Approximately, it took 45-50 minutes to administer all the tests on students. Informed Consent and demographic sheet were filled out by parents for all the students who participated in the study. Confidentiality was ensured.

Ethical Consideration

The present study was approved from Doctoral Research and Review Committee (DRRC), Board of Faculty and Advanced Studies and Research Board (ASRB) of University of Gujrat, Pakistan. The present study was conducted as a pilot study and it is a part of PhD dissertation of the first author. The study followed the ethical guidelines of American Psychological Association (American Psychiatric Association, 2009). No student was harmed, informed consent and confidentiality was maintained in the study.

Results

Table-1: Demographic characteristics of the students (N=268)

Variable	Levels	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Gender	Male	122	45.5		
	Female	146	54.5		
Category	at risk	88	32.8		
	not at risk	180	67.2		
Age	7	26	9.7		
	8	47	17.5		
	9	68	25.4		

	10	74	27.6		
	11	53	19.8		
AA				80.73	19.25
Percentile of SPM				80.20	25.1
SPM					
	superior intelligence	148	55.2		
	above average	77	28.7		
	average intelligence	30	11.2		
	below average intelligence	3	1.1		
	poor intelligence	10	3.7		

Note: AA: Academic Achievement, SPM: Standard progressive matrices

Table 1 showed the demographic characteristics of participants. There were 146 females and 122 males whereas 88 participants were at risk of dyslexia. SPM categories showed that most of the participants fall in above average and superior intelligence categories and less participants fall in other categories.

Table 2: Correlation of gender, academic achievement and standard progressive matrices with Dyslexia screening tests scores (N= 268)

Variables	gender	academic achievement	standard matrices	progressive	Dyslexia Screening test score
Gender	-	.008	-.11		-.051
academic achievement		-	.32**		-.73**
standard progressive matrices			-		-.38**
Dyslexia Screening test score					-

Note: **p<.001

The table 2 reported the relationship among different variables. It showed that academic achievement showed highly significant positive relationship with the percentile scores of SPM whereas academic achievement has highly significant negative relationship with DST scores.

Table-3: Academic Achievement as a predictor of DST scores in at risk dyslexics and typically developed children controlling gender and age (N=268)

DST Score		Model 2			
		95% CI			
Category	Predictors	Model 1 B	B	UL	LL
at risk Dyslexic	(Constant)	1.37**	1.56**	0.602	2.14
	Gender	0.006	-0.13	-0.19	0.21
	Age	0.044	0.06	-0.03	0.12
	academic achievement		-.01**	-0.01	-0.003
	R ²	0.02		0.12	
	F	0.64		3.88*	
	ΔR ²			0.11	
	ΔF			0.53	

Typically developed Children	Constant	.84**	.84**	0.61	1.07
	Gender	-0.003	-0.003	-0.03	0.03
	Age	-0.004	-0.004	-0.017	0.009
	academic achievement		-0.005	-0.002	0.002
	R ²	0.002		0.002	
	F	0.16		0.11	
	ΔR ²			0.00	
	ΔF			0.96	

Table 3 showed that academic achievement was a highly significant predictor of DST scores in at risk dyslexic children whereas academic achievement is not a significant predictor of DST scores in typically developed children while controlling other demographic variables like gender and age. The above table also revealed that academic achievement explained 12% variance in DST scores in at risk dyslexic children. On contrary, the value of R² was only .002% which showed that academic achievement explained only .02% variance in DST scores in typically developed children.

Table-3: Intelligence as a predictor of DST scores in at risk dyslexics and typically developed children controlling gender and age (N=268)

DST Score		Model 2			
		95% CI			
Category	Predictors	Model 1 B	B	UL	LL
at risk Dyslexic	(Constant)	1.37**	2.07**	1.24	2.93
	Gender	0.006	-0.13	-0.21	0.18
	Age	0.044	0.008	-0.06	0.08
	SPM Percentile		-	-0.009	-0.002
			.005**		
	R ²	0.02		0.13	
	F	0.64		4.29**	
	ΔR ²			0.12	
Typically developed Children	Constant	.84**	.83**	0.67	0.97
	Gender	-0.003	-0.003	-0.03	0.03
	Age	-0.004	-0.004	-0.017	0.009
	SPM Percentile		-0.005	-0.001	0.001
	R ²	0.002		0.002	
	F	0.16		0.19	
	ΔR ²			0.001	
	ΔF			0.63	

Note: SPM percentile= standard progressive matrices percentile

Table 3 showed that standard progressive matrices percentile was a highly significant predictor of DST scores in at risk dyslexic children whereas it is not a significant predictor of DST scores in typically developed children while controlling other demographic variables like gender and age. The above table also revealed that academic achievement explained 13% variance in DST scores in at risk dyslexic children. On contrary, the value of R² was only .002% which showed that academic achievement explained only .02% variance in DST scores in typically developed children.

Discussion

The present study aimed to examine intelligence and academic achievement as a predictor of dyslexia. The findings of the table 2 reported that there is a relationship between academic achievement and intelligence of the participants. These findings were consistent with the findings of (Ali & Ara, 2017; Deary et al., 2007). Longitudinal research analysis presented that strength of the relationship of intelligence and academic achievement predicted both the achievement levels as well as speed of knowledge and attainment (Kvist & Gustafsson, 2008). It is pertinent here to understand that the assessment of academic achievement is generally done by taking the tests or examination in schools about the material or information taught. Therefore, it can safely be claimed that achievement and intelligence are interconnected because the intelligence is concentrated on the complexity and scope of the information embedded in one's culture (Schneider & McGrew, 2012),

The results in table 2 presented that academic achievement had a significant negative relationship with dyslexia scores which means that those who were underachievers performed poor on DST and vice versa. In a prediction analysis in table 3, academic achievement was a significant predictor of dyslexia in children at risk of dyslexia compared to typically developed students. The results of the study are in accord with the results of the previous studies which explained that students having reading disability showed problems in reading and writing assignments (Beidas, Khateb & Breznitz, 2013; Gibson, & Kendall, 2010; Re et al., 2014). Gibson and Kendall (2010) in a qualitative study explained the experiences of school students and described that all the students of their sample faced difficulties in their primary and secondary education which were distinctive to reading difficulties. The students of dyslexia exhibited low ability on reading tasks (Maughan et al., 2009). However, in a study conducted with university students with dyslexia, the results were different (Olofsson, Taube, & Ahl, 2015). University dyslexic students demonstrated normal academic achievements the reason might be that they had educational experiences from higher secondary school and college which helped them prepare for university studies. Therefore, these educational contributions lead to the development of efficient working approaches (Olofsson, Taube, & Ahl, 2015).

The negative significant relationship between intelligence and dyslexia in table 2 revealed that dyslexic students showed average or above average intelligence. It means that children with average or above average intelligence performed poor on dyslexia test. The regression analysis in table 4 reported that intelligence was the predictor of dyslexia in children at risk of dyslexia as compared to typically developed children. These results are in consistent with the results of a meta-analysis (Hoskyn & Swanson, 2000). The meta-analysis of nineteen studies indicated that children with reading difficulties showed better cognitive functioning compared to low achievers on reading tasks like pseudo-word reading and real word reading etc. These researchers concluded that children with high IQ and poor reading performed better on tasks related to intelligence (Hoskyn & Swanson, 2000). Thus, higher IQ and poor readers were identified as dyslexic whereas low IQ were recognized as poor readers having weaker cognitive processes (Elliot & Resing, 2000). Historically, Intelligence Quotient (IQ) tests had been used by practitioners to measure individual intelligence. The predictive power of the scores of these IQ tests helped estimate the functionality of individual's performance in school and professional situations. Another aim of the use of these tests was to assess individual's cognitive functioning. Different approaches claimed that cognitive functioning evaluation through intelligence testing assisted in addressing dyslexia or reading disability, the most common form of learning disorder (Lyon, 1996). Since ancient times, in different countries, like USA and UK, the vital role of the IQ tests were to find out the differences in intelligence and academic achievement of children with dyslexia. This had

served as the benchmark for diagnosing children with learning disabilities or dyslexia (Elliott & Resing, 2015).

Conclusion

Children at risk of dyslexia showed high Intelligence Quotient but low academic achievement compared to typically developed children. Results indicated that low academic achievement significantly predicts the performance of children at risk of dyslexia. Moreover, high intelligence scores are indicative of strong cognitive functioning but weak reading in children at risk of reading disabilities. Findings determined that there is a strong need for the provision of intervention to these children so that they perform can be improved.

Declaration of Interest

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Author(s):	<p style="text-align: center;">Rabiah Rustam Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, COMSATS University Abbottabad</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Mian Shah Bacha Assistant Professor, Department of English, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University Sheringal (Upper Dir) KPK, Pakistan</p>
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Author(s) Note:	<p style="text-align: center;">Rabiah Rustam is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Humanities, COMSATS University Abbottabad Corresponding Author's Email: rabiakhan2008@gmail.com</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Mian Shah Bacha is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of English, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University Sheringal (Upper Dir) KPK, Pakistan Email: bachamsb@gmail.com</p>

Abstract

Present article attempts to analyze the role of the pragmatic markers or illocutionary force indicating devices in the speech acts of prediction. The headlines play a significant role in making a news story readable and approaching large number of audience. The headlines used in the present article were taken from CNN website. These headlines cover a variety of stories related with Pakistan. As the headlines communicate more than what is said they have been treated as speech acts. Searle (1969) defines speech act as a minimum unit of communication which is illocutionary in nature and creates an impact on the mind of the reader. Keeping, this definition in view, the headlines are speech acts that affect the readers. Current study is limited to the headlines that are related to prediction or forecasting the future state of affairs. The detailed analysis of the speech acts finds that the interpretation of the headlines depends on the language devices which help in shaping the illocutionary functions of the speech acts in collaboration with the context. It has also been found that the headlines use negative words more often than the positive ones in an attempt to take the readers to the detailed stories.

Keywords: Pragmatic markers, Speech acts, CNN, Pakistan

Introduction

Headlines are the significant elements of the news stories and grab the attention of the readers instantly. Kuiken et al. (2017, p.1311) claims that headlines available on the internet not only aim to grab the attention of the reader but also induce the curiosity in the reader to an extent that the reader should read the whole article for which the headline has been written. This phenomenon is called clickbait that uses words in a specific manner where use of questions, numbers, forward referencing, spectacularization and negativity is quite common. These words may carry implicit meanings or double meanings which need to be decoded in order to understand the hidden messages in the headlines.

As the headlines use specific language devices to create an impression on the audience, the major objective of this study is to analyze the language devices in order to understand the speech act functions of the headlines that act as predictions. The study aims to answer the following questions:

1. Which language devices have been used in the headlines acting as predictions?
2. How these language devices mark the illocutionary force of prediction?
3. What messages are being conveyed in the form of speech acts?

Literature review

Prediction is usually an estimate of what is likely to happen in future. Keeping in view speech act theory, Vanderveken (1990, p. 173) defined “to predict” as an assertive or representative speech act. Its propositional content represents a state of affairs in future. Its preparatory condition is that the speaker is expected to have good reasons for believing what is predicted. Here, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

As the headlines have been treated as speech acts in this article, it is necessary to understand the the proposition, the speech act, the conditions under which a speech act works, the illocutionary force and the illocutionary force indicating devices. It is also important to know how the context contributes to the interpretation of a speech act.

According to Corcoran (2009, p.72) a proposition is something which has an intension and it can be called the meaning of a sentence which carries concepts that may become complex when so many simple senses are included in it. Corcoran (2009, p.73) Claims that people use sentences in order to express the propositions. These propositions are either expressed directly or indirectly.

Knachel (2017, p.02) connects proposition to reasoning and claims that reasoning involves making the statements supported by reasons and drawing the consequences based on reasons. According to him the proposition is a claim or a statement which can be true or false. He differentiates sentences from the propositions by logical content as even two different sentences can have the same proposition.

According to Searle (1969, p.173) a speech act is a function of the meaning of the sentence. Keeping in view this definition a speech act is the basic unit of the linguistic communication as claimed by Searle. In order to understand the functions of the speech act, it is necessary to understand the taxonomy of the speech acts, the identification devices as well as the context in which it is uttered or written. Searle (1969, pp. 16-19) classified the speech acts into illocutionary acts or the acts having a communicative outcome after being read or listened to by the audience:

- i. **Representative acts:** These acts commit the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition. The direction of fit of representatives is words to the world and the expressed psychological state is a belief. For example, complain, conclude and deduce.
- ii. **Directive acts:** These acts are the efforts by the speaker or the writer to make reader take an action as expressed in an utterance. The direction of fit is world

to the words and the sincerity condition is want or desire. For example, ask, order, command, request and plead.

iii. Commissive acts: These acts express commitment to future action that would be taken later. Direction of fit is world to the words and the sincerity condition is intention. For example, commitment and promise.

iv. Expressive acts: These acts simply indicate the psychological or emotional state while expressing something. Direction of fit is not required. For example, apologize, condole, deplore and welcome.

v. Declarative acts: These acts bring a change in the already existing state of affairs. Successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world. For example, declare, appoint and fire.

Searle (1969, pp.65-68) gave a framework that has further been used in this article for the analysis of the headlines. It include propositional content, preparatory, sincerity and essential conditions.

i. Propositional Content Conditions: This condition is concerned with the proposition of the sentence in question that concerns present, past or future state of affairs.

ii. Preparatory Conditions: These conditions depend not only on the intention but also the knowledge on the part of speaker as well as hearer.

iii. Sincerity Conditions: They tell about the belief, intention or desire of a speaker in performing a speech act.

iv. Essential Conditions: These conditions help to determine the type of illocutionary act on the basis of what is intended by the speaker.

Searle (1969, p. 30) used the term 'Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)' for the realization and identification of Illocutionary forces associated with the illocutionary acts. He elaborated that IFIDs can be realized in multiple ways. The intonation contour, punctuation, word order, stress, mood of the verb and performative verbs function as illocutionary force indicating devices that aim to identify illocutions. He also added that by using an illocutionary force indicating device a speaker can express different illocutions with the same proposition.

Allwood (1977, pp. 56-58) expressed a different point of view regarding the identification of illocutionary forces. He highlighted following important points:

- i. Illocutionary force is not always derived from performatives rather it can be derived in two ways. First, the lexical conventions operating on locutionary level connect lexical items to certain contexts. Second, the modal conventions are also associated with communicative actions such as indicative mood is associated with statements, interrogative with questions while imperative with requests or orders. It does not always happen that lexical or modal conventions are directly associated with the constitution of an illocutionary force, instead they may operate together.
- ii. There may not exist any explicit indicator of an illocutionary force rather there can be a natural connection between conventional content of an utterance and specific type of communicative action such as a warning.

According to Searle (1979) as mentioned by Leech (1983), differences in illocutionary verbs are a good guide but differences in illocutionary acts cannot be surely determined on the basis of the differences between the verbs. According to Leech (1983) illocutions are more like puddles and ponds than like monkeys and giraffes. it means that illocutions are distinguished by indistinct rather than discrete characteristics. Language is regarded as an indirect means of accomplishing an extra linguistic goal that is illocutionary goal.

Commenting on the felicity conditions Levinson (1983, pp. 245-246) explained that the felicity conditions help to specify how to give an order to a particular utterance according to the context. He also added that an illocutionary force is closely related to the meaning of an utterance and cannot be easily discussed according to the truth conditional semantics. In this situation, felicity conditions provide the best way for the description of an utterance.

Van Dijk & Kintch (1983, p. 84) emphasized the importance of context in the constitution of the speech acts and termed them social actions. They emphasized that certain acts such as promises, threats and congratulations are social actions of the communicators. The speech act can only be successful if contextual conditions such as wants, beliefs, desires and intentions are satisfied. The social relationships between speakers and hearers such as status and familiarity also matter in the successful performance of a speech act.

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985, pp. 7-8) every sentence even a one word sentence has an indicator of illocutionary force. Without the presence of illocutionary components the theories of meaning cannot be considered complete. In order to assign illocutionary acts to the sentences it is quite important to analyze illocutionary verbs and other IFIDs.

According to the hypothesis of constructability presented by Searle and Vanderveken (1985, pp. 49-50) new illocutionary forces can be formed out of the old ones by adding propositional content, preparatory or sincerity conditions. If this kind of situation occurs where the propositional content, preparatory and sincerity conditions of an illocutionary force those are not common to all illocutionary forces having the same illocutionary point are called special conditions of that force. On the contrary if the conditions of an illocutionary force that are common to all other illocutionary forces with the same point are called general conditions of that force.

Verschueren (1997, p. 30) tried to elaborate the concept of Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices other than the illocutionary verbs. These devices included the following:

- i. Sentence type: Sentences can be used as IFIDS. For example declarative sentences have assertive force; interrogatives have the force of question and imperatives have directive forces associated with them.
- ii. Aspects of word order, stress and intonation.
- iii. Adverbs can serve as the indicators of meta pragmatic awareness such as frankly, seriously, briefly, confidentially. He gave following examples for the adverbs:
 - i. Admittedly, John's a lousy driver.
 - ii. Certainly/ undoubtedly, humans are a danger to themselves.

The adverb in the first sentence serves as an attitudinal marker while in the second it shows epistemic properties.

Waelte (2003) conducted a research on speech act analysis of headlines in which he analyzed the speech acts as well as the linguistic features of the language of the advertising headlines. According to this analysis, representative, directive, commissive and verdictive acts are used in advertising headlines. In order to catch attention effective words such as relish and affordable are used. Apart from these strategies, alliteration, repetition, figurative language and structural ambiguity are also used. Words and phrases having multiple meanings are used in headlines.

Muhammed (2005) conducted a pragmalinguistic analysis of the selected political newspaper headlines from distinguished newspapers, such as Los Angeles Times, The New York Times and The Washington Post. Out of a total of 50 illocutionary speech acts she found 02, declaratives, 39 representatives, 04 expressives, 01 directive and 04 commissives. She also found following linguistic features in the headlines:

- i. **Deletion:** It is the omission of lexical items such as articles, demonstrative adjectives, possessive adjectives, verb 'be' and titles, such as Mr., Sir, and Dr., to save space in a headline.
- ii. **Special Use of Tenses:** Present tense is used in headlines to add freshness, immediacy and also to create interest. Present tense describes something happening in the present or the past. Present progressive tense is used with the omission of the auxiliary to report the events that are developing. The infinitive is used to refer to the future. The past participle is used in passive constructions.
- iii. **The Use of Acronyms and Abbreviations:** Abbreviations, and acronyms make headline writing easy, but they also add ambiguity to the headlines.
- iv. **Pre and post modification:** They occur in different ways in headlines as adjectives; participles, adverbials, genitive 's' and nouns are used as pre modifiers. Post modifiers are also used where modifier follows the modified expression.
- v. **Ambiguity:** There are various reasons why ambiguity is created in the headlines. Context alters word meanings. As editors have to shift the headline materials in order to save space. In this way the particular word important to the context is missing. Sometimes nouns and adjectives are joined in a way that they convey double meanings. Generalization is also a cause of ambiguity. Generalization must only be made when a specific fact cannot be stated within the limits of the headline. Sometimes, it overstates the results. Muhammed (2005) gave following different kinds of ambiguity:
The first one is lexical or referential ambiguity where a single lexical item has more than one meaning the ambiguity is lexical. The second is syntactic ambiguity where an entire sentence has more than one interpretation the ambiguity is syntactic. The third one is textual ambiguity that occurs when incompatibilities exist between different parts of text or specifications exist in multiple directions, across a text.

Hall (2012, p. 04) emphasized that the deliberate use of certain lexical and syntactic arrangements media reports the news as well as invites the desired responses from the audience. He stated that media language is a performative language as it invokes certain attitudes from audience. He explained that the acts of informing, deliberating and witnessing are used by the journalists to give shape to the agendas, opinions, identities and social reality.

Methodology

This study is part of a comprehensive descriptive qualitative study based on speech act theory where the headlines were randomly selected from CNN website (www.editioncnn.com). All these headlines were processed to select the relevant content only and the bylines and the details were deleted. The headlines were treated as propositions functioning as speech acts in the light of Searlean theory of speech acts and were classified under five major categories of illocutionary acts given by Searle. The headlines were further processed to classify the prototypes associated with the major categories of the speech acts. The illocutionary acts of prediction are basically assertive or representative acts. Headlines giving an indication of future happening were treated as illocutionary acts of prediction. All the headlines were numbered from H1 to H11. Further, the same speech acts were analyzed for the occurrence of linguistic devices that play important role in shaping the predictions. In order to make sure whether the headlines have a function of predicting they were analyzed according to the propositional content, preparatory and sincerity conditions given by

vanderveken as mentioned in the literature review. The propositional content conditions helped to analyze different contexts of prediction.

Data Analysis and discussion

The results of the current analysis are based on the linguistic devices found in the speech acts as well as the analysis of the propositional content conditions. The important language devices playing key role in the headlines acting as predictions have been discussed below.

Table 01: The results for the language devices in the headlines

	Headlines	Language devices
H1.	Collision <u>at intersection of</u> quick fix and long haul in Afghanistan, Pakistan	Noun+preposition
H2.	<u>'You're seeing a collapse in Pakistan'</u>	verb
H3.	<u>Spring will bring Taliban resurgence, top military official predicts</u>	Verb+verb
H4.	<u>Inside Al Qaeda succession: Who is likely to step up</u>	Adverb+infinitive
H5.	With Pakistani visit to the U.S., a <u>chance to ease</u> tensions	Noun+infinitive
H6.	<u>Pentagon optimistic about Af Pak strategy</u>	adjective
H7.	<u>Hope for future floats</u> for Pakistan	Noun+modifier+verb
H8.	<u>Pakistan 'ready to explode'</u>	Modifier+infinitive
H9.	Pakistanis <u>edge</u> tense World Cup win	verb
H10.	<u>Economic outlook dire</u> for Pakistan flood victims	Compound noun+modifier
H11.	Pervez Musharraf's <u>comeback chances</u>	Compound noun

The table indicates that a number of linguistic devices have been used in the headlines that function to predict. In the first headline a preposition can be seen with a noun which means something is likely to happen. Similarly, the verb “seeing” in the second headline means expecting something in future. In the third headline auxiliary verb has been used with the main verb along with the verb “predicts”. “Will” as an auxiliary marks future tense and the verb “predicts” clearly indicates future forecast. In the fourth headline the verb of possibility “likely” has been used with an infinitive which means there is a possibility of something to happen in future. The sixth headline uses the word “hope” which is related with anticipation. The headline also uses the word future where “for future” is a post modifier to “hope”. The verb “float” has also been used which means the situation is unclear and anything can happen. In H8 the word “ready” has been used which means prepared for some activity. This word has been used with an infinitive “to explode” which indicates the possibility to blast. In H9 the word “edge” has been used which also indicates strong possibility of a happening in future. In H10 a compound noun “Economic outlook” has been used where it means economic position in combination with a modifier “dire” which means

dreadful and shows a state of fear in the near future. In H11 the phrase “comeback chances” indicates a possibility again.

Keeping in view the propositional content conditions given by Searle that were further explained by Vanderveken, the headlines were analyzed by applying all the possible conditions. The detailed analysis is given in table 02 where the symbol “—do—” indicates “same as above”. This symbol has been used where the felicity conditions are same as the for the previous headline.

Table 02: Analysis of headlines according to propositional content conditions

S. No.	Headlines (Propositions)	Propositional Content Condition	Preparatory Condition	Sincerity Condition	Essential Condition
H1.	Collision at intersection of quick fix and long haul in Afghanistan, Pakistan	Possibility of future event	Writer has enough knowledge to predict what is likely to happen	Writer thinks that giving awareness about the possibility of future happening is in the interest of the reader	Something bad is likely to happen
H2.	'You're seeing a collapse in Pakistan'	--do--	--do--	--do--	--do--
H3.	Spring will bring Taliban resurgence, top military official predicts	--do--	--do--	--do--	--do--
H4.	Inside Al Qaeda succession: Who is likely to step up	Possibility of future event	Writer can speculate about future	--do--	It can be predicted who is the successor
H5.	With Pakistani visit to the U.S., a chance to ease tensions	Possibility of future event	--do--	--do--	Something good is likely to happen
H6.	Pentagon optimistic about Af Pak strategy	Possibility of future event	Writer has got the speculation from a reliable source	The information is beneficial for the reader	--do--
H7.	Hope for future floats for Pakistan	Possibility of future event	Writer has enough knowledge to predict what is likely to happen	The info can help readers to change the course of an action	A bad event is predicted

H8.	Pakistan 'ready to explode'	Possibility of future event	--do--	Reader must be protected from worst event that is likely to happen by giving relevant info	--do--
H9.	Pakistanis edge tense World Cup win	Possibility of future event	--do--	Reader needs to be made aware of the reasons	--do--
H10.	Economic outlook dire for Pakistan flood victims	Possibility of future event	--do--	--do--	--do--
H11.	Pervez Musharraf's comeback chances	Possibility of future event	--do--	--do--	There is a possibility for the comeback

H1 is related with 2010 while the Non government Organization were working for development in Pakistan and Afghanistan where the war against terror was going on. The headline H1 carries illocutionary force of prediction as the felicity conditions show the possibility or likeliness of the future happening. Prepositional phrase "at intersection of" helps to mark the proposition as a prediction. Keeping in view the context, the headline forecasts a neagative state of affairs.

H2 is about 2011 after a bomb blast in Pakistan. In H2 the verb "seeing" that is in the form of present participle marks the illocutionary force of prediction as it has not been used to indicate present situation rather it has been used to mark the possibility of something that is likely to happen. In this headline a state of affairs happened in past has been connected with negative predictions of future.

H3 relates with 2011 about US forces fight against Taliban. There are two indicators of illocutionary force in H3. One is the modal verb "will" that clearly marks future. The second indicator is the verb "predict" which marks the illocutionary force of prediction as a performative. Unlike the previous headlines, this headline uses a performative verb to mark the future state of affairs.

H4 was written after the death of Bin Laden who was famous Al-Qaeda leader. In H4 there is a very clear marker of illocutionary force in the form of an adverb "likely". Here the adverb shows the possibility. The possibility is sually ambiguous as it is not clear what can the result of an ongoing situation in future. The headline simly seems to be an attempt to take the readers to an ambiguous story.

H5 belongs to 2010 when a NATO gunship helicopter killed Pakistani soldiers in border region with Afghanistan and it caused a rift in US Pak relations. H5 is also a prediction as the noun phrase "a chance" and the infinitive "to ease" bothe show the possibility. In this headline, the word "chance" has been used in a positive sense to create an impact that something better may happen in future.

H6 is related with 2010 in the context of united States war against terror in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Unlike the pervious headlines this headline H6 uses the adjective

“optimistic”. Although it does not indicate the illocutionary force clearly but functions as an indicator of the probability. Just like H5 this headline is also an effort to create a positive impression.

H7 is also about 2010 in the contexts of heavy floods in Pakistan. There are two linguistic devices in H7 that help to decide the illocutionary force. One is the noun phrase “hope” then the noun phrase “future” and at last the verb “float” that does not give lexical meaning rather gives idiomatic meaning and shows that there is no hope. The headline predicts a state of affairs that can take a negative turn in future.

H8 is related with 2010 about a story highlighting the gun market business in Pakistan. Once again the marker of the illocutionary force of prediction in H8 is infinitive “to explode”. Another feature is the presence of adjective “ready” which indicates strong possibility. In the context of gun business, the headline creates a negative impression by forecasting negative results. The headline also uses words indicating strong possibility of negative events that are likely to happen.

H9 was written in the context of 2011 world cup in which Pakistan cricket team had participated. H9 marks the illocutionary force of prediction with the help of verb “edge” that gives idiomatic meaning and means that there is a strong possibility of a future event. Keeping in view the context, the headline indicates a sudden happening in future that may result in failure or defeat. The headline again creates ambiguity.

H10 is about the heavy floods in Pakistan in 2010. The nouns present in the H10 help to mark the illocutionary force of prediction as there are two nouns “outlook” that is related to something in the future whereas the second one the noun “dire” that shows the possibility of some negative happening. As a forecast of future the headline states a negative state of affairs for future by using words that create fearful impression.

H11 was written after an interview given by former president of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf. Just like the previous headlines the noun “chances” indicates that there exists a possibility in H11. The headline uses the word “chance” just like in H5 in order to indicate what may happen in the coming days or months. The headline can be taken as a predictive statement only.

Discussion

Overall analysis of the data indicates that it is not sufficient for the felicity conditions to mark the illocutionary force of prediction rather there is a key role played by the linguistic devices such as nouns, verbs, adverb, infinitives. Adjectives also play a key role in marking the illocutionary force. Moreover, it is not necessary that a performative must always be present. Although the presence of these devices is essential, still the role of extralinguistic factors such as the context of an utterance cannot be ignored. The analysis supports Allwood (1977, pp. 56-58) above mentioned statement that lexical and modal elements play an important role in marking the illocutionary force. In addition to the devices mentioned by the researchers, the nouns and adjectives have also been used in such a way that they mark the predictive illocutionary force such as the words “chances” and “dire”.

The analysis of illocutionary force markers is necessary as even after the analysis of felicity conditions there remains a question in mind that what made us to identify the illocutionary force. Illocutionary force indicating devices are the only factors that need to be analyzed to identify the role of the linguistic factors in pragmatic analysis.

Propositional content of all the headlines or speech acts included here speculate about a future event likely to happen. Comparing with Vanderveken (1990) the propositional content does not clearly indicate whether the proposition is related to present or past. There exists a difference in the preparatory conditions for the headlines as some headlines are based on writer’s knowledge or ability to speculate whereas others are based on the information taken from reliable sources. Similarly a variety exists in the sincerity conditions

where the information is either beneficial or is for the sake of change of a course of action or just for awareness. Context matters but the choice and arrangement of the linguistic devices in marking the predictions is quite significant.

Conclusion

Language devices have played a significant role in the headlines acting as predictions. Most commonly found devices are noun, preposition, verb, adverb, infinitive and adjective or modifier. These devices do not exist independently, rather give their meaning in combination with the other devices. The meaning associated with these linguistic items have changed the meanings associated with the headlines.

The language devices act as illocutionary force indicating devices in the speech acts of prediction. The choice of the words creates a significant impact on the interpretation of the speech acts. A single IFID may change the meaning associated with an illocutionary act. The context of the headlines matters in interpretation but the major role has been played by the choice of particular words.

As the headlines proved to be predictive speech acts, most of the headlines forecast a state of affairs in the associated context. Negative predictions are more frequent than the positive predictions. The headlines create a sense of ambiguity and fear in most of the headlines. There are only three headlines that use ambiguous but positive words while the rest of the headlines communicate negative state of affairs related with future. This article is limited to a few speech acts and language devices. More research is needed to find out the implicit meaning related with the headlines functioning as speech acts.

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Author(s):	Nayyab Khan Lecturer, Department of Psychology, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan
	Dr. Muhammad Bilal Head, Department of Anthropology, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan
	Dr. Shafia Azam Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan
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Author(s) Note:	Nayyab Khan is serving as Lecturer at Department of Psychology, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan
	Dr. Muhammad Bilal is serving as Head of Department at Department of Anthropology, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan
	Dr. Shafia Azam is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Anthropology, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Abstract

Pakistan has been experiencing a sharp resurgence in sectarian violence. The upsurge of sectarian loathing can be traced to the emergence of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in the mid-2000s and their coalition with militant sectarian organizations. The consequence of sectarian schism has engendered horrific fallouts such as target killings, bomb blasts, accusations of heresy and misuse of blasphemy laws against the followers of other sects. The current multi-sited ethnographic study was conducted in Karor Lal Eason – a poverty stricken region of Southern Punjab which is considered as a hub of sectarian abhorrence. This article explores the grassroots structure of sectarianism while presenting the forms and expressions highlighting the sectarian repugnance. While employing the methodological triangulation, the participant observation was conducted in the community at numerous places such as homes, shrines, female madrasahs and schools. Also, 30 in-depth interviews were conducted to grasp the native perspectives. The sample was selected using purposive sampling including both genders with varied sectarian, socio-economic and educational backgrounds. The current research suggests that sectarian-based division, hate literature, hate speech and allegations of blasphemy laws are the prominent symbols of sectarian schism in Southern Punjab.

Keywords: Pakistan, Southern Punjab, Sectarianism, Intolerance, Blasphemy Law

Introduction

Sectarianism is one of many competing religious identities in Pakistan. However, the answer to the question that whether religious sectarianism is exclusively a religious category remains elusive in Pakistan. In the wider global arena, religious sectarianism is generally used to refer to prejudice, discrimination and hostility towards individuals or groups of different faiths or religions. However, contemporary scholastic understandings acknowledge sectarianism as a political subject within various countries including Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arab and Yemen, rather than a theological concept alone (Isakhan, & Zaradona, 2017; Rabi & Muller, 2018). The sectarian schism in Pakistan is the outcome of state policies and the emphasis on the role of religion in state affairs engendering sect-based conflict, which has destabilized the country's political, social and religious landscape (Mishra, 2018; Saeed & Sayed, 2018). The present study aims to provide a grassroots analysis of the nature and structure of sectarianism focusing on Southern Punjab an underprivileged region of Punjab province which has been considered as the epicentre of sectarianism and a breeding ground for militancy in Pakistan (Shahid, 2019).

Sectarianism, intolerance and prejudice are not new phenomena for Pakistani society. Its pedigree traces back to the conception of Pakistan. The basic ambition of the Pakistan Movement was to create a Muslim-majority homeland for the Muslim of India. No significant attention was paid to the very nature of the aspiring state - would it be a religious, secular or a liberal state? Muslim League, which was a non-religious political party, struggled for the creation of a separate homeland employing that the Muslims and the Hindu cannot co-exist due to abiding differences of religious and cultural norms. The perceived differences with the Hindus created social solidarity among the Muslims, and Islam served as a force to motivate the Muslim community for the struggle of an independent state. Contrary to Muslim League, religious parties such as *Jamiat-e-Ulema Islam*, *Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Hind*, *Jamaat-e-Islami* and *Majlis-i-Ahrar* strongly opposed the creation of Pakistan. Maulana Maududi, the founder of *Jamaat-i-Islami*, publicly criticized the idea of Pakistan, viewing Muslim nationalism and democracy as secular concepts that are contrary to Islamic teachings (Akbar, 2015; Hamdani, 2016).

However, after the independence, several religious parties who opposed the creation of a separate homeland started to propose Sharia as a guiding principle of governing the newly formed state. According to various historians (Alavi, 2008; Cohen, 2003; Jalal, 1995), Jinnah's liberal vision was hijacked by religious segments who found the newly established country a golden opportunity to advance their orthodox religious philosophies. Objectives Resolution of 1949, which owns significant importance in the constitutional history of Pakistan, served as a lubricant to escalate the fire of religious intolerance and prejudiceⁱ. Objectives Resolution while emphasising the role of Islam in state affairs also raised religious insecurities for the minorities in Pakistanⁱⁱ. The minorities considered this document as a danger against their free of expression as it may facilitate religious authoritarianism and clerical rule in the country (Mukhtar, 2017). The move towards transforming Pakistan into a true orthodox Islamic state begun during the era of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988) with the concept of Islamic legislation which includes *Ushar* (Agricultural tax)ⁱⁱⁱ, *Zakat* (an obligatory Islamic charity) Islamic banking and Blasphemy law (Haqqani, 2005). General Zia's notorious policies became a source to nurture sectarian hatred in society. In response to these policies, Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafriah (TNFJ)^{iv} a Shia sectarian organization criticized and disapproved of Zia's certain measures by launching a countrywide protest against *Zakat* and *Ushar* ordinance^v. To counter this Shia activism, Zia adopted a policy of promoting the Sunni (Deobandi) sect and their belief system that eventually create sectarian anxiety for other sects including the Shia and Barelvi school of thought. This was the time when mushrooming of sectarian-based militant groups started to emerge and the

prime examples are Sipah-e-Sahaba^{vi} (Deobandi), Lashkar-e- Taiba^{vii} (Ahl-hadith)^{viii} and Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh-e Jafriah. The situation became more intense when Pakistan embraced America's proxy war against the former Soviet Union during the Afghan War. These sectarian militant groups played an important role in the Afghan War and at the same time they were actively involved in the sectarian conflict on domestic grounds (Imran, 2016).

During the late 90s, the sectarian schism between Sunni and Shia sects intensified. As a consequence of this sectarian antagonism, from 1990 to 1997 almost 422 people were killed in 395 sectarian incidents in Punjab province (Riffat, 2015). Moreover, the catastrophe of September 11 has transformed the political and religious landscape of Pakistan. At that time, the presence of Osama Bin Laden (the prime suspect of September 11) became the principal reason for the US to attack Afghanistan putting an obligation on Pakistan to join them in 'War Against Terrorism' (Murphy, 2014). General Pervez Musharraf (2001-2008) who was struggling for the legitimization of his dictatorial rule took a policy U-turn and joined the United States providing the country's air and land spaces to attack Afghanistan. On the domestic front, General Musharraf started to announce measures against the hard-line religious outfits which were desired partners of the Pakistani state during the Afghan War (Abbas, 2007). He ordered a nationwide crackdown on the sectarian militants. The decision came in the wake of a series of attacks on Shia mosques and Christian churches. General Musharraf banned eight militant groups that included: Jaish-i-Muhammad (Deobandi) Sipah-e-Sahaba (Deobandi), Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (Deobandi) Tehrek-e-Nifaz-i-Shariat-e-Muhammadi (Deobandi), Tehrek-e-Taliban Pakistan (Deobandi), Lashkar-e-Taiba (Ahl-e-hadith) Tehrek-e- Jafriah (Shia) and Sipah Muhammad (Shia). As a result of the state's operations against militant organizations, Pakistan experienced an intense wave of militancy. The country as a whole was targeted by the militants. Attacks on innocent people in mosques, churches, shrines, schools, and markets are the most prominent tragedies that left a crucial impact on Pakistani society (Institute for Economics and Peace [IEP], 2018).

Southern Punjab: A Stair Case toward Extremism

The region of Southern Punjab became the focus of the world's attention due to the strong presence of the Punjabi Taliban. These militant groups placed their pedigrees in this region during General Zia's government (1977-1988). During his regime, the bigwigs of the Punjabi Taliban fought throughout Afghanistan and Kashmir jihad. The region of Southern Punjab consists of ten districts: Vehari, Multan, Layyah, Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur, Muzaffar Garh, Khanewal, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The areas included in this regional classification lie on the left side of the Sutlej, the right side of the Indus and some zones located in the areas in-between the Indus and Jehlum (Siddiq, 2013). There is an evolving concern that militant organizations such as Jaish-e-Muhammad, Sipah-i-Sahaba and Lashkar-e Jhangvi may have a strong presence in different parts of Southern Punjab including Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajan Pur and Layyah districts. A prevalent impression is that the increase in militancy across the country may be correlated with a growing number of religious seminaries in the various cities of Southern Punjab. South Punjab was once recognized as a tolerant society, but in the last two decades, it has undergone a serious transformation. Numerous factors such as the state's policy to allow Saudi Arabia and Iran to fight their sect based jihadi proxies on Pakistani soil nurtured the roots of militant culture and sectarian schism in the region (Mahsood, & Kamran, 2017). Furthermore, the absence of rule of law engendered the armed wings of militant organizations to worsening the state of law and order in the area (Mushtaq, Ahmed, Farooq, & Saeed, 2018).

In such circumstances, the competing sectarian identities remain a challenge in Southern Punjab for political, social and religious harmony. The current article employs the social identity theory proposed by two social psychologists Henri Tajfel and John Turner in 1979 as the theoretical framework of this study. Their theoretical underpinning focuses on

three mental processes; social categorization, social identification and intergroup comparison which are involved in creating the identities which eventually socially categorize people in “Us” and “Them” [in-group and out group] (Tajfel, 1982). In this process of social categorization, people classify individuals in various groups to understand the social world. Secondly, the process of social identification decides an individual’s association with a group. The third process, social comparison, is the process by which people compare their group with other groups in terms of prestige and social standing. Tajfel and Turner (1979) argue that an individual always endorses the status of his or her group while holding prejudicial beliefs about the membership of out-groups. Consequently, overstated differences between groups increase stereotypes and attribution biases and intergroup comparison. In the context of Pakistan, this intergroup comparison carries serious theoretical implications to understand the sectarianism in Pakistan. Members of a particular sect perceive other sects as an out-group and hold prejudice and negative beliefs against each other. In order to enhance the self-image and the status of the belonging group every sect endorse their religious practice while considering them as “true followers of Islam” and labelling other sets of practices as *bid’ah*^{ix}. In the backdrop of this sectarian antagonism, the present article aims at exploring that what are the different forms and expression of sectarianism in Southern Punjab and how these expressions may lead people toward radicalization?

Doing Fieldwork: Ethnography as a Method for Studying Intolerance and Sectarianism

This article is based on 4 months of ethnographic fieldwork carried out in Karor city, a union council of Tehsil Karor Lal Eason. Tehsil Karor Lal Eason is situated in Southern Punjab and has fourteen union councils comprises of small villages and towns. Tehsil Karor Lal Eason locale of the study is named after a Sufi saint, Hazrat Lal Eason; the grandfather of Hazrat Bahaudin Zakariya. The present study used methodological triangulation in order to achieve credibility and trustworthiness (reliability and validity) which validates the data through multiple sources. To understand the living Islam and the forms and expressions of sectarianism, participant observation was carried out in the different life zones of the community to grasp a holistic picture of living Islam. Everyday life was observed by participating in the activities of everyday life as well as in the marriages and funeral ceremonies to analyse religious expressions and social attitudes. Participant observation (PO) was also conducted in two public and two private schools as well as female madrasahs of various sects. Also, time was spend at the shrines of Hazrat Lal Eason and Shah Ali Rajan and participated in *urs* ceremony.

In the present study, 30 in-depth interviews were also conducted. Purposive sampling was used to select the sample based on characteristics of the population that relates to the study questions (Saumure, Kristie, & Given, 2008). The sample includes 14 females and 16 males belonging to diverse socio-economic and sectarian backgrounds. These individuals include religious leaders (local clerics), educationists, lawyers and politicians and local inhabitants of the area. Considering the sensitivity of the topic, all the participants were adults (eighteen or above eighteen years of age). The majority of the interviews were conducted in the native language (Saraiki) for the ease of interviewees, as they feel comfortable in communicating in their local language and then later these interviews were translated to English. Each interview lasted for about 60-90 minutes. Informed consent was taken both verbally and in written form and to maintain the privacy and ensure confidentiality of the participants, pseudo names are used. After the completion of fieldwork, a thematic analysis was conducted emphasising the identification of themes within data based on coding and labelling (Virginia & Victoria, 2008).

The Quandary of Sectarianism in Southern Punjab

The classification of human beings into distinct groups is a fundamental feature of social perception. But the problem arises when this classification is made on the basis of

prejudice, discrimination and hatred. people perceive others as out groups based on differences in beliefs regarding religion, sect and ethnicity (MacInnis, & Hodson, 2018). People usually overestimate these differences and show biases against out-groups.

The conflict in Karor Lal Eason is not only inter-sect in nature (between Shias and Sunnis) but also exhibits the intra-sect hatred between Deobandi and Barelvi - Sunni sects who follow the Hanafi school of thought. The fault line between Deobandi and Barelvi can be understood in the abiding differences in their perception of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as omnipotent (*hazir-o- nazir*) and helper (*madadgaar*), light (*noor*) and human (*basher*). The Barelvi Muslims have a strong sentimental attachment with shrines as well. They celebrate *urs*,^x arrange social fairs, and decorate markets to pay tribute to the Saints to recognize their religious services (Bilal, 2018). People also make vows (*manatt*) and considers the Sufi Saints a source to convey their prayers and wishes to Allah. In Karor Lal Eason this veneration of saints is a vibrant part of religious culture. As Malik and Mirza (2015) argue that people keep deep love and respect for shrines because of the inclusive ideology and social services associated with Sufism. However, Deobandi and Ahl-e-Hadith inhabitants of the areas severely condemn the religious practices of Barelvi Muslims including *milaad* (the birth celebrations of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and *urs* of Saints considering these celebrations as *bid'ah* and polytheistic. On the other hand, both Deobandi and Ahl-e-Hadith do not encourage the religious practices of the Shia community, for example, *Matam* and *Majlis*^{xi}. One of the respondents Qari Allah Nawaz belongs to the Deobandi sect who currently serves as a prayer leader at a local mosque argued that the Shia expect us to embrace Hazrat Ali (R.A) equal to Allah Almighty. Another prayer leader Mufti ^{xii}Kibriya of the Ahl-e-Hadith sect while endorsing the earlier perspective stated that *Matam* and *Majlis* are forbidden in Islam and such practices have no space in religion. The sectarian conflict between Sunni and Shia intensified during the regime of former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977) and aggravated further during the era of General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-188) who took stern measure to enforce his version of Islamisation that changed both the social and religious landscape of Pakistan. It was during this time that the sectarian gulf became deeper and militant sectarian organization started bloodshed in the country.

Hate Speech: An Expression of Sectarian Detestation

Hate speech is an important expression in Karor city exhibiting biased and negative discourses against other sects. Hate speech can be defined as provocative language, often insulting and contemptuous aims to target an individual or group, and that may or may not include a call to violence. (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2010). The hate speech through the mosques' loudspeakers is the prime source of spreading sectarian based hatred. Friday sermons in this regard are important sites of constructing such discourses when ulama declare beliefs of other sects as *biddah* and level allegations of religious disrespect against each other. However, this is not the only source of hate speech. The distribution of pamphlets, CDs and platforms of social media are other sources of dissemination of sectarian material.

Throughout Southern Punjab, local clerics and prayer leaders are usually considered the most appropriate source for religious education. Yet the fieldwork revealed that a significant number of local clerics and prayer leaders in Karor Lal Eason are actively involved in spreading hate against other sects. The misuse of pulpit and loudspeaker of mosques, shrines and congregation halls on occasions such as Friday and Eid sermons, Ashoora and Urs ceremonies are part of the religious culture of the area. At these event clerics and prayer leaders pass negative and prejudice remarks against other sects to propagate their particular version of Islam. In order to control the provocative religious discourses, one of the proposals suggests the government-sponsored contents to curb hateful substance in the local and national languages to promote of the dignity of the individual as a

natural practice, however, many oppose this considering it state oppression and against the very principles of religious freedom. *Sectarian hate towards* the Shia sect has been observed at the funeral ceremony of a local belonging to the Deobandi sect when the prayer leader did not allow the Shia Muslims to participate in the funeral prayer. The prayer leader announced, “I hereby declare that all those who belong to the Shia sect must leave the funeral prayer. They are not allowed to observe funeral rituals in any way.” After the announcement, the Shia Muslim left the funeral ceremony but later on, they arranged a march to record their protest.

The Misuse of Blasphemy Law in Karor Lal Eason: An Expression of Sectarianism

Another expression of sectarian hatred is the misuse of blasphemy laws. Historically, the Indian Penal Code of 1860 at first presented the concept of ‘blasphemy’ in the criminal regulations of the joint Indian Subcontinent. According to this law, negative expression against any religion would be regarded as a criminal offence. However, the legislative journey in Pakistan remained different. In 1980, the most sensitive blasphemy law was introduced in the country. According to that law, an individual or a group suspected by the state or any person to disrespect the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) or defiling the Holy Quran would be confined immediately, even prior to an initial investigation. The punishment for this law is death or life imprisonment. In 1992, the Nawaz Sharif government removed the condition of life imprisonment from blasphemy laws of Pakistan and the death sentence was made mandatory. In April 2002, former President of Pakistan General Musharraf decided to introduce reforms in blasphemy laws with slight changes in the procedure. But soon, he was backed down due to huge disapproval against the reform from the religious elite of the country (Abbas, 2007; Husain, 2014).

Numerous incidents regarding the misuse of Blasphemy law have been reported across the country, and especially in Punjab province. The most popular cases include Asia Bibi case - a Christian woman accused of committing blasphemy which eventually became the reason for the assassination of former Governor Punjab Salman Taseer by his bodyguard in 2011, Rimsha Masih case, another Christian woman who was arrested for allegedly burning pages from the Quran. However, a cleric was later arrested for planting pages from the Quran in her bag; another famous case is of a Christian couple (Shama and Shahzad) who was also alleged for blasphemy and burned to death in November 2014. The most surprising fact is that the majority of the victims do not belong to the minority but the Muslim communities. Such as Mishaal Khan murder- a student of journalism in Abdul-Wali Khan University, Mardan and was violently killed by an angry mob over the allegation of Blasphemy. The most recent example of misuse of Blasphemy law is the brutal murder of professor Khalid Hamid in Southern Punjab’s city Bahawalpur. The teacher was killed by his student after accusing him of blasphemy and promoting un-Islamic culture. It is a predominant expression that blasphemy allegation is levelled against minorities, however, there are flagrant incidents where complaints were lodged against Muslims. The statistics of blasphemy cases composed through the period of 1986 to 2011 according to which 476 have been logged against Muslims, 479 against Ahmadi, while only 180 cases against Christians were filed (Faruqi, 2011). A police officer in Karor Lal Eason while explaining the misuse of blasphemy law told that a local cleric belonging to the Barelvi sect and a madrasah owner in Karor Lal Eason was accused by a local politician and feudal of Deobandi sect of committing blasphemy (*Toheen-e-Risalat*). The police had to arrest Hussain to save his life, as the feudal and his followers were about to attack Hussain’s house. Meanwhile the feudal and his followers continuously harassed the other family members of Hussain and forced them to leave the city. Afterwards, police investigations proved that no evidence of blasphemy attempt was found and the real dispute was over the occupation of land where Hussein’s madrasah was located.

Conclusion

Sectarianism and religious intolerance remained significant concerns for Southern Punjab's society as it damaged the unity of its socio-cultural and religious landscape. Intense shades of religious indoctrinations to promote radicalization, violence and intolerance are the enactment of religious discourses of the local population. The analysis of numerous expressions of sectarian schism in Southern Punjab substantiates the argument that the unacceptability of diversity in religious as well as socio-cultural worldviews is the prime reason for the emergence of sectarian fault lines creating divisions among local inhabitants. There is a dire need to inculcate the culture of diversity and inclusion to address the issue of religious extremism at the community level.

Notes:

ⁱ The Objectives Resolution is a constitutional document that was first adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on March 12, 1949 asserting that the future constitutions of Pakistan would not be based totally on a European model, but on the principles and democratic faith of Islam.

ⁱⁱ For detail of the impact of Objectives Resolution on Pakistani society see also (Parveen, 2010).

ⁱⁱⁱ A 10% tax on the harvests of irrigated land and 10% tax on harvest from rain-watered land and 5% on Land dependent on well water.

^{iv} Tehreek- e- Nifaz-e- Fiqh-e- Jafriah is a Shia political party formed in 1979 following the Islamic revolution in Iran. It intends to introduce the Shia legal system for Pakistani Shias as an alternative to resist the enforcement of Sunni school of thought.

^v Contrary to Sunnis, Shias traditionally regarded zakat as a private and voluntary decision, and they oppose any government measures to collect Zakat.

^{vi} Sipah-e-Sahaba is a Deobandi organization, now renamed Ahl-e-Sunnat Wal Jamaat, was officially banned by the Government of Pakistan in august, 2001 for the involvement in sectarian killing across the country.

^{vii} Founded in 1987 by Hafiz Saeed, Lashkar-e- Taiba belonging to Ahl-e-hadith school of thought was an Islamist organization that was banned by the Pakistan government in 2002.

^{viii} A sub-sect of Sunni school of thought who do not follow any specific *Fiqh*.

^{ix} An Arabic term, which is used to describe innovations in Islamic teachings and practices.

^x *Urs* is the death anniversary of a Sufi saint.

^{xi} *Matam* is a term which is used for self-flagellation while mourning the killing of Hazrat Imam Hussain R.A (grandson of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) by Shia Muslims.

^{xii} A Mufti is an Islamic scholar who is qualified to issue *fatwa* (a legal pronouncement in Islam)

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Article:	Storyline Depiction of Transgender Issues in Pakistani Dramas
Author(s):	Saima Waheed Lecturer at School of Media and Communication Studies, University of Management and Technology
	Ms. Sarosh Bajwa Lecturer at School of Media and Communication Studies, University of Management and Technology
	Ms. Sana Khushi Student of School of Media and Communication Studies, University of Management and Technology
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Author(s) Note:	Saima Waheed is serving as Lecturer at School of Media and Communication Studies, University of Management and Technology and she is also a Ph.D. Scholar at ICS, University of the Punjab Email: samwaheed2004@yahoo.com
	Ms. Sarosh Bajwa is serving as Lecturer at School of Media and Communication Studies, University of Management and Technology Email: sarosh.bajwa@umt.edu.pk
	Ms. Sana Khushi is a Student of School of Media and Communication Studies, University of Management and Technology Email: f2017167013@umt.edu.pk

Abstract

This study analyzed the effect of exposure to a TV storyline on “**Khuda Mera Bhai**” and “**Alif Allah Aur Insan**” (ARY Digital & HUM TV) and complementary effects of screening other TV series featuring transgender individuals. Researcher has done content analysis and constructed a coding sheet regarding transgender issues which highlighted in these two selected dramas of two different channels. After watching all relevant episodes of both dramas, coders had filled coding sheet given by researcher. Content Analysis disclosed the exposure of both selected dramas Khuda Mera Bhi hai and Alif Allah Aur Insan. Depicting the storylines of transgender individuals were affiliated with more supportive attitudes towards transgender characters and their issues. Attitudes of more conservative TV audience became more and more positive as they saw more media portrayals of transgender individuals. The findings highlighted the potential for entertainment content to influence attitudes toward minority groups.

Keywords: *Storyline, Depiction, Transgender, Issues, Pakistani Dramas*

Introduction:

Dramas as a medium of entertainment are also source of information, education, and propaganda and opinion formation. Role of the dramas in the modern world cannot be underestimated. Drama has perhaps the greatest potential to be the most effective mass media instrument. A drama has certainly some clear advantages over other media. It combined primarily, both audio and video and is thus very appealing to the eyes and the ears. With the development of color cinematography, and stereophonic sound, it is certainly one up on other media (Elsaesser, 2002).

Transgender did not fit in this gender dichotomy. Anthropologists have identified more than two, supernumerary sexes in many societies which are named differently depending on the social system. Normal people do not like marginalized group and take them as abnormal. They are neither men nor women rather they are misfit in both genders, male female society (Ahmad, 2012).

In this study researcher selected two dramas that was on aired on “ARY Digital” and “HUM TV”. One was “*Alif Allah Aur Insaan*” and other one was “*Khuda Mera Bhi Hai*”.

“Alif Allah Aur Insaan” was a Pakistani Sufi spiritual drama series which aired on Hum TV from 25 April 2017 to 13 February. It was created by Momina Duraid. It was written by Qaisra Hayat, based on her novel of the same name. Series was directed by Ahson Talish.

“Khuda Mera Bhi Hai” is a Pakistani drama serial that aired on ARY Digital from 22 October 2016 to 10 April 2017. The serial was written by Asma Nabeel, directed by Shahid Shafaat and produced by Sana Shahnawaz. The serial sheds light on the stereotypes, gender discrimination and marginalization that intersex people faced within Pakistani society, and their identity crisis.

Drama serial Khuda mera bhi hai (2016-17) portrayed eight transgender roles in which all of them are performed by cisgender actors. Out of 58 mini-episodes, 53 portray discussions about transgender. The drama revolved around an intersex child (Noor) and her family. To present phases of age (i.e., baby, toddler, teenager, adult), the character of Noor is acted by four actors of different age groups. Furqan Qureshi performed as grown up Noor, which was the major phase of the role.

Drama serial Alif Allah aur Insaan (2017) showcased five supporting transgender characters (Shammo, Nurgis, Firdos, Neelam and Aslam) in the traditional profession of street dancing and singing. Shammo was a progressive transman. He fell in love with a nomadic girl, Rani, but she hated her because of her gender, timidity and stigmatized profession of transgender. He switched her profession to please her and becomes a hairdresser/ beautician.

Study focused on finding the answer for what kind of images reflected through these dramas. The TV shows being considered are telecast through Pakistani entertainment channels and are available on YouTube. Due to a limited number of available TV shows. Methodology of quantitative content analysis is suggested to study the portrayal of transgender roles (Capuzza & Spencer, 2017).

The objectives of the study are:

- To explore the depiction of transgender in media particularly on Pakistani television.
- To find out the ethical, social and economic issues of transgender presented in Pakistani Dramas.
- To explore the depiction of storyline of transgender in Pakistani Dramas.

Statement of problem:

People are driven by certain myths related to transgender but very few have tried to know them. As transgender are the neglected and marginalized part of our society so research wanted to explore media reality about them. Media reality is what portrayed on television screen. Many researches have been conducted in the world, focusing on the impacts of television on viewers, particularly on their behavior. And there is a wide range of studies carrying content analysis of media particularly television content. Present study is focusing on the portrayal of transgender and their picture presented on TV screen.

Rational of this study:

Researcher selected this topic because very little research has been done on this topic in Pakistan. It contribute in literature. Transgender are one of the most ignored people in our society. There is very little research done on how they are treated and perceived in our society. Due to convenience of content availability and language similarity, Pakistani media selected for this storylines. There are some dramas that depicted transgender role in our society in which they are often out casted or used for comedy.

Research Questions:

RQ1: How Pakistani dramas changed the perception of society regarding transgender?

RQ2: To what extant storylines of Pakistani Dramas were in the favor of transgender?

RQ3: How Pakistani dramas presented social and economic issues of transgender people?

Literature Review:

Fahim, S. (2018), He Explained in their study that topic was “*Influence of advertising on gender roles and stereotypes in Pakistan*”, He stated that in a region where the world’s largest mass displacement took place in 1947, socio-political and religious influencers have been long-established drivers of societal evolution. On a historic backdrop, gender roles and stereotypes embedded in culture and religions of the sub-continent. He investigated gender roles and stereotypes in modern-day Pakistan, which was created in 1947 as a result of the partition of British India. Inspiration for this thesis is drawn from personal life experiences and complexed evolution of gender roles in the country. Gender roles studied in relation with advertising. Whether or not advertising reframes and influences gender roles in the minds of the Pakistani consumers will be investigated through in-depth, quantitative interviews.

Stotzer, R. L. (2009), explained in their study entitled “*Violence against transgender people: A review of United States data*”. He wrote transgender people face many challenges in a society that is unforgiving of any system of gender that is not binary. However, there were three primary sources of data in the United States for discerning the rates and types of violence that transgender people face throughout their lives — self-report surveys and needs assessments, hot-line call and social service records, and police reports. Data from each of these sources are discussed in length, as well as some of the methodological issues for these types of data sources. All three sources indicated that violence against transgender people started early in life, that transgender people were at risk for multiple types and incidences of violence, and that threatened lasts throughout their lives. In addition, transgender people seem to have particularly high risk for sexual violence.

Pamment, C. (2010), expressed in their study entitled “*Hijraism: Jostling for a third space in Pakistani politics*”. He wrote the tropes of mainstream and peripheral

transgendered performers are explored for their playful negotiations in the body politic of Pakistan.

Davis, D. (2009), He find out in their study entitled “*Transgender issues in the workplace: HRD's newest challenge/opportunity*”. He explained Transgender issues in the workplace represent the bleeding edge of the cutting edge in the LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) diversity human rights movement. By becoming aware of the issues involved and conceptualizing interventions to help managers as well as employees, HRD can add value to the organization, fostering social equity as well as organizational effectiveness. This article will provide a backdrop for HRD scholars and practitioners to understand the myriad of considerations involved in this emergent workplace issue.

Beemyn, B. Et al (2005), explained in their study entitled “*Transgender issues on college campuses*”. They wrote that Colleges and universities are beginning to consider the needs of transgender students, but few understood how to offer support to this segment of the campus community. They addressed issues and provides suggestions for student affairs professionals.

This study has used framing theory and Uses and Gratification theory that how the transgender issues were represented in electronic media on different TV Channels Hum TV and ARY Digital.

Many scholars see the framing theory of communication as an extension of the Agenda setting theory which stated that the media is not telling us what to think about, but rather what to think about (Lane, 2001). Theory of framing is more focused. Baran and Davis (2009), stated that the concept of framing “examined the idea of how people use expectations to make everyday life meaningful” (p.35).

Media Framing does not focus on accessibility but rather on application, the extent to which certain messages connect within the minds of the public and then influence their perception and behavior during the process of opinion formation (Zhou 2007 & Scheufele 1999). Media Framing can be described as the mechanism through which certain facts are presented at the detriment of others and promoted to discuss the issue, make moral decisions and find different solutions to the matter proposed (Entman, 1993).

According to (McQuail, 2005), the theory of use and gratification is generally used as a theory that is strongly linked to media effects studies. It is a method to impart wisdom into how and why people are looking for particular media to meet specific needs. The concept of use and gratification was first proposed by the American sociologist Elihu Katzin 1959 in which he clarified that social study was near extinction as scholars focused only on the impact that the media had on individuals. He consequently indicated that researcher's focus more on how the media are used (Severin & Tankard, 2001). There are several needs and gratification for people. They are categorized into five needs like Cognitive needs, Affective needs, Personal Integrative needs, Social Integrative needs, Tension free needs

Research methodology:

Research methodology is a gateway to conduct the research study. It is a specific procedure to identify and analyzed the information about research topic and research questions. Methodology is a part of any research design which allowed the researcher to critically evaluate the research project overall validity and reliability (D. Leedy, 1974).

For our study researcher did qualitative research. Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to

understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research.

Content analysis is a research technique used to make replicable and valid inferences by interpreting and coding textual material. By systematically evaluating texts (e.g., documents, oral communication). “ARY Digital” and “HUM TV” two channels were selected as universe of this study. Time period will be selected by the researcher for this study was 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2017. Two dramas which are selected for this research they are most convenient because they specially highlighted the issues of transgender (Social, Economic, cultural & ethical) that’s why convenient sampling selected for this study. There were so many transgender based dramas on-air on different channels but two dramas selected for this study. One was “Alif Allah Aur Insaan” and other one was “Khuda Mera Bhi Hai” was the population of our study.

Dialogue analysis, Pictorial display, Facial expressions, Body language and Text analysis are the unit of analysis of this study. Script is the combination of visuals and words that’s why there are two categories one is Dialogues and other one is Shots.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Researcher has been selected two transgender based dramas “*Alif Allah Aur Insaan*” and “*Khuda Mera Bhi Hai*” from electronic media. *Alif Allah Aur Insaan* is Pakistani Sufi spiritual drama series which aired on Hum TV from 25th April 2017 to 13th February 2018. On the other hand *Khuda Mera Bhi Hai* is a Pakistani drama serial that aired

on ARY Digital from 22 October 2016 to 10 April 2017.



Dramas Serial *Alif Allah Aur Insaan* had 43 episodes and other hand *Khuda Mera Bhi*

Hai had 26 episodes. Both dramas presented the life of transgender in our Pakistani society.

These dramas highlighted the issues which faced by transgender in the society.



RQ1: How dramas changed the perception of society regarding transgender?

In the social landscape of Pakistan, the oppressed *Khwaja sara* community is living a socially excluded life. Understudy data mainly depicted social isolation/rejection of this community. Their portrayed within their secluded homes

and oppressed lifestyle in dramas is a true depiction of reality. They are disowned by their families. Both dramas depicted the disrespectful social behavior towards Khwaja saras. Moreover, they depicted sexual harassment and used of derogatory language for trans* people. Some episodes of both dramas discussed the stigmatized jobs of the Khwaja sara community.

Commonly traditional Khwaja saras presented as street dancers, singers and beggars in feminine garments with loud make-up. Shammo (in *Alif Allah aur Insan*) and Noor (in the drama serial *Khuda mera bhi hai*) are shown as progressive transgender. Shammo starts his career from scratch as barber and gradually progressed to a make-up artist at the end. Noor's father (Zain) envisaged the stigmatized future of his hermaphrodite child. They did not feel courage to face his family and friends discouraging and shameful remarks. Resultantly, he disowned and left the newborn at the dera of eunuchs. However, the baby's mother (Mahagul) shown courage.

Despite the strong social pressure and family opposition. She brought the child back and put all her energies in her upbringing and education. After facing hard circumstances against social taboos and stereotypical norms, she proved that intersex children can be useful citizens in society. At the end of the drama, Noor appeared as a successful businessman. A sympathetic social attitude was also visible in both dramas. This attitude was sometimes full of kindness. But sometimes reflected pity on Trans* people. In the drama serial, *Alif Allah aur Insan*, a customer at the hairdresser's shop gave Shammo some money for food, because he had not eaten in the previous two days. As a philanthropist, Mikael's kind attitude towards orphans and especially towards Noor's education and upbringing depicted a silver lining in these shows.

These transgender-based dramas changed the perception of the society, in which transgender played the major character role, through camera shots and strong dialogues in both dramas. Shammu and Noor played major transgender role in dramas and highlighted the transgender issues, which they were faced in the society.

“Bata zara kiun Allah Mian sirf un logon ka hai? Nahin mein insan nahin hun kiya?”

Bata bol? Kena kiya chah rahi hai tu....?”

“Haaye pagli hamain insane kon samajhta hai....?”

“Agar wo larka nahin ya larki nahin to kiya iska matlab yeh hai k un s saray rishtay cheen liye jayen unko parhaya na jaye, unko zaleel kiya jaye?”

“Yeh salook bilkul sahi nahin hai isko badalna ho ga, aur sirf tu he badal sakta hai..... mera kiya kasur hai? Agar mein aisa hun tu is mein mera kiya kasur hai? Mene to nahin bnaya apnay aap ko? Agar tu nay mujhe paida kiya to tu he aasaaniya paida kar mere liye....”

Different camera frames used in both dramas like close up shots and mid shots to emphasize the transgender issues properly. Mostly close up shots, mid shots and extremely close up shoots used in dramas while shooting the drama. Script specially wrote for the disclosure of transgender.



Dialogues which were used in both dramas are mostly in the favor of very strongly and strongly supported to the transgender people and highly discussed the transgender cultural, economic, behavioral, societal, educational, communications, shelter/ Protection and gathering issues which they faced in the society. The dialogues which supported the transgender and their issues have given below:

“Arshi : Wo ahan say belong karta hai isay wahin chor aao....

Log kiya kahain gay? Kesi kesi batain karain gay? Tumharay baap ki izzat? You have to understand....”

“Noor: kiya mein bhayanak shakal ka hun jo ap meri taraf daikh bhi nahin saktay? Kiya mujhe koorh hai jo ap mujhe choo bhi nahin saktay? Kiya mein neech hun? Kamina

hun? Kiun kiya apnay mere sath aisa? Jawab di jiye... log to apni na’jaiz aulad ko apna letay hain, mein to phir apki jaiz aulad hun.... Kiun kiya apnay mere sath aisa...?”

“Ab kiya hijray parhain gay school mein...?”

“ Hum jesay logon ko kon kaam deta hai? Hamain to koi bheek bhi nahin deta....” RQ2: To what extant storylines of Pakistani Dramas were in the favor of transgender?

Script transmitted from time to time and place to place. It is transmitted person to person and the transmitter is not a mere messenger; the transmitter of the script must know the script and be able to teach it to others. This teaching may be conscious or through empathetic, emphatic means.

Storyline of both dramas were especially designed for transgender community. Storylines of both selected dramas were presented the cultural issues of transgender regarding language, communications and education.

While writing the script the writer make sure that language which is used to construct the dialogues for the transgender issues that should be in the favor of transgender. Content of the script highly supported to the transgender issues.

Selected dramas in this research study highlighted cultural issues regarding communications. In our society transgender faced communications issues that reflect trans phobia, ignorance, or arrogance created frustration for these transgender individuals. Such behaviors most notably include nonverbal distancing and expressions of

disapproval and dismissal of the transgender individuals overall or of their attitudes, beliefs, and experiences.



The storylines of both dramas represented the educational issues regarding transgender people. There are no special schools and educational institutes for transgender people in Pakistan that's why they faced educational issues. Due to this issue, they did not have awareness about life and other social issues. They didn't have idea that how they make their lifestyle better and how they live in the society?



“School Principal: I am sorry! Ap bohat bahadur Maa hain lekin mein yahan Noor ko admission nahin day sakti....

Mah Gul (Noor's Mother): Noor intelligent hai, mentally normal hai, iski physical disability say kisi ka kiya lena?

School Principal: Ap khud sochain yeh form to kiya ap dunya ka koi form bhi daikhain gi to wahan 2 he options hon gay male ya female, teesra option koi nahin hota....

Mah Gul (Noor's Mother): To ap k kehney ka matlab hai k Noor school mein nahin parh sakta?

School Principal: *Infact aisa koi case kabhi school nahin aaya, aisay bachon ko koi school laata he nahin hai, I am sorry....”*

Above mention dialogues have shown the educational issues of transgender community.



The dialogues which shown cultural issues have mentioned below:

“Wo hamari zindgiyon ka nasoor bun jata, wo bacha nahin tha, wo muaashray ka mazak tha, aik hijra tha wo....”

“Wo tumhara khoon hai, tumharay jesa nahin hai, maan’na mushkil hai lekin wo yahan nahin reh sakta....”

“Hamain paida he kiun kiya tha agar aisay he logon k samnay zaleel karwana tha to? Her koi hamain zalil karta hai....”

RQ3: How Pakistani dramas presented social and economic issues of transgender people?

Pakistani dramas presented social and economic issues of transgender regarding jobs, society, educational issues, shelter/Protection and gathering issues through content and visuals. Transgender is also a part of the society and they have equal right of everything in the society that is available to all other genders. The discrimination based on their class and gender made the transgender community one of the most disempowered group in Pakistani Society.

Transgender Community could not get their basic rights, which included Right to Personal

Liberty, Dignity, Freedom of Expression, Right to Education and Empowerment, Right against

Violence, discrimination and exploitation.

“Izzat to shayad hum hjron k naseeb mein hai he nahin....”

“Yeh jo tera Allah batain karta hai na sub yaah to sirf mardon k liye yaah sirf auraton k liye... hum hijron k liye nahin....”

Above mentioned dialogues have shown that how much they dishearten and faced the problems in our society.



In Pakistan, transgender faced discrimination, abuse, and problems regarding basic human rights. For example, related to education, health care and employment etc. Their conditions were painful until Supreme Court given ruling in 2009 allowing transgender for registering themselves on National Identity Cards as transgendered and having franchise (right to vote) in general elections.

“Arshi (Noor’s Grandmother): *Sharam say mari ja rahi hun khandaan walon ko kiya kahain gay? Kiya kahain gay logon say k hamari bahu nay hijra paida kiya hai....?”*

“Zain (Noor’s Father): *Mahi hum log isay apnay sath nahin lay k ja sktay, yeh hum say belong nahin karta, hum isay kesay paalain gay? Kitna chupayen gay hum isay aur kis kis say chupayen gay? Or kab tak? Kabhi na kabhi to sub ko pata chal he jaye ga na? hum her roz marain gay, hamaray ghar walon ki her roz beizzati ho gi....?”*

“Mah Gul (Noor’s Mother): *Mujhe pta hai k kiun nahin accept karnay day raha isay koi? Koi kiun khud nahin accept kar raha? Aur kiun mujhe nahin accept karnay day raha koi? Kiun k wo society say dartay hain, wo dartay hain k log kiya kahain gay....”* **“Shaamu:** *Hum logon mein rishtay hain kahan hotay hain baaji?*

Nargis (Shaamu’s Guru): *Hamaray hamain apnay hamain nahin apnaatay , hum aik dusray ko to apnaatay hain na....”*

The above mentioned dialogues have shown the societal issues regarding transgender.



Transgender faced behavioral issues in everyday life as dramas represented that normal people did not give them respect, even our society did not accept them, they faced rejection as well. Their behaviors with transgender were also very insulting. Their rank is very low in our society.

‘Lekin hum toh khokle hain na baaji. Na bhalaa kya bighara hum ne Allah ka...jo jism bhi nazuk, uss mein dil bhi nazuk rakh diya, kyun kya bighara?’ – Shammo expresses to his mother in *Alif Allah Aur Insan*.

“Tu hi khailay ga? Khail sako gi kiya? Bhaag sako gi Dhanho? Aaye haaye.... daikho dosto iski aankhon mein to motay motay aansu aa gaye.... Mama nay btaya nahin kiya k mard football khailtay hain....?” Kids’ passed comments about Noor when Noor trying to play with them in *Khuda Mera Bhi Hai*.

“Rani (Street Beggar): Tobah tobah paleed aadmi, tujhe sharam nahin aati? Sari dunya mein tu he reh gaya hai mujh say muhabbat karnay wala....?”

Selected dramas *Alif Allah Aur Insan* and *Khuda Mera Bhi Hai* were also represented the Protection / shelter issues of Transgender, which they were faced in our society. They faced legal protection and shelter issues in our society. The dialogues, visuals, camera frames and pictorial display which were used in both dramas were presented that both selected dramas represented the Protection / shelter issues of Transgender.

Alif Allah Aur Insan and *Khuda Mera Bhi Hai* represented the economic issues regarding jobs of Transgender in society. They faced job issues because in Pakistan there are no special educational institutes for transgender where they get education and get respectful jobs. Due to educational issues, they faced poverty and at the end, they became street beggars, dancers and prostitutes. If our society accepted them specially their parents took stand for their children as we seen in drama serial *Khuda Mera Bhi Hai* then the transgender did not face these types of issues.



The dialogues have given below which shown the economic issues of transgender regarding jobs in both dramas:

“Firdous: Khuda nay hamain hijra bnaya hai to is mein hamara kiya qasoor hai baaji?”

Shaamu: Qasoor hai Hamar, Qasoor kiun nahin hai aai bari... hum log mehnat kar

k kiun nahin kamatay hain?

Firdous: Nokri karnay jayen to nokri kum or chair khaani ziada kartay hain, tamasha bnatay hain, Mazak bun k reh jatay hain hum....”

There are a few examples of typical transgender roles which were performed by cisgender actors, but the physical on-screen presence of transgender actors is very rare. The first transgender news anchor, Marvia Malik, appeared on the Pakistani television screen on

March 23, 2018 and gained much coverage in national and international media. Similarly, Kami Sid, a transgender model and actor, also started her career in showbiz recently.

Selected dramas also represented the gathering issues of Transgender among normal people of the society. The normal people of our society did not want to meet the transgender people. Our society had not good perception regarding transgender people. Our society had the perception that Transgender were only born for dance and for entertainments. Such objects which can be harassed and will not be able to speak up. There is no law that could protect them they are objects of amusement and shame as we seen in both dramas. Shaamu and Noor faced all of these issues in both dramas.

“Nazneen: tum hijray yahan kiun aaye ho? Ronaq laganay k liye apko yeh hijray he milay thay?”

Firdous: Choti malkani itna gharoor na kar apnay mukammal insaan honay per, jis khuda nay tumhain bnaya hai isi nay hamain bnaya hai... haaan....

Nazneen: Jao jao pehlay apni auqaat to daikho tum ho kiya? Pehlay puray inssan to bun jao phir mujh say bat karna....?”

“Noor: Hum sub ko Khuda nay bnaya hai? Phir yeh discrimination kesi? Kiun log insaano mein farq kartay hain? Babbab Mian, unko aaj tak unki Maa say nahin milnay diya gaya kiun k wo aisay hain... yahan tak k unko unki Maa ka janaza bhi nahin uthanay diya gaya...”

Results shown that mostly gathering issues of Transgender among normal people of the society represented in both dramas “Khuda Mera Bhi Hai” and “Alif Allah Aur Insan

Limitations and Recommendations

- Due to time constraints, I just covered Pakistani media.
- Currently, I selected content analysis because it was convenient for me and easy to do for me.
- In future, if I will conduct study on the same topic I would like to compare Pakistani media with international media like India and America.
- In future, I will used another methodology like close ended questionnaire, surveys, transgender in-depth interviews or transgender focus group study along with religious scholars to discuss their cultural issues.

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Author(s):	Dr Muhammad Haseeb Sarwar Coordinator, Department of Mass Communication & Media, University of Narowal hasee
	Mr. Muhammad Husnain Visiting Lecturer, Department of Mass Communication & Media, University of Narowal
	Ms. Maryam Sabir Associate Lecturer, Department of English, University of Narowal
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Author(s) Note:	Dr Muhammad Haseeb Sarwar is serving as Coordinator at Department of Mass Communication & Media, University of Narowal Email: haseeb.sarwar@uon.edu.pk
	Mr. Muhammad Husnain is serving as Visiting Lecturer at Department of Mass Communication & Media, University of Narowal Email: husnainkhokhar0@gmail.com
	Ms. Maryam Sabir is serving as Associate Lecturer at Department of English, University of Narowal Email: maryam.sabir@uon.edu.pk

Abstract

Panama leaks were 11.5 million internal documents publicly presented by ICIJ against the corrupt officials, in which the then sitting prime minister of Pakistan was also involved. In this paper, we collected dataset of cartoons on panama leaks published in two English newspapers Daily Dawn and Daily Nation, from April 2016 to July 2017 based upon four categories: 1) change in Pakistani politics, 2) Effect on economy, 3) corruption in elite class, and 4) impacts on international relations. To get more insights from panama visuals we categorized our data into favorable, unfavorable and neutral cartoons. Based upon these categories, five different research hypotheses are built and z-test is conducted. Our results show that Daily Dawn published 68% national and 32% international cartoons, while Daily Nation printed 72% national and 28% international cartoons. Our study concludes that Daily dawn published 24% favorable, 59% unfavorable and 17% neutral cartoons while Daily Nation issued 31% favorable, 59% unfavorable and 10% neutral cartoons.

Key Words: Cartoon Communication, Print Media, Political Cartoons, Panama Leaks.

Introduction

A cartoon currency is different from other comic strips as a cartoonist has to communicate the hidden messages through his drawings only, after judging the stories fairly. In general, the cartoons may have an overstated humor but the goal is to make a reasonable and real comment. Cartoon communication is a combination of sarcasm, and pleasant humor that acts as a medium to portray a certain message. Socio-political cartoons recently have acquired special attention in newspapers and media press because they help people to interpret all important details about the critical events of a country in a lighter way. Political cartoons, in a newspaper, are a pictorial source of communication to its viewers worldwide and help them to comprehend the political, social and monetary situations of a country. Political cartoon designs can have severe impact on the image of government officials and they build viewers' minds accordingly. Its effect can be positive or negative to the political and personal lives of the government officials.

A Political cartoonist is motivated by the events around himself and he sometimes communicates his own beliefs and tells concerns of influential people through his drawing. A political cartoonist must be knowledgeable to make his decisions and responsible to bear the consequences of his critical reviews about a particular event. A political cartoonist must thoroughly understand that what is addressing through his communication will have a long-lasting impact on people (Javed, 1998). One of the most salient feature of political cartoons is, its apparently naive and civilized humor that help to embrace a message easily without much thinking (Walker, 2003). It is this immediate message delivery, violent criticism, and visually caught impact that makes the political cartoons a strong informative weapon.

Political cartoons' coverage on Panama

In Pakistan, politics has been the main focus of cartoons communication because now a days, everybody wants to know the human-side of their political leaders. Almost 2 crore 60 lacs people are suffering injustice, inflation, food crisis, electricity load shedding, and poverty in Pakistan. All these problems have aroused due to faulty and corrupt political system. So, it is in highest public demand and interest to highlight the truth about politicians in a lighter and humorous way.

The Panama Papers is a news leak of confidential documents provided by International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ). The leaks exposed assets of Pakistan's political officials and other prominent tycoons throughout the world. The leak consists of 11.5 million internal documents from MOs sack Fonseca as described in figure 1. An anonymous source contacted the German newspaper *Süddeutsche Zeitung* over a year prior to the leak and their newspaper subsequently shared the files with the International newspapers. The Panama papers were distributed and analyzed by 107 media organizations across 78 countries and the first report was released on April 3, 2016.

Figure 1

A gigantic outflow of panama documents that exposes the tax havens of the rich and elite (Alferdo Martirena).



After that, the panama issue is presented by many other newspapers in terms of visual media. These newspapers sketched the panama issue in different ways to help people understand the facts about released reports of panama papers. One of the main targeting cartoon sketch of The News Daily presents the panama leaks as the disclosure of black money of the rich and high ranked people from all over the world as shown in figure 2.

Figure 2

The sketch shows how panama paper disclosure shacked down the rich and high ranked people.



The Panama Papers helped us to understand the purpose of the offshore companies. The cartoonist Kirk Anderson revealed out that many of the world's rich and powerful people use cultured excuses and escapes to evade paying taxes. While, at the same time, on the other hand, in the U.S. some people were accused of a jail prison because of not paying their parking tickets as shown in figure 3.

Figure 3

The sketch shows double standard for the rich and the poor people.



So, it was concluded that usually possessing an offshore company is not illegitimate in itself. In fact, establishing an offshore company is a sound step for a broad range of business dealings. However, the Panama Papers very rapidly disclose that hiding the identities of the true company proprietors was the main goal in the vast majority of cases. It is a common trend that providers of offshore companies such as legal advisors, lawyers, and banks usually use different anonymous identities for their customers' names. These anonymous identities or proxies are pathways to officials, bureaucrats, and tycoons to do corruption. Another cartoonist in *The Nation* showed the real faces of government officials and panama reports aftermaths by sketching them in newspapers as shown in figure 4.

Figure 4

The real faces of the owners of offshore companies.



So, the main objective of our work is comparative analysis of print media cartoons on panama issues in two elite Pakistani newspapers (*Daily Dawn* and *Daily Nation*). The major contributions of this study are as follows:

- To find out up to what extent both newspapers had given coverage to panama papers.
- To explore different highlighted issues related to panama leaks by the both newspapers.
- Statistical analysis about the critical coverage of the published in the selected newspapers.
- To get to know about Pakistan's image in front of other countries because of Panama issue.
- The published cartoons of both newspapers are taken from April 2016 to July 2017.

Related Work

According to the previous literature, the first political famous cartoon was built in 1360 BC, however, some basic forms of political cartoons have also been found on Ancient Greek pottery description that lauded political leaders and Olympian gods (Danjoux, 2007). To present visual art in a lighter way, is rooted back in Egypt, Rome and Greek cultures (Samson & Huber, 2007) where political cartoons of 16th century were a good medium of communication for people who cannot read or write in Germany. Though many cultural events and traditions have been a presentation for political activities in a fun way, the most commonly known and oldest among all is known as ‘caricatures’. This word has Italian origin and it means to amplify or overstate a thing. This method was originally designed to mock political personalities and make fun of their well-known characteristics by embellishing things. Later on, these cartoon designs became practice for cartoonists to convey their messages to the public. An era from 17th to 19th century was a remarkable time that led success to political cartooning and used them for social services. By the mid of 19th century political cartoons had started been published in print media and got hype in magazines. During this time the cartoons drawings were flourished fully without any hesitation or check and clearly targeted political personalities. Different French magazines including *La Caricature* (1830) and *Charivari* (1832) mainly covered the field of political cartooning. During World War I political cartooning became a part of Yellow journalism for a very short time, because most population started taking interest in objective media content. So, in 20th century a whole new definition of cartoons has come into existence that included funny drawings, gag cartoons, caricatures, animated cartoons and comic strips, collectively known as modern cartooning. All these cartoon designs were significantly used for publicity, advertisements and profile-raising.

Political cartoons have extensively been used in all domains including fine arts, mass communication, journalism, psychology, history, International relations, linguistics, social sciences, and education but still no field has justly incorporated political cartoons as an authoritative way of communication. It has been a common practice that political cartoons mostly draw special attention to the nature and functions. For example, (Streicher, 1967) did a research to study the role of political cartoons that can have different effects on public sentiments during prosecution trial proceedings of American President Clinton regarding Clinton-Lewinsky-Starr affair. Another investigation held by (Morris, 1992) claimed political cartoons as a means of visual rhetoric in the self-governing process, using structuralism approach. (Delporte, 1995) conducted a research which covers cartoons contents used to mock the Dreyfus affair of French President from 1894 to 1906. In addition to that, (Feldman, 1995) presented an analysis about political cartoons that mimic six Japanese prime ministers based upon symbols description. However, it is also claimed by (Kelley-Romano & Westgate, 2007) and (Edwards & Winkler, 1997) that political cartoons had not been paid enough attention despite being a powerful source of communication. (Edwards, 1997) found another important investigation of political cartoons is, to focus on presidential election campaigns using symbols, pictures, annotations and their hidden meanings. Since visual rhetoric and metaphors had also been used in political cartoons, (Refaie, 2003) studied metaphors and visual rhetoric being used in Australian political cartoons. (Ashfaq, 2008) et al. have introduced a new term editorial cartoons meaning both a social commentary visual description and a strict political visual representation. (Entman, 1993) claimed that political cartoons offer different frameworks which readers can easily examine and they represent selected features of a perceived political fact promoting specific problem definitions, causal understanding and moral judgment. Another important finding could be the focus of the researches that cover presidential election campaigns using the political cartoons. Like,

(Conners, 2007) investigated the political cartoons of different newspapers of US 2004 presidential campaign, that were made based upon popular culture as shown in figure 5.

Figure 5

Presidential election campaign of United States 2004.



Cartoons History in Pakistan

When Pakistan came into existence, in 1947, cartoon designing had been used as a part of daily communication in newspapers in the subcontinent. The cartoonists at that time highlighted social and political issues of the people through cartoon communication. However, in Pakistan, political cartoon communication was particularly practiced during the martial law governments of General Zia-ul-Haq and Pervez Musharraf, because the media had got no freedom of speech and was strictly banned to criticize the then government's acts.

The first hype in political cartoon communication was during martial law government of General Zia ul Haq (1977-1988), also termed as an era of black laws. Zia regime is termed as the worst era for journalists because government has ordered strictly to withhold information from public and no judicial authority could challenge the proclamations of the Martial Law setup. Most of the newspapers has published black space in protest against the government by showing that the truth cannot be spoken. However, the journalists and philosophers found a way out to this injustice in the form of political cartoon media communication. So, in all those circumstances a well-known political cartoonist, named Nanha, used cartoon designs to discourage the military government's wrong acts and crimes in a humorous way through mimicry and fun that carried enough cynicism against government's black laws. Similarly, many famous cartoonists like Javed Iqbal, Maxim, Leica, Shah toon, and Zaidi etc., started using this medium of communication to raise and propagate their voices to masses through mainstream newspapers.

Problem Statement

This work covers a study of relationship between print media cartoon designs and the interpretation of panama issue in Pakistan. This research work focuses to explore the portrayal of panama issue based upon cartoons designs published in two Pakistani English newspapers (Daily Nation & Daily Dawn) from April 2016 to July 2017. To evaluate the nature, degree, frequency and stance of the published cartoons, the variables and categories are made by focusing on main hypotheses of one feature of the Agenda Setting Theory known as "Framing".

Methodology

Our study conducts statistical and content analysis methods to get to know the effects of the cartoons published on Panama papers in two English newspapers of Pakistan. We have selected The Daily Dawn and The Nation for being the largest English Pakistani newspapers and manually collected data from them. One of the main reasons to choose these newspapers is, an upper class of the country who takes part in making government policies read these

newspapers. Also, these newspapers have always taken up its independent stand about any issue no under any circumstances. During panama papers leaks, different editorials, columns, and analysis were published in these newspapers on regular basis but we only discuss the visual content here. We break down our problem into five hypotheses and then applied statistical tools to check favorable and unfavorable outcomes.

Research Hypothesis

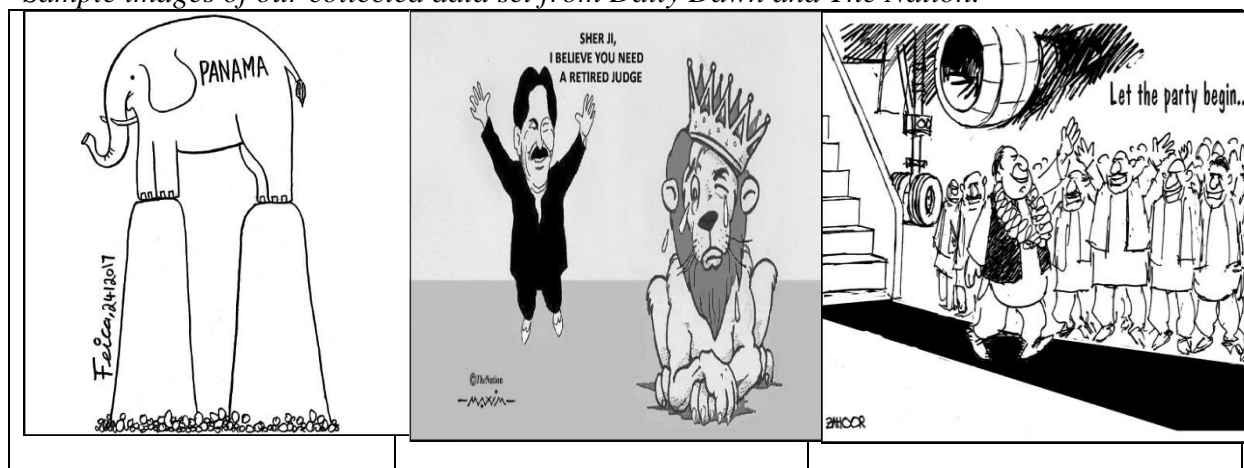
- It is likely that both Dawn and Nation newspapers gave more coverage to national issues than international issues.
- It is likely that The Dawn gave more cartoon coverage to panama issue then The Nation.
- It is likely that Pakistani newspaper have unfavorable coverage to panama leaks.
- It is likely that panama coverage of both Pakistani newspaper is focusing on the issues of Pakistani politics.
- It is likely that both newspapers gave less coverage to panama leaks cartoons.

Collection of Data

The research data was collected for the quantitative method of study from April 2016 to July 2017, one year and 3 months in total, from The Dawn and The Nation. Some interesting images from our collected data set pin-pointing the then prime minister Mr. Sharif's family are shown in figure 6.

Figure 6

Sample images of our collected data set from Daily Dawn and The Nation.



Population

The population is divided into two main groups. One group contains count of all cartoons published in Daily Dawn and other contains all cartons published in The Nation. The population in made up of all visual images that had been a part of those newspapers in the specified time.

Sampling Size

Sampling size is the count of all cartoons that covered Panama issue (Pakistani politicians, JIT, ToRs etc) in Daily Dawn and The Nation. Each newspaper had published different number of cartoons in different ways and those number of drawings had quantitatively been a part of this research work for sound statistical analysis.

Sampling Technique

This research does not apply any sampling technique and considers all cartoons related to this particular topic from April 2016 to July 2017 as a census study.

Categories of construction

- Change in Pakistani politics
- Economy

- Corruption in elite class
- International relation

Category 1) includes cartoon that were correlated with the Pakistani politics, political leaders, political issues, political actions, and statements of Pakistan's news. Nawaz Sharif was the then prime minister and his family was directly involved in panama issues so Sharif family faced many difficulties and opposition pressure. This was the hot issue for Pakistan and Pakistani media.

Category 2) includes the entire cartoons which were related to the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan's economy fell down due to political instability, during that time. So, the cartoonists made cartoons on the fall of the economy according to their organization policy.

Category 3) includes those cartoons which were published to inform the current political situation and corruption charges against Sharif family in Pakistan.

Category 4) includes cartoons that were published about relation of Pakistan with other countries like London, Saudi Arab and Qatar. For example, PTI and PMLN workers also demonstrated protests in Saudi Arab and London in support of their leaders.

Operationalize

Favorable: Cartoons which contain the matter appreciating the then government policies and actions against corruption were considered as favorable. Also cartoons against opposition or opposition policies were also categorized as favorable for the government.

Unfavorable: Cartoons which highlight the condemnation against government policies and criticizes the statement of spokesperson are considered unfavorable for the government. Also cartoons that appreciate the work of opposition are considered unfavorable for the government.

Neutral: Cartoons consist of back ground and history would not be taken as either favorable or unfavorable cartoons and will be considered as neutral.

Data Analysis

The cartoons collected from the Pakistani English newspapers were analyzed to find out the aim of the cartoonist and the message they tried to convey through cartoon sketching. We analyzed the data under the umbrella of framing theory. We did content analysis and use statistical techniques to analyze the cartoon data on panama issue. This analysis is made about the assumption that Political cartoons are important to newspaper, may be even to the extent of replacing editorials.

Data Presentation

In this research data is presented in Tables, Graphs and inferential statistics.

Important Findings

Table1 shows the total amount of cartoons published in both newspapers from April 2016 to July 2017.

Table1

Frequency of national and international cartoons published in Dawn and Nation.

Newspapers	National Cartoons	International Cartoons
Daily Dawn	679	291
Daily Nation	370	140

Figure 7 below shows the ratio of national and international cartoons published in Daily Dawn and Daily Nation. Blue bar shows the national cartoon and red bar shows the international cartoons. Daily dawn gave 68% coverage to national cartoons and 32% coverage to international cartoons. Daily nation gave 72% coverage to National cartoons and 28% coverage to international cartoons.

Figure 7

Relative frequency of National & International cartoons in Daily Dawn and Daily Nation.

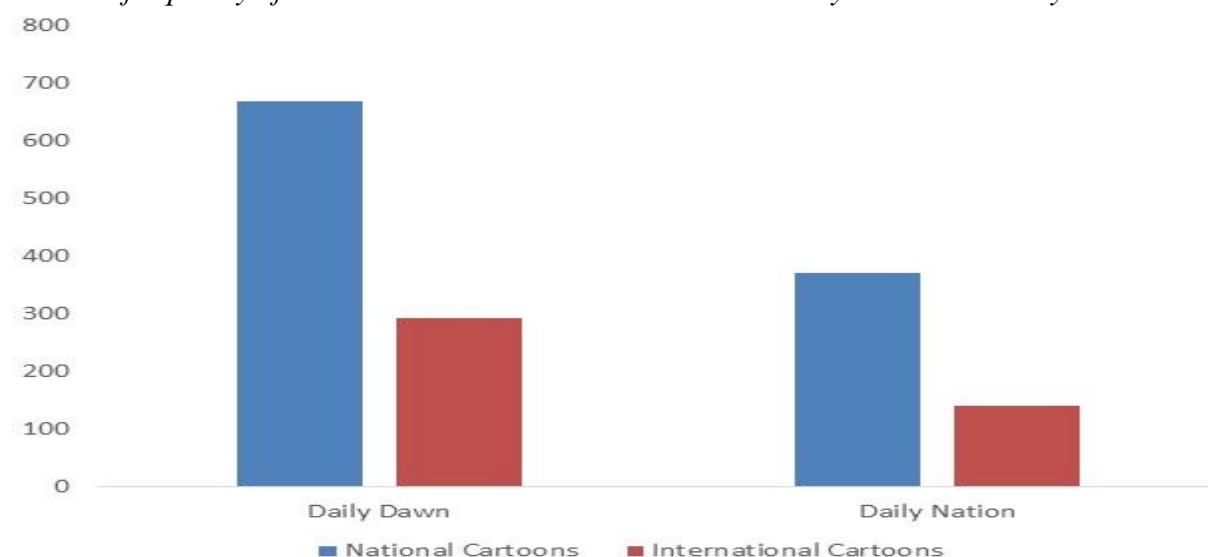


Table 2 shows panama cartoons coverage from April 2016 to July 2017. Daily Dawn published 73 panama cartoons out of 970 visuals and Daily Nation published 66 panama cartoons out of total 510 cartoons.

Table 2

Frequency of panama cartoons published in Dawn and Nation during April 2016 to 2017.

Newspapers	Total cartoons	Panama cartoons
Daily Dawn	970	73
Daily Nation	510	66
Both newspapers published	1480	139

Figure 8 shows the ratio of panama cartoons coverage to total visually published content by both newspapers. In this graph blue bar shows the total cartoon and red bar shows the panama cartoons. The graph bars explain that Daily Dawn gave 7% cartoon coverage to panama leaks and Daily Nation gave 13% coverage to panama leaks cartoons. Both newspaper on average gave 9% cartoon coverage to panama cartoons.

Figure 8

Relative frequency of Panama cartoons published in Daily Dawn and Daily Nation.

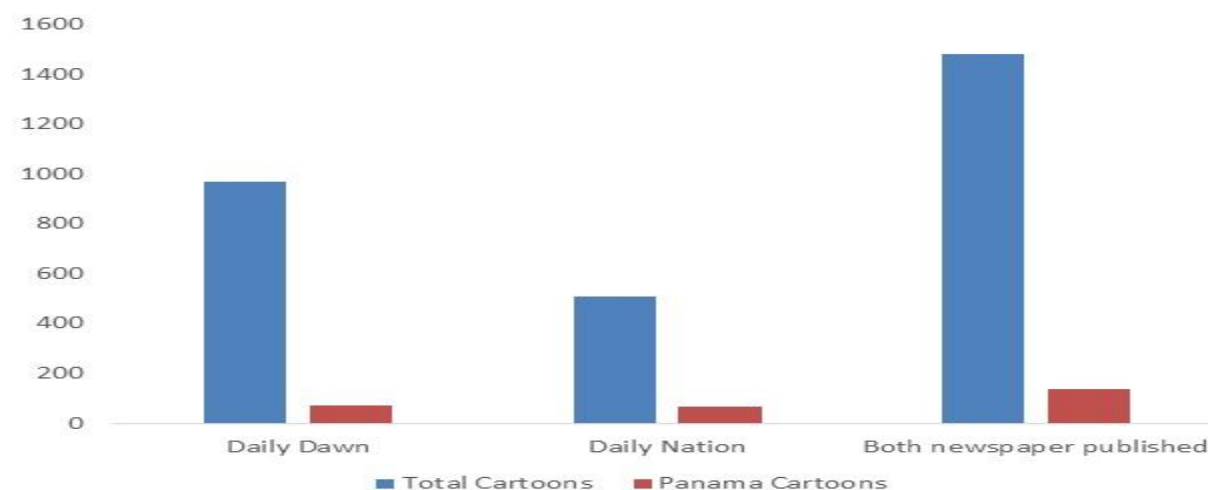


Table 3 shows the frequency of favorable, unfavorable and neutral cartoons from April 2016 to July 2017 according to the definitions defined above.

Table 3

Frequency of cartoons published under favorable and unfavorable categories in Daily Dawn and the Nation.

Newspapers	Favorable	Unfavorable	Neutral
Daily Dawn	18	43	12
Daily Nation	21	39	6

Figure 9 shows the favorable, unfavorable and neutral cartoon content on panama leaks for the then government in both newspapers. In this graph the blue bar indicates favorable cartoons, red bar shows the unfavorable cartoons and green bar shows the neutral cartoons. According to this graph Daily Dawn published 24% cartoons favorable to the government, 59% unfavorable and 17% neutral. While, The Nation published 31% cartoons favorable to the then government, 59% unfavorable and 10% neutral.

Figure 9

Relative frequency of favorable, unfavorable and neutral cartoons in both newspapers.

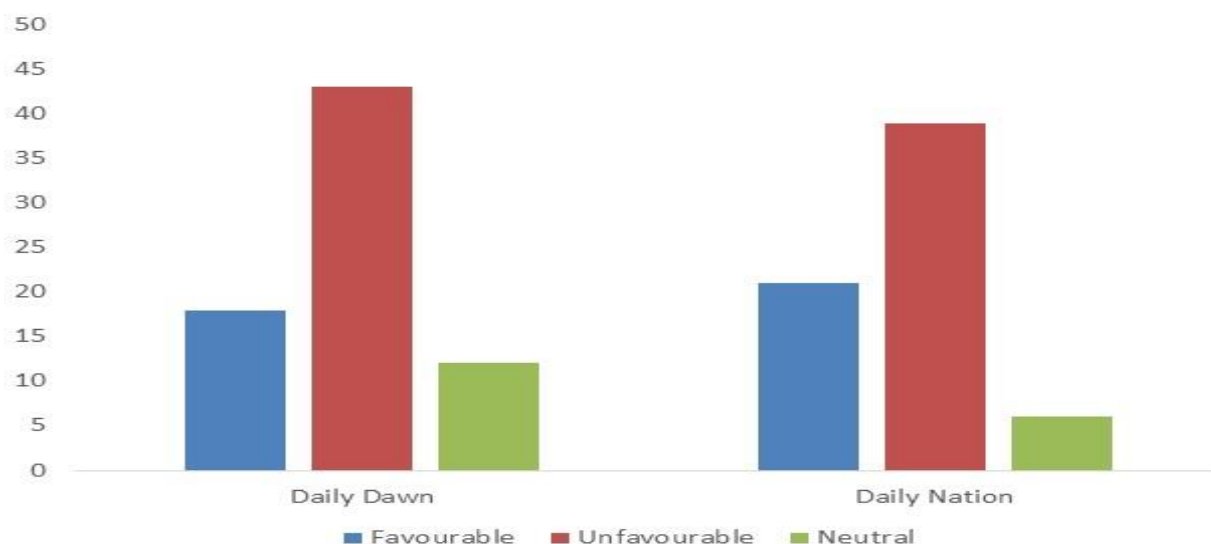


Table 4 shows frequency of published cartoons on Pakistani politics, economy, international relations and general public awareness from April 2016 to July 2017 in both newspapers.

Table 4

Frequency of panama cartoons regarding different issues related to panama leaks.

Issues	Daily Dawn	Daily Nation
Pakistani Politics	48	39
Economy	5	4
Awareness	11	16
International Relations	9	7

Figure 10 indicates the ratio of different issues related to panama leaks covered by Daily Dawn and Daily Nation. The blue bar in graph highlights the frequency of cartoons related to Pakistani politics, red bar shows the frequency of cartoons related to economy, green bar indicates the public awareness about panama related content and purple bar shows the effect of panama leaks on relation with other countries. According to this graph Daily Dawn gave 66% cartoon coverage to Pakistani politics, 6% coverage to economy, 15% to public awareness, and 13% to international relations. While, Daily Nation gave 59% cartoon

coverage to Pakistani politics, 6% to economy, 25% to public awareness and 10% to international relations.

Figure 10

Relative frequency of different issues regarding panama leaks in Dawn and Nation.

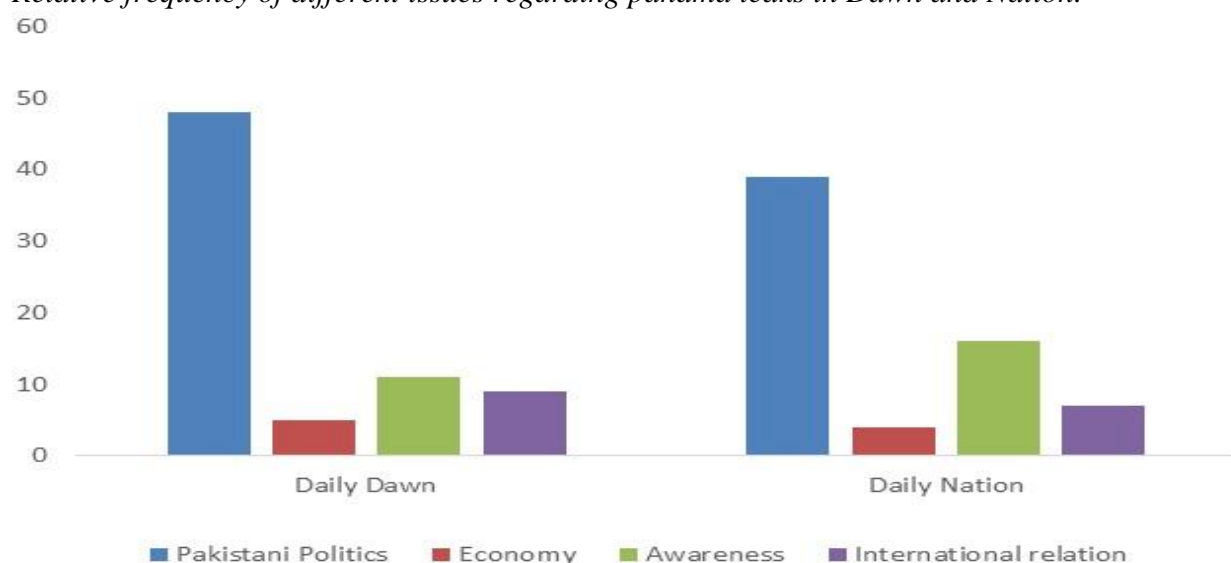


Table 5 presents relative comparison of panama visuals vs. all visuals in both newspapers from April 2016 to July 2017.

Table 5

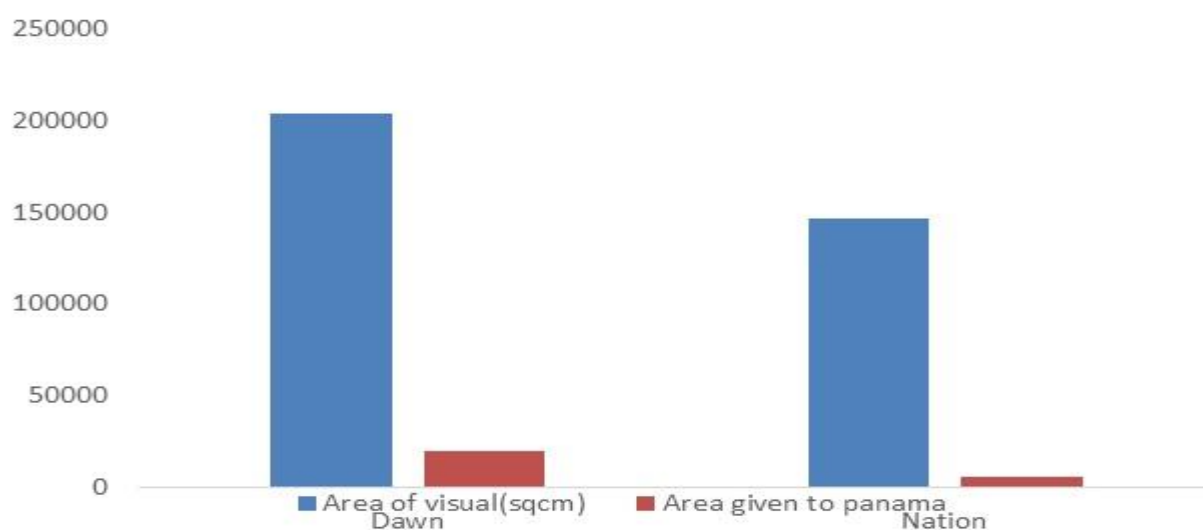
Given space to panama visuals by Daily Dawn and Daily Nation.

Newspapers	Daily Dawn	Daily Nation
Area of all visuals (cm ²)	204184	146286
Area of Panama visuals (cm ²)	19929	6006

Figure 11 shows the space given in square-centimeters (sqcm) to all visuals vs. panama visuals by Daily Dawn and Daily Nation. The blue bar in the graph shows the area given to all visuals and red bar shows the area given to panama related visuals. According to this graph Daily Dawn gave 7% coverage to panama visual and Daily Nation gave 4% coverage to panama visuals.

Figure 11

Relative frequency of total visuals vs. panama visuals in Daily Dawn and Daily Nation.



Results

Z-test

Z-test is used to find difference between two population means. This test is used to compare means of two groups of populations being equal or not based upon their variances. In our research work, we have used this test to statistically observe the cartoon coverage on Panama issue in Daily Dawn and The Nation under different categories. Z-test assumes that data is normally distributed, independent and chosen randomly where each point have an equal probability to get selected. So, this test tells us the probability of occurrence of an event with some confidence level α by comparing with null hypothesis. Z-test is a two-sided test and p-value is found using z-table, calculator or Excel sheet. This test is used to deal with problems relating to large samples i.e. sample size ≥ 30 , otherwise t-test would have been used. The formula to calculate z-score is given by:

$$\frac{(\hat{P}_1 - \hat{P}_2) - (P_1 - P_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{P}_1 * Q_1}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{P}_2 * Q_2}{n_2}}}$$

Hypothesis-1 Testing:

It is likely that Daily Dawn and The Nation newspapers gave more coverage to national issues than international issues.

Level of significance: $\alpha = 0.05$

Sample Evidence: z-score= 15.85787, P-Value= 0.0000

The p-value is less than 0.05 so we accept our research hypothesis-1.

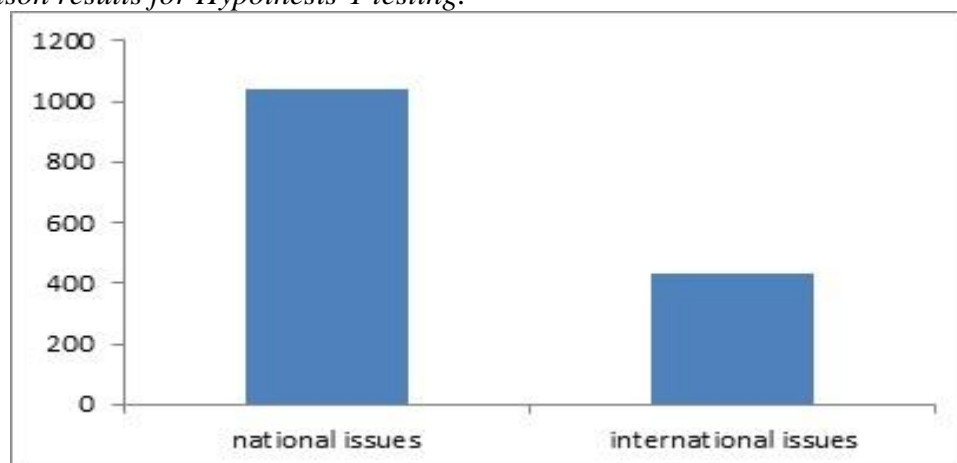
Table 6

Hypothesis-1 results.

	National Issues	International Issues
Sample proportion	0.71	0.29
Sample size	1039	431

Figure 12

Comparison results for Hypothesis-1 testing.



Hypothesis-2 Testing

It is likely that Dawn newspaper gave more cartoon coverage to panama issues than Daily Nation.

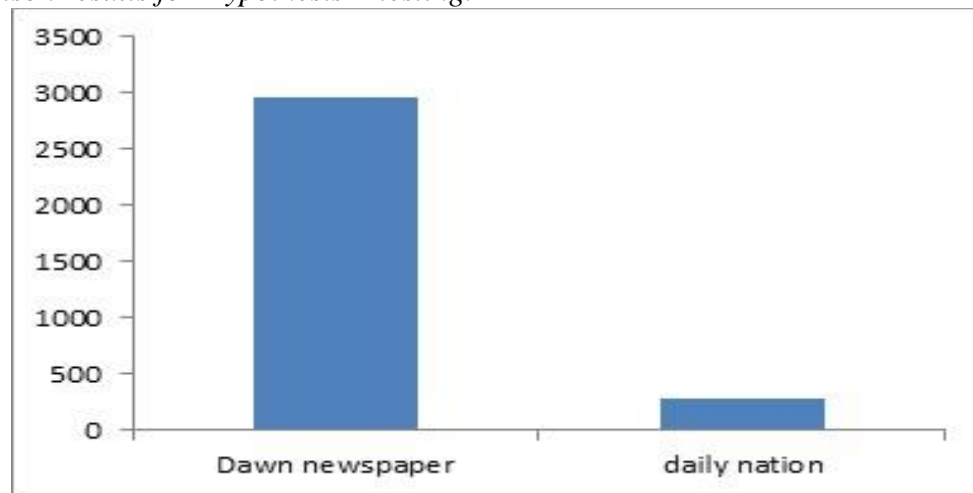
Level of significance: $\alpha = 0.05$

Sample Evidence: z-score= 47.13249, P-Value= 0.0000

The p-value is less than 0.05 so we accept our research hypothesis-2.

Table 7*Hypothesis-2 results.*

	Daily Dawn	Daily Nation
Sample proportion	0.91	0.09
Sample size	2960	278

Figure 13*Comparison results for Hypothesis-2 testing.***Hypothesis-3 Testing**

It is likely that Pakistani newspaper have unfavorable coverage to panama leaks.

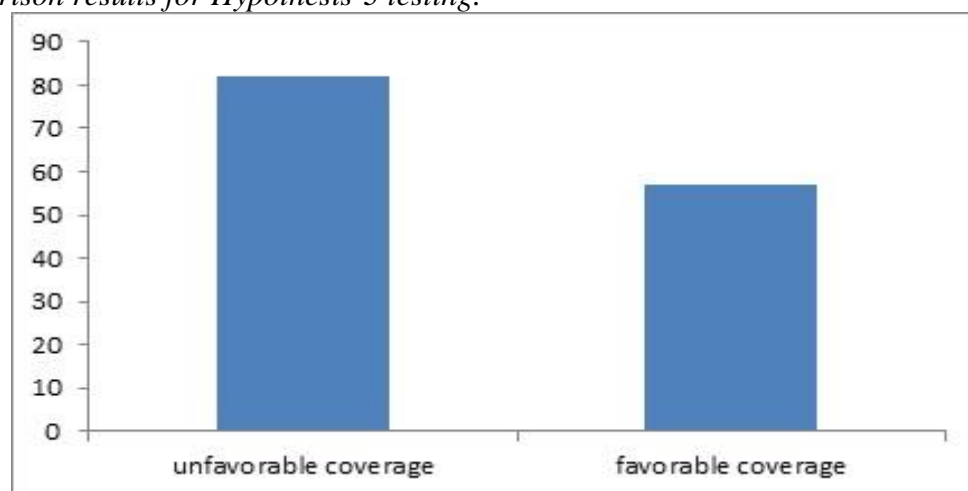
Level of significance: $\alpha = 0.05$

Sample Evidence: z-score= 2.120472, P-Value= 0.0169

The p-value is less than 0.05 so we accept our research hypothesis-4.

Table 8*Hypothesis-3 results.*

	Unfavorable coverage	Favorable coverage
Sample proportion	0.59	0.41
Sample Size	82	57

Figure 14*Comparison results for Hypothesis-3 testing.*

Hypothesis-4 Testing

It is likely that panama coverage of cartoons in Pakistani newspaper is focused on the issues of Pakistan politics.

Level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$

Sample Evidence: z-score= 89.90891, P-Value= 0.0000

The p-value is less than 0.05 so we accept our research hypothesis-4.

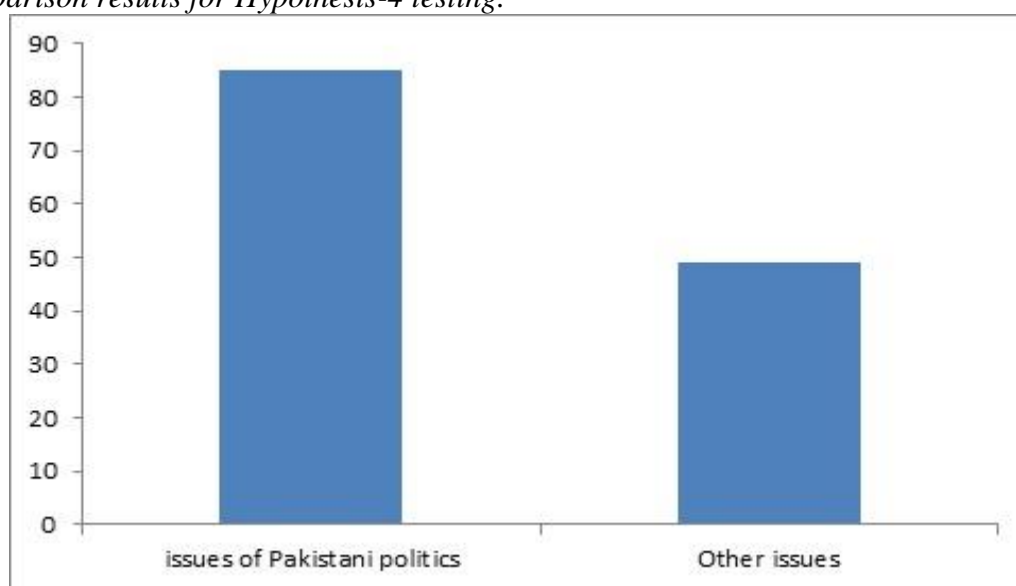
Table 9

Hypothesis 4-results

	Issues of Pakistani politics	Other issues
Sample proportion	0.66	0.48
Sample Size	85	49

Figure 15

Comparison results for Hypothesis-4 testing.



Hypothesis-5 Testing

It is likely both newspapers (Dawn and Nation) gave less space to panama leaks cartoons.

Level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$

Sample Evidence: z-score= 528.9734, P-Value= 0.0000

The p-value is less than 0.05 so we accept our research hypothesis-5.

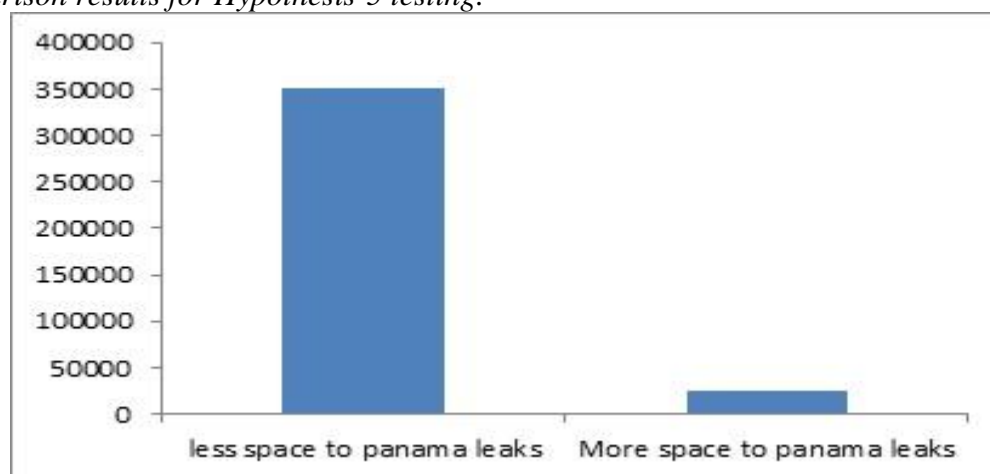
Table 10

Hypothesis-5 results.

	Less space to panama leaks	More space to panama leaks
Sample proportion	0.93	0.07
	350470	25935

Figure 16

Comparison results for Hypothesis-5 testing.



Conclusion

We conclude in our research that it is the prime responsibility of a newspapers to frame public opinion about any issue in a state and panama leaks was a hot issue in Pakistani politics that needed to be unveiled. Cartoon communication is an interesting way to accuse and criticize all important dimensions of a political event and both Pakistani elite press has successfully covered this burning issue. Because the general public opinion was much divided about this issue so both newspapers have published a decent amount of cartoons to keep the issue alive and sturdy at the same time

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Author(s): /	Dr. Farasat Rasool Assistant Professor, School of Media and Mass Communication, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore.
	Mr. Arif Ahmad visiting faculty member at National University of Modern Languages (NUML) Lahore, Pakistan.
	Zeeshan Zaighum Lecturer, School of Media and Mass Communication, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore.
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Farasat Rasool is serving as Assistant Professor at School of Media and Mass Communication, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore. Email: farasat.rasool@bnu.edu.pk
	Mr. Arif Ahmad is serving as visiting faculty member at National University of Modern Languages (NUML) Lahore, Pakistan. Email: arifahamad445@gmail.com
	Zeeshan Zaighum is serving as Lecturer at School of Media and Mass Communication, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore. Email: zeeshan.zaighum@bnu.edu.pk

Abstract

According to Johan Galtung's theory, war journalism and peace journalism are two frames. Peace journalism is a solution oriented while war journalism escalates conflicts. This study aims at comparatively exploring the nature of coverage during a conflict. This paper examines the role of the Pakistani and Indian elite press after the Pulwama attack, leading to the Balakot airstrike. For the collection of data, researchers have selected four leading elite newspapers i.e. two from Pakistan and two from India. The researchers have collected two month's data after the incident of Pulwama leading to air craft conflict between the two states. Data is collected through content analysis which is further analyzed. The findings indicated that the media with dominate war frames compromise national security.

Keywords: War, Conflict, security, Peace, Pulwama attack, Airstrike attack.

Introduction

Peace and conflict journalism argues that during any crisis, unlike the government, media has several choices. It can decide what news should be covered and how. As an initiator of public discourse, the media has to decide whether to promote jingoism during a conflict to please war maniacs and increase its audience or it can work to transcend peace for regional good at large. According to the theory, in any conflict media through its coverage and reporting of a conflict can instigate violence spread hate and promote aggression. It never looks at viable solutions and proposes acceptable resolution of the issue. Rather it avoids them and it creates existentialist heroes and villains in its coverage, further strengthening and stretching a conflict. Any media industry that aims at supporting the above-mentioned roles can be called media that supports 'conflicts and wishes war'. While if a media landscape tries to look at larger good of the people and in its coverage offer peaceful and non-violent solutions to the issue, its coverage and reporting of the conflict can be called 'Peace Journalism'. The media working for peace, does not only promote greater peace of a region but also highlights the turmoil and destruction of war and miseries faced by people stranded in the eye of a conflict.

The relationship between these two countries has been mostly unsound, and destructive. Both countries have fought wars in 1947, 1965, 1971 and the Kargil war in 1999 (Hagerty, 2009, p. 102). Besides these major wars, both countries are facing problems like cross-border terrorist activities, low intensity wars, cross border firing, and intelligence operations (Metcalf & Metcalf, 2006). This region has become the most dangerous region in international politics from the time of partition due to many reasons such as British tilt towards India in distribution of assets, wrong demarcation of boundaries, water flow from India to Pakistan and most importantly Kashmir issue were not resolved which remains the subject of conflict between these two countries (McLeod, 2016). No wonder for the last 72 years both have lived in an atmosphere of disbelief, uncertainty, anxiety, pressure and hostility.

On 14 February 2019, a convoy of vehicles carrying Indian Army personals on the Jammu Srinagar National Highway was attacked by a vehicle borne suicide bomber in the Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir. The attack resulted in 40 deaths and 35 injuries. (Feyyaz, 2019). Soon after the attack India blamed Pakistan for this attack, although the Pakistani Government offered state level investigation to find the suspects of attack, but India decided to execute a surgical strike in Pakistan and take revenge. On 26 February 2019, Indian warplanes crossed the border and dropped bomb in the Balakot, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Research Questions:

1. What is the leading frame applied in the Daily Dawn, The News, The Hindu and The Tribune after the suicide attack in the Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. What are the prominent indicators of war journalism after Pulwama incidents, in the above newspapers?
3. What are the prominent indicators of peace journalism in the above newspapers after Pulwama attack?

Literature review

Since independence in August 1947, relation between these two countries have been conflictual, inflexible, risky and very tense not only in south Asia but in global context (Mukherjee, 2016, p. 511) collected data from ordinary people through interviews and concluded that people of Kashmir are not happy with the way India is dealing with them. And the situation is getting more challenging and worst with the passage of time. Human rights situation needs urgent attention regarding police brutality, abused often caused by Indian Army and the parliamentary forces.

M. K. Khan (2011, p. 73-108) studied that Pakistan is blessed by natural resources but still it is facing many challenges in form of security, economy and stability. The leaders of Pakistan must understand now that we are living in the 21 century and many opportunities can be explored. Pakistan should be able to think forward and look beyond the present security challenges. National policy should be made and implemented to achieve security and economy targets. R. M. Khan (2012, p. 50) stated that bilateral, regional and global factors that have hindered the peace process between India and Pakistan. He concluded that for durable peace, the leadership of both sides needed to continue talking to each other. Both sides need to find solution for the Kashmir conflict and promote trade. Gouse et al. (2018, p. 435-449) highlighted that war journalism and peace journalism are two competing frames. Lee and Maslog (2005, p. 316) through a content analysis of the Asian newspapers concluded that the most of the time print media reporting's are violence oriented during conflicts all over the world.

Media freedom in Pakistan

Apparently, journalists of Pakistan seem free among all the south Asia. But there are some factors that influenced journalists such advertising, ownership, laws and regulations and editorial policies. Journalists sitting in higher positions enjoy greater autonomy as compared to journalists on lower positions. Liaquat et al. (2016, p. 21) stated that although freedom of speech and expression is practiced in Pakistan however there are several constitutional. Eijaz et al. (2014, p. 256), highlighted that in Pakistan, media plays an important role in making public opinion, spreading political awareness and mobilization of people. But on the other hand, media is facing many challenges in the form of terrorist attacks, security risks, and decline in number of print media. Benford and Snow (2000, p. 631) concluded that elite press is mostly considered trustworthy, and unbiased in Pakistan.

Media role in security and conflicts

A. U. Khan et al. (2017, p. 24) stated that Pakistan is facing traditional and nontraditional security threats. These security threads can be handled by good leadership, problem solving skills, transparency and strengthening institutions. Khayyam et al. (2018, p. 55) highlighted that Pakistan is facing traditional threats in the form of terrorism which is destroying economy, stability and national development. (Mushtaq & Baig, 2015) through comparative analysis of Pakistan and Afghanistan media concluded that media of Pakistan has given positive coverage to Pak-Afghan relations while Afghanistan media gave negative coverage. Prakash (2013, 621-636) studied the Baluchistan conflict through content analysis of traditional media and social media. He concluded that traditional media use war-oriented frames and escalated the problem by negative reporting. While surprisingly the social media highlighted the problem in more intellectual and positive way. Hussain and Sultan (2008) stated that media is always used in the favor of government when it comes to national interest. Media gives coverage and make public opinion for the support of military units and government policies. Even in more challenging time when Pakistan tested nuclear weapons in 1998, both government and public media presented Pakistan's view and explained threats faced by Pakistan. Loizides (2008, p. 278-297) concluded that framing technique is used to influence masses. Framing roots can be found in national and domestic politics and institutions thinking of the country. Sabir (2011, p. 11-37) stated that despite facing many challenges, Pakistani media is building image of Pakistan and capturing sound image of nationalism. Okaka (2007, p. 19-22) suggested that media can be used to advertise tourism which lead boost economy, and strengthen security.

Theoretical framework:

The researcher used Galtung (1980) "Framing Theory" to reveal the role of elite press in national security. Galtung viewed peace journalism and war journalism as two competing frames in the coverage of wars and conflicts. According to his classification peace journalism

is based on truth, people and solution oriented while war journalism focuses war, violence, propaganda, elites and victory. McGoldrick and Lynch (2000) expanded war and peace journalism into 17 good practices in covering war. Their framework included focusing on solutions, reporting on long term effects, angling the news on ordinary people, reporting unbiased, using precise language and focus on solutions. In peace journalism, the media forward such messages which have the power to secure people from harm, violence, war and clashes by covering the war with transparency. The people perceive particular phenomenon in a way the media present it to them. Benford and Snow (2000) also described frames as “scheme of interpretations that allocate individuals to trace, identify, perceive and label” the topics, events and issues covered by media. Entman (1993, p. 52) explained framing “a communicating text or message to stimulate certain facts of a perceived reality”

Methodology

This study through quantitative and qualitative analysis examines how the elite press of Pakistan (Daily Dawn, The News) and India (The Hindu, The Tribune) framed suicide attack in the Pulwama district of Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir commonly known as “Pulwama Attack”. The researchers have selected editorials and columns to study because they reflect the editorial policy, stance and ideology of the organization. It is a significant aspect of print media which formulates public opinion on issues. Editorials and columns written in both Pakistani and Indian newspapers influence their societies at a considerable level. As editorials are known to be powerful in making and molding opinion of officials, policy makers and public (Paracha et al., 2012, p. 471-482).

Two highly circulated English newspapers of India and two of Pakistan are selected to study. Selection of newspapers are made on number of circulations, and availability of archive. The content analysis of the selected four newspapers was conducted from 15 February 2019 to 15 May 2019. A quantitative approach was used to measure the frequency of published editorials and columns regarding selected frames. A coding sheet was structured and each editorial and columns was analyzed.

Table No 1. Number of total observations from Pakistan and India:

Pakistan				India			
131				86			
Dawn		The News		The Hindu		The Tribune	
56		75		28		58	
War Journalism	Peace journalism	War Journalism	Peace journalism	War Journalism	Peace journalism	War Journalism	Peace journalism
35 (62.5)	21 (37.5)	46 (61.3)	29 (38.6)	23 (82.1)	5 (17.8)	46 (79.3)	12 (20.6)

Table 1 explain that war journalism is a dominant frame in elite press of both countries. By making comparison it is clear that Pakistani newspapers have more tilt towards peace than Indian newspapers. Daily Dawn and The News have comparatively less war journalism stories, 62.5 % and 61.3% respectively, while Indian newspaperese The Hindu and The Tribunes have 82.1 and 79.3%.

Table 2: Angling and slanting in Columns and editorials

Newspaper	Column			Editorial		
Dawn	36			20		
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Negative	Neutral

	6	25	5	12	7	1
The news	36			39		
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Negative	Neutral
	12	23	1	15	21	3
The Hindu	16			13		
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Negative	Neutral
	3	12	1	1	11	1
The Tribune	37			21		
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Negative	Neutral
	8	27	2	2	18	1

Table 2 show that Dawn newspapers Negative angles in columns are 69.4%, and editorial 35%. The News used 63% negative frames in columns and 53.8 % in editorial. The Hindu applied 75% negative slants in columns and 84.6 % in editorials. Likewise, The Tribune used 72.9 % biased angles in columns and 85% in editorials. These results also show that The News and Daily Dawn's editorial policy is tilted towards peace journalism while The Hindu and The tribune's editorial policy favor war journalism.

Table. 3. Major war journalism categories

Newspaper	Types of News	Pulwama Attack	Airstrike Attack	Kashmir	Terrorism	Border Firing	Other
Dawn	Column	13	7	6	3	0	2
	Editorial	3	2	3	3	1	1
The news	Column	15	10	5	3	2	0
	Editorial	14	13	4	1	0	2
The Hindu	Column	4	3	1	4	0	0
	Editorial	7	2	1	3	0	0
The Tribune	Column	7	9	6	6	0	0
	Editorial	3	6	1	5	0	3

Table 3 explains war journalism categories such as Pulwama attack, Airstrike attack, Kashmir issue, terrorism and cross border firing. The findings show that the major concern of each newspaper during the selected time frame was Pulwama Attack, and Airstrike attack in Balakot, due to Kashmir conflict which is still not resolved. Collectively 66 war journalism stories were written on Pulwama attack, second highest issue was Airstrike attack on which 52 stories were reported. Likewise next major conflict is Kashmir, Terrorism and last border firing. We can also assume that these highest number of war journalism frames leads us from Pulwama to Airstrike and then to current crises of Kashmir due to India.

Table NO. 4. Peace journalism categories

Newspaper	Types of News	Peace Talks	Trade	Sports	Entertainment	Visits	Other
Dawn	Column	7	0	1	0	0	1
	Editorial	8	0	0	0	0	1

The news	Column	8	1	0	0	0	0
	Editorial	9	1	1	0	0	2
The Hindu	Column	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Editorial	0	0	0	0	1	0
The Tribune	Column	6	2	0	0	0	1
	Editorial	1	0	0	0	1	0

Table 4 presents peace journalism categories such as peace talks, trade, sports, entertainment, and visits. According to findings, peace talks remain a prominent category in each newspaper. The News is on top which published 17 stories on Pulwama conflict; Dawn published 15, The Tribune 7 and last is The Hindu which published merely 2 stories related to peace talks. Overall Pakistani newspapers covered more peace stories than Indian newspapers.

Findings and discussion:

What is the leading frame applied in the Dawn, The news, The Hindu and the Tribune?

The leading frame applied in elite press is war frame. The Hindu reported 82% war frames, the tribune 79.3%, Dawn 62.5% and the News 61.3%. Most of the times, the elite press used negative frames and propagated the war, from this we can also assume that due to repeated negative reporting of media the war mongering opinions escalate between the two countries.

What are the prominent indicators of war journalism after Pulwama incidents?

All the newspapers reported Pulwama attack and Airstrike Attack. Total 66 stories were reported on Pulwama and 52 on Airstrike attack. It is also very important that base of Pulwama attack is Kashmir conflict, which is still not resolved. After Pulwama, Airstrike and Kashmir other stories reported terrorism and cross border firing.

The researchers have selected categories such as peace talks, trade, sports, entertainment, and visits. Findings indicate that peace talk is the most prominent among peace journalism. It is also clear that Pakistani media insists on peace talks more than the Indian media.

Analysis

After the Pulwama attack, the nature of India-Pakistan relations got further worsened, with tensions being escalated, war rhetoric and jingoism overcasting the political horizon of the region, the role of media during this situation became even more crucial. The media is not only a source of communication among nations but it is also taken as a mode of mediation that it could downplay tensions or amplify them. The timeline has also been made for the better understanding of the media's policy during the crisis which is as following:

T1	15-2-2019 to 25-2-2019
T2	26-2-2019 to 3-3-2019
T3	3-3-2019 to 15-4-2019

T1: 15-2-2019 to 25-2-2019

Following the Pulwama attack, Daily Dawn on its editorial on February 16 did not only acknowledge Pakistan's history of looking out for peace and negotiations but It also urged India and Pakistan that the problem can only be solved by peace. On the other hand, The Tribune adopted a much more stern editorial policy, by not only calling Pakistan responsible for the attack but also proposing that India should be militarily ready to prosecute and strike those behind the attack. It is important to note that in its editorial, The Tribune held JeM and

Pakistan as a country responsible of the attack. The Hindu also blamed Pakistan for being behind the perpetrators of the attack. However, it also urged Indian government to talk a cautious stance. The News condemned the attack and suggested both governments to adopt a peaceful solution to the issue. On 18th Feb, The Tribune in its editorial while coalescing Masood Azhar (JeM Chief), PM Imran Khan and Pakistan Army as responsible of the attack suggested an option of hitting hard to the government. In its editorial next day, The Tribune tried to make Kartarpur Corridor controversial. It shed doubts over Pakistan's decision of opening of the corridor to the Sikh pilgrims.

After PM Imran Khan's offer to investigate the perpetrators of Pulwama attack and peaceful solution to the Kashmir Conflict, The Tribune took up a much more hostile policy. It directly blamed ISI for the Pulwama attack in its editorial. It also supported the prevalent war propaganda in India by blaming Pakistani civil and military leadership for patronizing Mahmood Azhar and his outfit. In another editorial published on 23 February, The Tribune discussed and supported PM Modi's plan of isolating Pakistan in the global arena. On the contrary, Daily Dawn continued with its peace transcending editorial policy and applauded peace offer by PM Imran Khan's and stressed the importance of peace during crisis. Daily Dawn also called for a non violent approach to contain conflict. It gave an over view and comparison peaceful solution and negotiations being adopted in other international conflicts. It also acknowledged Pulwama as a huge tragedy. Moreover, it criticized Indian celebrities and non political actors for spreading war rhetoric and jingoism in the country. On February 23 after actions against JeM and Masood Azhar, Daily Dawn commended Pakistan Government's policy of taking actions against militant groups. Furthermore, it also critiqued past government of Pakistan for not taking essential actions. This editorial indicates two important points. Firstly, actions against militancy in Pakistan are supported by press, if they please India, secondly Pakistani media can criticize its government when required. The actions against JeM were not welcomed by both the Hindu and The Tribune. Latter, used sarcasm while commenting on Pakistan's action and The Hindu criticized PM Imran Khan's speech. The News, however, stressed the importance of negotiations between all stakeholders and said that talks are the only and viable solution.

T2: 26-2-2019 to 3-3-2019

Subsequent to Indian Air Force bombing in Balakot on the alleged JeM camps, the relations between India and Pakistan entered diplomatic dead end. The media of both countries again adopted polarized editorial policy. Pakistani media prophesied for peace and Indian media, on the other hand, enchanted a violent and provoking adventure of the Indian government that brought the two neighboring countries on the brink of a nuclear face off. Daily Dawn in its editorial analyzed possible outcomes of aggressive Indian actions. Although, it called Pakistan's right to retaliate as 'unqualified', yet urged the government to use diplomatic channels. It also tried to bring attention on the possible outcomes if a war breaks off. On the other hand, The Tribune named its editorial 'Perfect Preemptive Strike' on February 27, and implicitly supported the Indian violent action. The Hindu called it a shift in PM Modi's policy and also supported the IAF action.

It is said that Karma haunts. The Indian war jingoism was kneeled down on February 27, when after a dogfight two Indian airplanes were downed and one of the pilots captured in the Pakistan territory. Instead of celebrating like enthused battle field victorious, the Pakistani media again showed maturity and supported the government's stance of peace and restraint. Daily Dawn instead of celebrating Pakistan's military response and air superiority victory over India, it adopted much more sensible stance. It calling for immediate end of hostilities, and urged that war must avoided. It also explained that the Pakistan's military response was not only humane but was also not an effort to the escalation or war. The Tribune's policy was pretty confused and obnoxious. At one point, it called the then DG

ISPR's statement 'desperate', stressed Indian defence impregnable and did not anywhere discuss the downing of plan. At the end of the editorial, gave suggestions to the Indian government to bring back the captured pilot. Even there, the paper avoided discussing Indian defeat that could help in downsizing Indian war jingoism. The News while praising Pakistan Army's response also stressed on the importance of peaceful solution to the Kashmir Issue.

The capture of India pilot saw a surprise turn in Indian newspapers' editorial policy. The Tribune, that has been enchanting India war jingoism for quite a long time now, for the first time stressed the importance of diplomatic solution to deescalate tensions. After Pakistan voluntarily announced the return of the captured pilot, the move attracted global and local praise. The Hindu welcomed the Pakistani move in its editorial 'Homecoming.' However, the Tribune on the other hand restarted their rigid policy. It once again blamed ISI for being behind the Pulwama attack. It also tried fed its readers with another hate speech calling PM Imran untrustworthy for ordering military strike against India. It is very ironic that a news organization that was suggesting diplomatic solutions one day earlier returned to their original war rhetoric after release of the captured pilot. The Pakistani press welcomed the government's stance to release the captured pilot as it helped in the de-escalation of the tension. Daily Dawn also explained the cost of war. It highlighted Kashmiri's suffering and called for immediate cease fire.

T3: 3-3-2019 to 15-4-2019

After the release of captured Indian pilot, although the tensions between Pakistan and India started to de escalate, yet the Pakistan continued with its commitment of curbing militancy in the country. Pakistan took strict actions against JeM and related militant groups. The Tribune that been spreading mistrust against Pakistan in its stories published rather a balanced story about Pakistan's actions against militant groups. The Hindu, however, adopted an unfavorable approach and raised suspicions over Pakistan's actions and its sincerity. Daily Dawn kept also kept a balance yet peaceful approach. It highlighted that Pakistan's policy to fight terrorism, extremism and militancy is necessary for its own sake. It also pushed world community to not ignore or look away from Kashmir issue as till the complete its solution, the situation in the sub-continent could be never peaceful for a long time. The News talked about several problems prevailing in Indian Occupied Kashmir as the result of violent policies. It also urged India to welcome and acknowledge Pakistan's response of eliminating the Pulwama accused non state actors. In another editorial on March 7, The News pressed Pakistan to pace up the dismantling militancy in the country.

The Tribune continued with their war jingoism in the mid of March of as well. In its editorial published on March 11, it criticized elite Western Media for supporting Pakistan's stance both in Balakot bombing and downing of Indian Jets. It called western media 'prejudiced' and 'move fast' about its analysis of the issue. Meanwhile, Daily Dawn indicated the use of disinformation in information warfare during the pulwama Crisis with regard to Indian claim of downing a Pakistani F-16. It also proposed that in South Asia peace can only be ensured if all sides deal the conflicts with constructive manner and avoid disinformation to feed war rhetoric's and jingoism to the people. In an editorial on March 13, The Tribune once again supported the violent and provoking Indian military action against Pakistan and continued its hostile policy towards even peace posing gestures of Pakistan. It tried to make Kartarpur corridor controversial once again. It implied that Pakistan could use corridor in spreading militancy in India by encouraging Khalistan movement like elements in India. However, unlike India media, Daily Dawn in its editorial on 15 March stressed what could be achieved if India shows flexibility and sincerely in talks with Pakistan and the political leadership of the India occupied Kashmir. It implied that the region could enter a new era of peace and prosperity by solving the issues with justice.

The Hindu in its editorial criticized China for blocking a move to declare Mehmood Azhar an international terrorist. In its editorial published on 23 March, the Tribune discussed the acquittal of responsible of Train Attack of 2007. Even in a editorial unrelated to Pulwama, the news organization once again fed its readers with hate against Pakistan. It once blamed Pakistan for sponsoring terrorism in India.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it is imperative to discuss the difference in the editorial policies of media in both India and Pakistan. As the findings indicate, Indian media did not only support the violent actions of its government which sabotaged the diplomatic situation in the region but also, time and again, supported and proposed war frames in its coverage by suggesting violent and stern actions against Pakistan. It drowned itself in the blame game against Pakistan, and kept on feeding its reader with xenophobic hate speech. It is very important to mention here that Indian media not even once discussed Kashmir as an issue and kept its coverage in a sense of denial. On the other hand, Pakistani media, through course of the Pulwama and Post Pulwama conflict stressed restraint, peacemaking measures and negotiations. It also criticized the government where necessary, and also pressed the importance of solution of the Kashmir issue. It avoided war jingoism, excluded violent rhetoric from its coverage. It also did not feed its readers against anyone.

Recommendations

1. The media must always try to outweigh the outcomes of a peaceful solution to any conflict from a war.
2. It must not indulge in blame game and war rhetoric during an issue, rather it must always perform its primary function of informing people with sanity.
3. It must never support the violent agendas of its country's politicians that could result in destruction and violence.

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Article:	Coverage of Protest Stories in Tweets of International News Agencies: A comparative Analysis on Kashmir and Hong Kong Protests
Author(s): /	Raza Waqas Ahmad Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Media & Communication Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad ,Pakistan
	Shahbaz Aslam Ph.D. Scholar, Media & Communication Studies, University of Central Punjab, Lahore,
	Muhammad Usman Saeed Lecturer, Department of Media and Communication, University of Management & Technology, Sialkot Campus.
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Author(s) Note:	Raza Waqas Ahmad is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Media & Communication Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad ,Pakistan Email: ch.razawaqas@gmail.com
	Shahbaz Aslam is a Ph.D. Scholar at Media & Communication Studies, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Email: shahbaz_vu@yahoo.com
	Muhammad Usman Saeed is serving as Lecturer at Department of Media and Communication, University of Management & Technology, Sialkot Campus. Email: usman.saeed@skt.umt.edu.pk

Abstract

In April 2019 Hong Kong government introduced an extradition bill that would allow extraditions to mainland China. The introduction of the extradition bill resulted in an eruption of mass level peaceful protests across Hong Kong, which turned out to be more violent later on. On the other side, the protests in Kashmir erupted out after the Modi led Indian government revoked the special autonomous status of Kashmir on the 5th of August, 2019. A sudden and momentous decision to eliminate article 370 enrage the Kashmiri people being deprived of their rights resulting in massive protest across the valley. In the context of modern information and communication systems, the present study is designed to examine the protest paradigm in the international news coverage of Kashmir and Hong Kong's recent protests in tweets of international news agencies. Theoretically, the study takes roots from protest paradigm and international news flow. Methodologically, we employed content analysis method. Firstly, content analysis of purposively selected tweets of four international news agencies, AFP, AP, Reuters, and Xinhua, was performed. Secondly, we used visualization technique to examine the framing of international protests by employing news framing, and protest paradigm. Findings reveal that Protest paradigm is supported in context of international disputes due to the vested interests of global powers as well as the dominated agenda of international news agencies.

Keywords: International News Flow, Protest Paradigm, Information Sources, International Disputes, News Tweets

Introduction

Despite certain similarities among the regions of Hong Kong and Kashmir, there are some striking differences regarding social and demographic settings of both the areas. The region of Hong Kong, after serving as a British colony for more than 150 years, was handed over to China in 1997 under condition to ensure its autonomy except in external affairs and defense under the "one country two system" arrangements. In April 2019 Hong Kong government introduced the extradition bill that would allow extraditions to mainland China. The introduction of the extradition bill resulted in an eruption of mass level peaceful protests across Hong Kong, which turned out to be more violent later on.

Kashmir, on the other hand, was a princely state at the time of independence of the subcontinent in 1947. The freedom of the subcontinent from British rule led to the emergence of two nation-states i.e., India & Pakistan. The Kashmir was a princely state, and the British government was clear in its mind that all the native sovereign states should merge with either India or Pakistan. The state of Kashmir is geographically contiguous with both India and Pakistan, and more than 70 percent of the population was Muslims while the ruler was Hindu who signed the instrument to accession with India under guarantee to maintain the autonomy of the region which was later on added to the Indian constitution as Article 370.

On the 5th of August, the Modi led Indian government revoked the special status of Kashmir, and since then, the state is in lockdown. A sudden and momentous decision to revoke article 370 enrage the Kashmiri people being deprived of their rights. India imposed curfew in Kashmir and all the prominent politicians, lawyers, doctors, and journalists put under arrest with complete communication blackout. Two former chief ministers of J&K i.e., Omar Abdullah and Mehbooba Mufti, were also placed under house arrest ahead ([Srivastava, 2019](#)). India has deployed tens of thousands of troops across the Kashmir valley in anticipation of a backlash of the revoke. Indian authorities banned public movements, shut down schools and colleges indefinitely. Under this critical situation, the Kashmiris started state-wide protests against Indian oppression to regain autonomy for their homeland.

Framing and Protest Paradigm

The development of Framing as an analytical technique was introduced by [Goffman \(1974\)](#) a renowned social psychologists, [Entman \(1991\)](#) and [Gitlin \(1980\)](#) with the aim to elucidate the mass media's role in defining public issues. With the development of the mass communication as an independent field of study, "framing" is now considered as an established concept in the field of mass communication yet there is no universally accepted definition of the framing available. According to [Entman \(1993\)](#),

"To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described" (p. 52).

[McLeod \(2007\)](#) defines protest paradigm as a "set of news coverage patterns that typifies mainstream media coverage". This paradigm includes; framing of news, reliance on official sources and official definitions, influence on public opinion, delegitimization and demonization. To assess the difference in communication patterns across news coverage of protests by international news agencies, the protest paradigm is being employed to study the framing of protests in Kashmir and Hong Kong. [Weaver and Scacco \(2013\)](#) argued that the core of a theorized "protest paradigm," demonstrates that protests threatening the status quo tend to be marginalized in the press.

[Spyridou \(2015\)](#) conducted study on Cyprus media and found that media supports protest paradigm during Cypriot protests. The author argued that political orientations of media also affect the coverage of protests. [Papaioannou \(2015\)](#) investigated whether and how the protest paradigm was incorporated in the portrayal of the 2013 Cypriot protests in international online news media. They examined the possibility of international news media conditionally was moving away from the protest paradigm towards multi-perspective approaches, permitting a more credible discourse to emerge from social conflicts.

[Haynes \(2019\)](#) examined news coverage of racially charged protests surrounding the controversial judicial ruling regarding the death of Trayvon Martin. He found that news articles varied with respect to their coverage of the events, consistent with framing theory, and as a result revealed several dominant themes within their comment sections. [Tan \(2016\)](#) investigated the scope and applicability of the protest paradigm to Singapore's mainstream news media coverage of protests at the Speakers' Corner from 2000 to 2015. The researcher found, although protest paradigm was supported in the context of Singapore, yet overall, adherence to the protest paradigm was weak and there were indications of further weakening over time. [Kilgo and Harlow \(2019\)](#) also argues that news coverage is fundamental to a protest's viability, but research suggests media negatively portray protests and protesters that challenge the status quo (a pattern known as the protest paradigm). [Brasted \(2005\)](#) analysis of the framing of the student movement and protests of the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention found that a protest paradigm was used to construct the stories. As a result, the dominant narrative structure was of a battle or conflict, official sources were relied on, public opinion was used, and the movement was delegitimized through various framing techniques. In previous studies, most of the work was conducted on protest paradigm within local or national media outlets. In present study we extend the effort to study and compare the protests of international disputes in the news coverage of international news agencies.

The cultural, social and geographical differences and disputes contributes towards coverage of international news ([Galtung & Vincent, 1992](#)) as the Journalists got influenced by the complex socio-political and cultural environment ([Ball-Rokeach & Cantor, 1986](#); [D. Hallin, 2005](#)). According to [D. C. Hallin and Gitlin \(1994\)](#) a journalist cannot be free from its social-political whereabouts" (p.7). The social location of journalists has significant impact on the reporting of news having different political, social, economic, and cultural settings. News organizations operates within certain political, economic and social systems which impose additional constraints on the journalists ([Cohen & Young, 1981](#); [Turow, 1997](#)) hence affects news selection and content ([Epstein, 1973](#); [Tuchman, 1978](#)).

Information Sources and International News Coverage

In his excellent work on international communication, [Chang \(1998\)](#) studied the coverage of world countries in the news of Reuters. He found that core nations are prominent in the coverage of international news agencies. However, semi-peripheral and peripheral nations have to pass through different filters, including determining events, context, internal attributes, and global interaction to become prominent in the news coverage of international news. His presented model describes the world-system position and determining events as the primary filters for international news coverage. Similarly, [Wu \(2000\)](#) found in spite of some variation, trade volume, and presence of international news agencies were found to be the two primary predictors of the amount of news coverage. In this way, we can argue that trade and economy is one of the main determinants of international news.

The cultural, social and geographical differences and disputes contributes towards coverage of international news ([Galtung & Vincent, 1992](#)) as the Journalists got influenced by the complex socio-political and cultural environment ([Ball-Rokeach & Cantor, 1986](#); [D. Hallin, 2005](#)). According to [D. C. Hallin and Gitlin \(1994\)](#) a journalist cannot be free from its

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While reporting international issues those sources are being considered which support a specific stance. Official sources are deemed to be credible hence considered as an important factor in news making ([Donsbach, 2004](#); [Dunwoody, 2015](#); [Friedman, 2015](#); [Shoemaker & Reese, 1996](#)). [Iyengar and Simon \(1993\)](#) analyzed news reports on Gulf War and discovered that more than 50% of news reports originated from official sources. Reliance on official sources although seems credible yet it might result in ignoring the other side of the picture as [Kothari \(2010\)](#) concluded that dependency on official sources for news and information might result in endorsement of their stance and hence ignoring other viewpoints.

In the arena of international communication, the selection of sources is a key contributing factor of news framing. The selection of specific news sources plays significant role in framing of an event ([Carpenter, 2007](#)). Those sources are selected which support a specific stance as [Lee \(2004\)](#) provided empirical evidence by comparatively analyzing the New York Times, the Arab News, and the Middle East Times related to U.S war with Iraq that those sources were quoted by the US newspapers that exhibit congruence to their perspective Iraq war. According to [Gans \(1979\)](#) as quoted in [Strömbäck et al. \(2013\)](#) “while sources attempt to ‘manage’ the news, putting the best light on themselves, journalists concurrently ‘manage’ the sources in order to extract the information they want.” Sources and Journalists have binding relationship as each part needs the other one. However, at the same time, they often have conflicting interests hence develop strategies that will enable them to exercise as much control as possible over, while avoiding being controlled by, the other ([Strömbäck et al., 2013](#)).

Research Questions

RQ 1: To what extent international news agencies are covering protests in Hong Kong and Kashmir?

RQ 2: How the international news agencies are framing protests in Hong Kong and Kashmir?

RQ 3: to what extent, protest paradigm is supported in global coverage of international disputes?

Method

In the context of modern information and communication systems, the present study is designed to examine the information and communication imbalances among coverage given by the international news agencies to Kashmir and Hong Kong protests. This study examines framing similarities and differences in the tweets of the international news agencies about coverage related to Hong Kong, and Kashmir protests erupted against axing the autonomy of Hong Kong and Kashmir by China and India, respectively in 2019. By employing content analysis, we elaborated the significant issues and differences discussed in connection with the protests. We selected 537 news tweets of international news agencies from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. Tweets were selected from the official twitter accounts of AP, AFP, Reuters and Xinhua. AP is an American based news agency, AFP is France based, Reuters is British and Xinhua is China based international news agency. These news agencies have global impact in defining the structures of international news on twitter ([Saeed & Hassan, 2020](#)). We selected only English language tweets from these accounts mentioning the Kashmir or Hong Kong during selected time period.

Coding Procedures

We collected tweets from the API of Twitter during Feb, 2020. We used the conceptual framework of [Brasted \(2005\)](#) for developing coding categories. We developed following categories to code the content of news tweets.

Battle or Conflict frame

This theme was coded when the conflict situation was reported in the content. Conflict between security agencies or government machinery and the protesters. If a story build the narrative that protestors are the rivals of government and they are making violence, creating civil unrest, disrupting peace, and security forces are trying them to control and maintain law and order then the story was coded into this theme.

Public Opinion

It was coded in news tweets, when the content of the news reflects the interests, versions, narratives or stance of the protestors. It reflects the narrative opposite to the government.

Status Quo

If news tweet content reflects the official spokespersons of Government, politicians of Government, narrative and stance of the Government then it was coded in this theme.

Official Sources

We coded the sources of information which were used in news tweets. If the source is governmental organization, or public office holders then it was coded as official sources.

Journalistic Sources

Other than state or governmental sources, if the information is attributed to the independent sources, protestors, international organizations reports, international politicians' statements, then it was coded into journalistic sources.

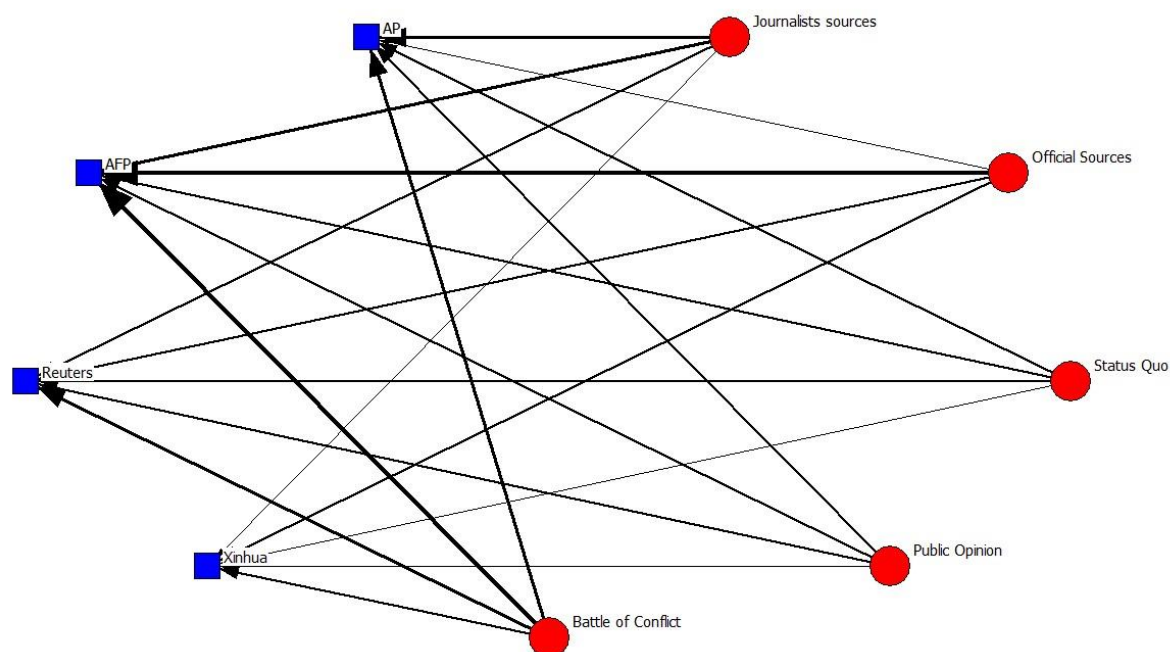
Findings

Table 1: Framing of Kashmir Protest in Tweets of International News Agencies (N=209)

	AP (N=53)	AFP (N=89)	Reuters (N=46)	Xinhua (N=21)
Battle of Conflict	26	36	26	8
Public Opinion	10	16	10	1
Status Quo	14	10	16	4
Official Sources	4	40	8	12
Journalists sources	24	22	16	1

Table 1 and Figure 1 indicate that AFP, AP and Reuters use most of the time battle frame to cover Kashmir protest. AFP gave more coverage to Kashmir conflict as compare to other three news agencies. Xinhua covers less and comparatively different from other three news agencies. Reuters prominent frame of Status quo in coverage of Kashmir conflict. On the other side, AFP used official sources to cover Kashmir conflict. Xinhua also cover Kashmir with official sources. AP cover Kashmir with journalistic sources.

Figure 1: Framing of Kashmir Protest in Tweets of International News Agencies (N=209)



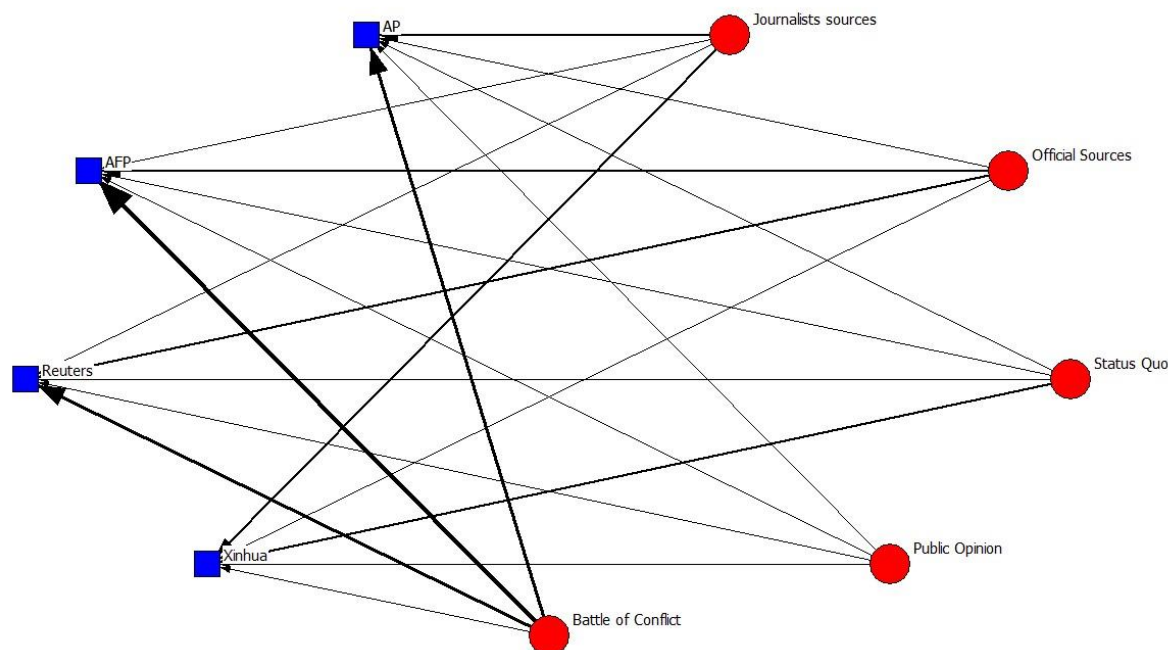
Note: Thickness of lines shows the linkage between news agencies and frames of Kashmir Coverage.

Table 2: Framing of Hong Kong Protest in Tweets of International News Agencies (N=528)

	AP (N=122)	AFP (N=178)	Reuters (N=134)	Xinhua (N=94)
Battle of Conflict	80	145	105	25
Public Opinion	5	20	10	10
Status Quo	2	2	3	35
Official Sources	25	50	51	15
Journalists sources	50	25	25	65

Table 2 and Figure 2 indicate that AFP, AP and Reuters use most of the time battle frame to cover Hong Kong protests. AFP gave more coverage to Hong Kong conflict as compare to other three news agencies. Xinhua covers less and comparatively different from other three news agencies. Reuters prominent frame of Status quo in coverage of Hong Kong conflict. Moreover, AFP and Reuters mostly used official sources to cover Hong Kong conflict. On the other hand, Xinhua and AP cover Hong Kong with journalistic sources.

Figure 2: Framing of Hong Kong Protests in Tweets of International News Agencies (N=528)



Note: Thickness of lines shows the linkage between news agencies and frames of Hong Kong Coverage.

Conclusion

Findings 1:

Hong Kong protests are covered more as compare to Kashmir protests. AFP covers Kashmir and Hong Kong protests more than other three news agencies.

Finding 2:

In the coverage of Kashmir, official sources and Battle or Conflict frame is more focused by international news agencies. On the other hand, in the coverage of Hong Kong, Battle or Conflict is the most dominant frame.

Finding 3:

Protest paradigm is supported in the coverage of both; Kashmir and Hong Kong protests. However, Xinhua coverage of Hong Kong reflects mixed perspective. It considers the protest as conflict or violence but also it gave representation to independent journalistic sources.

The coverage of international issues in international media has a crucial role in defining the world's economic and strategic relations. Therefore, it is essential to study the information flow and communication imbalances among the nations in the international news. In this study, we investigated the global news flow and communication imbalances regarding coverage of protests in Kashmir and Hong Kong in international news agencies. The Kashmir crisis is far more critical than Hong Kong in terms of human rights violation and humanitarian crisis where Indian government deployed more than 7 lac military troops to suppress 8 million population of Kashmir. The analysis of the collected data reveals that there is quantitatively more coverage has been given to Hong Kong as compared to Kashmir.

Hong Kong's protests are directly associated with China, and international media is considering these protests in terms of China's internal political setup while in Kashmir, the movement of Kashmiris is not given that kind of coverage. It has been observed that digital platforms also have same news flow patterns of traditional media. Traditional world hierarchies are being considered while dissemination of international news. So we may conclude that social media is not contributing towards or not as effective as assumed in changing the structures and patterns of international news distribution.

Interestingly, we found that followers of the international news agencies on twitter are also disseminating inequality and imbalances among the developed and under developed

countries. Here is this case, we found that despite of human right violation and subjugation of basic human rights, the coverage given to Kashmir is far low than Hong Kong as observed by [Semetko and Valkenburg \(2000\)](#) who analyzed more than 4,000 Dutch national television news stories and founded that the economic consequences and conflict frames were abundant while presenting economic and political stories. Moreover the findings revealed that in terms of international news flow the issues related to those countries got more coverage which has prominent standing in terms of economy, international politics, trade volume, political ideology and international relations in international arena as suggested by [Hall and King \(2005\)](#).

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Author(s):	Jamal Ud Din Ph.D. scholar, Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad.
/	Dr. Shabir Hussain Associate Professor, Media Studies department, Bahria University, Islamabad.
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Author(s) Note:	Jamal Ud Din is a Ph.D. scholar at Department of Media and Communication Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad. Email: jamaluddin@uswat.edu.pk
	Dr. Shabir Hussain is serving as Associate Professor at Media Studies department, Bahria University, Islamabad. Email: shasain2@gmail.com

Abstract

This article examines the government and press relationship in the context of foreign policy related issues in Pakistan, where the nature of [policy]issues are subjected to frequent changes. The content analysis of three selected issues reflects the existence of soft relationship between media and government in the [violent]issue of Kashmir and Salala check post attack while the policy uncertainty in the issue to join the Saudi Arab led military coalition, instead of soft relations, triggered, comparatively more critical coverage in the selected newspapers- Dawn and The News.

Keywords: Issue of Kashmir, Violence, Policy Uncertainty, Salala Attack, Counter Terrorism Coalition

Introduction

The media and government relationship has been studied by different scholars including Aday, 2010; Althaus, 2003; Bennett, 2003; Entman, 2003; Lawrence, 2000; Robinson, 2000; and many others. These scholars focused on the media-policy nexus to evaluate and identify factors that build relations between media and government, either favorable or critical. These research studies have, mainly, focused on the coverage of western governments' foreign affairs during the international and humanitarian crisis, where the media has mostly taken the government policy guidelines into consideration.

Focusing on the western democratic system, the available scholarship on political communication, mainly, evaluate the role of media during humanitarian crisis and the U.S and other western countries' intervention, particularly in Latin America, Middle East and Southeast Asia- Vietnam (Hallin, 1986; Robinson, 2000 & 2009; Wolfsfeld et al., 2013). However, the [western] media, owing to the freedom of press and, particularly, the opposition's voices against any foreign policy matter that may surface elite dissensus (Bennett, 1990) frame the foreign policy issue or event critically. For instance, the American media do not essentially favor the U.S governmental policy because of the freedom of press. Hence, sometimes the media become a voice for those opposing the government's policy as Banyan (2012) argued that the *New York Times* opposed U.S. foreign policy towards Pakistan.

In this study, contrary to the sustainable political system in western countries, the researchers attempt to evaluate the media-policy nexus in Pakistan, where fluctuated political system weaken the political elites' control over policy-making process, and the military that directly ruled the country for almost half of its existence (Hussain, 2020) holds strong position in policy formation (Siddiqua, 2006).

Apart from the different political systems i.e. the stabilized one in the West and fluctuated one in developing countries like Pakistan, which may determine the media coverage of foreign policy related issues or events, the researchers also look at the nature of involvement in conflict/ war in the broader context of foreign policy. Whereas, the nature of involvement is classified into two types i.e. indirect and direct. The later type prevails, most often, in Pakistan, wherein it has been in confrontation with its neighbor- India on the long-awaited dispute of Kashmir, and has been engaged in war on terror after the U.S attack on Afghanistan- the northwestern neighbor of Pakistan.

Due to direct involvement, it is obvious that the suffering of local people in Pakistan led the media to index the [violent-laden] crisis to the range of elite opinion and priorities (Bennett, 1990, 1993) while applying the nationalistic stance in its coverage on the issue of Kashmir and war on terror, as the same was examined by Iqbal, M.Z., & Hussain (2018) in Pakistani media.

However, when the foreign policy issue such as the Yemeni conflict, where Pakistan failed to adopt a certain policy line, the [Pakistani] media produced critical coverage (Hussain, 2020). Unlike Pakistan, the media in western countries including the U.S. cover, mostly, the conflict at distance as their respective governments intervened in conflicts/war that happened in countries other than their own like intervention in Somalia in 1992 (Livingston & Eachus, 1995) and the U.S. intervened in Iraq in 1991 (Cohen, 1994). Initially, the U.S. government-controlled media during the time of interventions; however, when some events during wartime including human casualties, and even the incidents of friendly fire went beyond the control of government, resultantly, the influence of government over media decreased (Livingston and Bennett, 2003), hence, critical coverage was witnessed in western media in such particular circumstances.

In the context of media-policy interaction, the above discussion indicates that the western media exercise, comparatively, maximum freedom than developing countries like

Pakistan. But, this situation is to be evaluated in proper context i.e. the political environment, in which governments are taking decisions. For instance, the war at home situation, most probably, does not allow media organizations to take oppositional line rather they, most obviously, follow the government's policy line as suggested by different scholars including Bennett & Paletz, 1994; Carpenter, 1995; Reese & Lewis, 2009.

Carrying the above narrative, the researchers have selected three events, which had direct impact on Pakistan's foreign policy, to evaluate the nature of coverage in the broader context of media- government relationship. The main objective of this study is to examine whether and to what extent the nature of issue [violent or nonviolent] determine the nature of coverage of the foreign policy related events in Pakistani media. Before going into review of relevant literature, the researchers give a brief of the relationship between media and Pakistani's government, especially in the context of media development in last two decades.

Media- government relations after the advent of private TV Channels

Shift in media industry in Pakistan was witnessed after many of private television channels and radio stations were established under the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority [PEMRA] ordinance. A notable evolution has been recorded since PEMRA granted licenses to [TV] and radio stations to operate in 2002 (Mezzera, M., & Sial, S., 2010). This development has ended the state-owned television broadcast- PTV's dominance in Pakistan (Waseem, 2006).

Initially, there was amiable relationship between media and government in the regime of the then president of Pakistan, Pervaiz Musharraf as his government adopted, comparatively, liberal policy about press (Siraj, S. A., 2009). However, later on media passed through a difficult time when government declared a state of emergency on November 3, 2007, subsequently, the government suspended the constitution, dissolved the supreme court and restricted the press (Ricchiardi, S., 2012).

The relationship between government and media in Pakistan, mostly, remained inimical, wherein the media [*specially those media outlets that confront with government like the Jang group at present] has often been paid for freedom of press. It is presumed that the relationship between government and media becomes tense when the latter challenge the government. For instance, the current government is not different from her predecessors in handling, tackling or, even, controlling the media (The News, 2020). However, the current government, after a short span of its win in 2018, took decision of giving the state-run media editorial independence, which the International Press Institute (IPI) welcomed and looked at the decision as important step towards a better state of press freedom in Pakistan (Dawn, 2018).

Though media flourished, tremendously, after the PEMRA ordinance, 2002, and exercised freedom; however, the overall scenario has never been remained ideal for media in Pakistan. So many ordinances [laws] including "the Defamation Ordinance- 2002, the Contempt of Court Ordinance- 2003, the Press – Newspapers – News Agencies and Books Registration Ordinance- 2003, the Press Council Ordinance- 2002, and the Access to Information Ordinance of 2006" etc. were promulgated that were, mainly, meant to control media (International Media Support, 2009). Exercising these laws, government curbed the freedom of press and suppressed the critical voices, wherein it has been using the government advertisements as a controlling tool since the former government of Ayub Khan to the current one, this policy remained unchanged (The News, 2020).

Keeping in view the antagonistic relationship between media and government, which prevails most of the time, it is worth to investigate that how the media cover issues that have their impact, either adverse or positive, on Pakistan's foreign policy.

Literature Review: Theoretical perspective

The available scholarship on media-policy relationship is ranging from the elite-driven models including media spheres model (Hallin, 1986), manufacturing consent model (Herman ES and Chomsky N., 1988) and indexing model (Bennett WL, 1990) to oppositional models such as cascading activation model (Entman, 2003) and event-driven model (Lawrence, 2000). Owing to diversified theoretical perspective of the media and policy or government relationship, researchers including Bennett & Paltez 1994; Cohen, 1994; Robinson 2001-2017 and Entman, 2003 vowed different arguments regarding the role of media in [foreign] policy-making.

Mostly, the available scholarship rounds around the humanitarian crisis and conflict at distance, wherein it is argued that daily media coverage of the hungry children in Somalia, forced the [U.S.] government to intervene in Somalia on humanitarian reasons (Cohen, 1994; Mandelbaum, 1994). Similarly, Cohen (1994) argued that the U.S. policy makers were forced by critical coverage of [global] television to intervene in Iraq in 1991 with a basic reason of saving the Kurds while on the same analogy the U.S. intervened in Somalia in 1992 to help people, who were suffering of massive shortage of food. These arguments support the event-driven model that suggests that media [can] influence government's policy when tragic events occurred, especially during war time (Lawrence, 2000).

The above arguments raise question, which is worth to investigate, that how and to what extent media influence policy-making process? In this regard, the available scholarship revealed a little or weak influence of media on foreign policy matters (Livingston, Echus., 1995; Wheeler, 2000; Robinson, 2001). In scholarly debate on the role of media in policy-making, it is argued that the U.S. intervention in Somalia doesn't provide evidence of the television's power that compelled the government rather it is evidence of the government's power of using/ mobilizing television (Mermin, 1999). However, apart from the discussion that either the media influence government's policy or government elites generate debate that media has to follow, time is another determinant of the media coverage of policy matters. In this regard, studies that evaluated the UK media role during wartime (Robinson et al, 2009) and the U.S. media coverage of war (Bennett et al., 2008) suggested that initially the media approach towards governments was supportive, but with the passage of time they [media] tended to critical coverage.

Pakistan, which is not only in confrontation with India on the issue of Kashmir and other issues like water dispute etc., but has also been facing law and order situation, particularly after 9/11 attacks in the U.S. hence, the Pakistani government has, most often, to deal with conflicts at home. Unlike, the policy treatment in western media that cover war/conflicts at distance, this study is an attempt to thoroughly evaluate the media -policy relationship in Pakistan in the context of "conflicts at home- a key determinant of media coverage of the policy related matters".

Synergy of indexing and media-policy interactions models

Many scholars including Aday; Entman, 2003; Lawrence, 2000; Livingston, and Wolfsfeld, 1997, have contributed to the diversified nature of scholarship on media-government relationship in the context of [foreign] policy. They, mainly, studied the state of relationship between government and media during humanitarian crisis and conflicts while applying and/or presenting different theoretical perspectives.

Here, in the study the researchers present the synergy of two models i.e. indexing and media-policy interaction models, with a basic aim to investigate the relationship between media and government in Pakistan during policy crisis. For carrying out the study, the researchers have selected three issues including the U.S attack on Salala check post in Pakistan, the issue of Kashmir after the killing of Burhan Wani in Indian held Kashmir, and the issue of joining the Saudi Arab led Islamic military counter terrorism coalition.

While employing the indexing model (Bennett, 1990) for media coverage of the politically controlled issue of Kashmir in the context of Burhan Wani's killing and the Pak-U.S relations after attack on Salala check post, most obviously, the Pakistani media gave dominant space to viewpoints of the political as well as military's elites in their coverage. Pakistani media seem dependent on elites' sources, as suggested by Bennett (1990), to avoid interrupting in the powerful political interests regarding the above foreign policy related issues.

The researchers applied the Pier Robinson (2001) policy-media interaction model with the basic aim to evaluate the nature of media coverage i.e. supportive, negotiated and critical to government's stance on the selected issues, where policy uncertainty prevails in the issue of Saudi Arab led Islamic countries' alliance while certainty exists on the issue of Kashmir, and Salala check post attack.

R.Q.1: What is the distribution of key frames and slants in foreign policy related issues when they are passing through a violent phase?

R.Q.2: In which scenario the media get more independence to framed selected issue[s] critically?

Ho: There is no significant relationship between media coverage and nature of issue [violent and nonviolent].

H1: There is significant relationship between media coverage and nature of issue [violent and nonviolent].

Ho: There is no significant relationship between media coverage and the issue of certainty.

H2: There is significant relationship between media coverage and the issue of certainty.

Research Methodology

Investigating the government and media relations in the context of foreign policy issues, the researchers conducted the content analysis of two elite English language newspapers- *Dawn* and *The News*. These newspapers have established their credibility, besides having high circulation in the country (Ali, H., Hussain & et al., 2017). The timeframe set for the study consist of first three months after the killing of Burhan Wani in case of Kashmir issue, and carrying out attack on Salala check post by NATO forces. However, taking into consideration the wide spreading duration of the third issue i.e. Saudi Arab led military coalition, the timeframe consists of four months- March and April, 2015 and November-December, 2017, which were crucial periods of the issue.

After thoroughly reading of the relevant news stories on front and back pages of the selected newspapers the total 459 news stories were evaluated on the basis of 10 identified frames, relevant to the selected issues. Out of total news stories 68 stories were published on Salala attack, 162 news stories were related to the issue of joining the Saudi led alliance while the highest number of stories i.e. 229, were published on the issue of Kashmir. To analysis the media and government relationship at the time of policy crisis, the researchers used frames to get crux and clear image of issues (Gamson and Modigliani, 1989), and slants to determine the nature of media coverage (Entman, 2007).

Findings (testing research questions)

R.Q.1: *What is the distribution of key frames and slants in foreign policy related issues when they are passing through a violent phase?*

Below tables 1 & 2 are consist of data relating to two selected issues i.e. Salala check post attack and the issue of Kashmir after the killing of Burhan Wani, a young popular freedom fighter, in India held Kashmir as both issues were passed through violent phase.

Table 1. Distribution of frames and slants regarding Salala check post attack

Newspapers	Protests/ condemnation	Pakistan's sovereignty	U.S.response to the issue	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Dawn	10	15	11	36
The News	08	18	06	32
Grant total	18 (26.47%)	33 (48.53%)	17 (25%)	68 (100)

$$X^2 (2, N=68) = 7.09, p < 0.02$$

Newspapers	Supportive	Negotiated/Neutral	Oppositional/Critical	Total
Dawn	22	09	05	36
The News	25	05	02	32
Grant total	47 (69.12%)	14 (20.59%)	07 (10.29%)	68(100)

$$X^2 (2, N=68) = 40.28, p = 0.000, \text{ or } p < 0.001$$

Table 2. Distribution of frames and slants regarding the issue of Kashmir

Newspapers	Legitimate struggle	Victimization of Kashmiri	Peaceful resolution	Role of international community	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	
Dawn	26	50	10	21	107
The News	38	52	17	15	122
Grant total	64 (27.95%)	102 (44.54%)	27 (11.79%)	36 (15.72%)	229 (100)

$$X^2 (3, N=229) = 66.55, p < 0.001$$

Newspapers	Supportive	Negotiated/Neutral	Oppositional/Critical	Total
Dawn	66	26	15	107
The News	91	18	13	122
Grant total	157 (68.56%)	44 (19.21)	28 (12.23%)	229 (100)

$$X^2 (2, N=229) = 129.55, p < 0.001$$

In the table 1, it is shown that the selected newspapers framed the issue of Salala check post attack more in the context of Pakistan's sovereignty (48.53 %) followed by protests/condemnation frame (26.47%) and the U.S. response to the issue of Salala check post attack (25%). The chi square test shows that there is significant difference among the three framing categories i.e. Pakistan's sovereignty, protests/condemnation and U.S.response to the issue, in the coverage of selected newspapers ($X^2 (2, N=68) = 7.09, p < 0.02$). The media coverage of the issue of Salala check post attack in light of three selected frames, mostly, go

in support of [Pakistan] government's immediate response to the issue, which it termed the attack against integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan. The slants, given in second part of table 1, show that 69.12% media coverage support the government's stance on Salala check post attack while 20.59% coverage was negotiated/neutral and 10.29% of the coverage criticized the government's policy towards U.S in the context of Salala incident.

The chi square test shows the significant differences among categories of slants, which confirming that media [Pakistani] give more supportive coverage when the issue is passing through violent phase ($X^2 (2, N=68) = 40.28, p=0.000$, or $p<0.001$).

**statistically, when the p-value is recorded 0.000 it would be considered as $p<0.001$*

In the table 2, the selected newspapers framed the issue of Kashmir after Burhan Wani killing more in the context of victimization of Kashmiri by the hands of Indian security forces (44.54 %) followed by frame, seeking the international community role in resolving the issue (36.15%); wherein the selected newspapers framed the freedom struggle of local Kashmiri as their legitimate struggle (27.95%) and asking for peaceful resolution (11.79%) of the issue of Kashmir. The chi square test reported significant differences among the above mentioned four framing categories i.e. ($X^2 (3, N=229) = 66.55, p<0.001$). The coverage of selected newspapers indicates that Pakistani media was found focusing on victimization of Kashmiri as they were, reportedly, suffered of such like situation after the killing of Burhan Wani. The table 2, further in its part second, shows the nature of media coverage on the issue of Kashmir. Both the selected newspapers framed the issue in support of [Pakistani] government's stance (68.56%). However, the selected newspapers gave critical coverage (12.13%) to the issue of Kashmir while their negotiated/neutral coverage was recorded (19.21%) of the total coverage being given to the issue of Kashmir in the context of Burhan Wani's killing.

The chi square test shows the significant differences among categories of slants, confirming that media [Pakistani] give more supportive coverage when the issue is passing through violent phase, and there prevails politically controlled environment ($X^2 (2, N=229) = 129.55, p<0.001$).

These findings are in line with the indexing model, which predicts that news content on political and policy issues, generally, indexing the elite debate (Bennett, 1990). Similarly, the findings also support the key arguments of Robinson's media-policy interaction model that argues that there is possibility of media 'taking side' during elite debates over policy formulation (Robinson, 2001). Thus, the critical coverage is unlikely to occur when the [government's] policy is certain, and the issue is politically controlled by elites.

Table 3. Distribution of frames and slants regarding Saudi Arab led military coalition

Newspapers	Diplomatic/political process on Yemen	Neutrality	Policy uncertainty	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Dawn	40	15	28	83
The News	37	21	21	79
Grant total	77 (47.53%)	36 (22.22%)	49 (30.25%)	162 (100)
$X^2 (2, N=162) = 122.34, p<0.001$				
Newspapers	Supportive	Negotiated/Neutral	Oppositional/Critical	Total
Dawn	15	45	23	83
The News	19	31	29	79
Grant total	34 (20.99%)	76 (46.91%)	52 (32.10%)	162 (100)

$$X^2 (2, N=162) = 120.96, p < 0.001$$

The above table 3 shows that unlike the issues of Kashmir and Salala, the selected newspapers framed the issue of joining the Saudi Arab led military coalition in a way that their coverage, mainly, urged diplomatic/political process on Yemen (47.53%) while indicating the policy uncertainty (30.25%) in Pakistan regarding the Yemen issue. This prevailing political scenario was resulted in 22.22% of neutral media coverage, where the government of Pakistan was asked to maintain neutrality on the issue. The chi square test confirmed the significant differences among all the three framing categories ($X^2 (2, N=162) = 122.34, p < 0.001$).

However, in the second part of table 3, the chi square test ($X^2 (2, N=162) = 120.96, p < 0.001$) shows that there are significant differences among categories of slants, confirming that media [Pakistani] give more negotiated and/or critical coverage when the issue is lacking policy certainty.

R.Q.2: In which scenario the media get more independence to framed selected issue[s] critically?

Comparing the data, given in the above three tables, it is shown that critical coverage in Pakistani media was, comparatively, reported high in the issue of joining the Saudi Arab led military coalition [see table.3], whereas the critical/ oppositional coverage was recorded 32.10% along with the negotiated coverage 46.91%, urging Pakistan to remain neutral in the issue relating to Yemen. In rest of issues the oppositional coverage was documented as 12.23% and 10.29% in the issue of Kashmir and Salala attack respectively. These findings are in line with the main arguments of the Pier Robinson (2001) model of policy-media interaction, where it is argued that there will be extensive and critical coverage of news media when the government policy line is uncertain (Robinson, 2017). Similar situation prevailed in the issue of joining the Saudi Arab led coalition as [Pakistan] government was uncertain not only about its role in the coalition but also about the [possible] reaction of Iran to issue.

On other issues, the media-government relations were found supportive to the stances of later as the selected newspapers gave 69.12% supportive coverage to the issue of Salala check post attack along with less critical coverage (10.29%) of the total coverage. Similarly, media approach towards the issue of Kashmir was more supportive (68.56%), comparing to the critical coverage (12.23%). These findings support the key arguments of indexing model i.e. the Pakistani media tended to reflect elite consensus on issue of Kashmir and the Pak-U.S relations in the context of Salala check post attack (Bennett, 1990).

Testing research hypothesis

Table 4. Pearson Correlation Matrix

		Slant	Nature of issue
Slant	Pearson Correlation	1	.634**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	459	459
Nature of issue	Pearson Correlation	.634**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	459	459

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The above table 4, shows the Pearson correlation matrix, whereas it explains the relationship of slants [media coverage] i.e. supportive, negotiated/neutral and oppositional/critical with the nature of issue i.e. violent and nonviolent. The Pearson correlation is 0.634 that, statistically, indicates that there is strong relations or association between the two given variables i.e. the nature of media coverage and nature of issue. Similarly, the P-value, which has been used to identify the relationship between the nature of issue and the nature of media coverage, is 0.000. Indicating that there exists strong relationship between the given variables. Statistically, when the P-value is recorded 0.000 then it would be taken/ considered as $p < 0.001$. In light of the above statistical findings reject the null hypothesis, and, subsequently approved the alternative hypothesis [H1] that there is significant relationship between media coverage and nature of issue [violent and nonviolent]. These findings support the indexing model, as the selected newspapers covered two out of three selected issues including Salala check post attack and the issue of Kashmir in light of the elite debate (Bennett, 1990). However, the issue of joining the Saudi Arab led military coalition [see table 3], mainly, support the policy-media interaction model as the policy uncertainty (Robinson, 2017) produced more critical coverage than the rest of two issues.

Table 5. Pearson Correlation Matrix

		Slant	Issue of certainty
Slant	Pearson Correlation	1	.743**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	459	459
Issue of certainty	Pearson Correlation	.743**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	459	459

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The above table 5, shows the Pearson correlation matrix, explaining the relationship of slants [media coverage] with the issue of certainty i.e. policy certainty and policy uncertainty. The Pearson correlation is 0.743, indicating the existence of strong relationship between the two given variables i.e. the nature of media coverage and issue of certainty. Whereas the P-value, in this case too, is recorded 0.000. These findings reject the null hypothesis while confirming the alternative hypothesis [H2] that there is significant relationship between media coverage and the issue of certainty. These findings are also in line with the key arguments of the policy-media interaction model that determine the media coverage on the basis of policy certainty (Robinson, 2001).

Concluding Summary

The researchers while analyzing the media coverage of the three selected issues, which had their effects on Pakistan's foreign policy towards India, the U.S. Saudi Arabia, and, to some extent, Iran, have studied the key arguments of indexing model (Bennett, 1990) and policy-media interaction model (Robinson, 2001). The main objective of the study was to evaluate that how the foreign policy related issues treated in Pakistani media. Besides, the study was also outlined the objective to examine that whether the findings of the study support the key arguments of existing literature or they are, potentially, challenge them. The overall findings, mixed in their nature, support the key arguments of both the models i.e. indexing and policy-media interaction in the prevailing political scenario in Pakistan. However, this study is subject to further addition or, even replication as there are certain limitations. The researchers only selected two elite English newspapers. Urdu as well as other regional language newspapers are also worth to be studied. Secondly, the nature of effect of

the policy issues is also worth to be examined, which may be an influencing factor. Suppose, if the issue has drastic and direct effects on a country, it is likely that its media will provide supportive coverage to government [refer to the case of Kashmir and Salala attack in this study].

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Article:	When Fear Leads Towards Preventive Measures: A Study of Newspapers' Coverage and Public Perception on COVID-19 Pandemic
Author(s): /	Dr. Muzammil Saeed Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.
	Farahat Ali Lecturer, Faculty of Media and Communication Studies, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.
	Nighat Nawaz M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Media and Communication, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Muzammil Saeed is serving as Assistant Professor at Department of Media and Communication, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan. Corresponding Author's Email: muzammil.saeed@umt.edu.pk
	Farahat Ali is serving as Lecturer at Faculty of Media and Communication Studies, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan. Email: farahatali08@gmail.com
	Nighat Nawaz is a M.Phil. Scholar at Department of Media and Communication, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan. Email: f2018167003@umt.edu.pk

Abstract

This research intends to examine and analyze the coverage of COVID-19 pandemic in leading Urdu newspapers of Pakistan and its effects on readers. For this purpose, this study applied quantitative content analysis and survey method. News stories (n=690) of COVID-19 were selected randomly from two newspapers, daily Jang and daily Express to find out the elements of fear, hope, awareness and precautions, while news readers and viewers were selected as respondents (n=455) to know the fear level and preventive measures taken by the news audience. The results found that newspapers paid attention to the crisis in terms of risk perception, and public opted preventive measures after news exposure. Survey result shows that television viewers have greater fear of COVID-19 than the social media users and newspapers readers. It further shows that females have more fear of COVID-19 than males, and they are taking more precautionary measures. Moreover, result shows that fear of COVID-19 is a significant predictor of precautionary behaviour for males than females. Limitations and future directions are discussed in details.

Keywords: News media, Newspapers, COVID-19, Fear, Preventive measures.

Introduction

In the recent pandemic of COVID-19, mass media is playing industrious role globally. Media organizations and persons are working constantly in providing health crisis information and to create awareness to stop the deadly disease outbreak (Boberg et al., 2020). It is noted that as day by day global pandemic increased in its intensity, media outlets augmented their efforts to communicate its threat and for the cognizance of protective measures as well (Thomas et al., 2020). Media perform reporting as a social responsibility and provide information in an explicit and understandable manner (Mejia et al., 2020). That is why in the digitalized millennium, people still depend on the traditional medium, television and newspapers, for health crisis information (Tejedor et al., 2020; Rossmann et al., 2018), and media always apprise the world community profoundly about ongoing situations with accurate and authentic facts and figures and experts' opinions (Husemann & Fischer, 2015).

Daily routines of the public are mostly influenced by media logics (Altheide, 2013); particularly inhabitants of urban areas largely depend upon mass media to acquire knowledge about the disease, health, and scientific issues (Ophir, 2018). Research studies conducted after earlier pandemics of 21st century, SARS 2003, H1N1 influenza 2009, and MERS 2012 have proved this penetrated role of media during health crisis (Anwar et al., 2020). These showed that daily revelation and deliberate use of media facilitate the public with constructive health information (Lin et al., 2014) and *(1) provide information about risks, symptoms, or treatment of a disease; (2) enable the public to evaluate risks and deal with the threats; and (3) encourage the public to take appropriate precautions* (Rossmann et al., 2018, p. 358). During pandemics, through persuasive communication, mainstream media advise public to respond properly to virus-related information (Lee, 2014), and infuse the perceptions of risk among the audiences (Mandeville et al., 2014) with the quality and accuracy of the information. However, it is found that the elements of uncertainty like numbers of increasing patients and death toll escalate public fear (Lopes et al., 2012).

No doubt, the basic function of media is to mobilize knowledge with information, signs and language tone (Altheide, 2013), but in some extent, depending on the issue, the tendency of mediated script and representation of risk information spread fear (Lopes et al., 2012; Smith et al., 2013). Elements of fear are mostly found in headlines and sub-headlines (Altheide & Michalowski, 1999). These news stories on health issues are positively related to the spread of fear because readers talk with others regarding the emerging issue and they react according to their exposure and experience (Nazione et al., 2021). In some studies, it was discussed that media reports on pandemics, SARS and Avian Flu, overstated health issues with grave and emotional language to increase fear (Kato & Ishikawa, 2016; Vasterman & Ruigrok, 2013). However, it is evident that individual comprehend news according to his cognition and exposure (Lee, 2014) and abnormal situations induce fear among the folks (Ahorsu et al., 2020).

On the other side, these health news stories educate and aware public about the infectious diseases and motivate them to take precautionary measures promptly (Van den Broucke, 2020), which helps to lessening the infection (Zhao et al., 2020). In the starting period of every pandemic, people don't aware of the disease's vulnerability that is why they don't accept the protective measures. But when they were advised for protective measures to avoid any infection, they adopt it due to the perceived risk of virus (van der Weerd et al., 2017). Dependency on media in a health crisis for latest information help the public to change their behavior (Bults et al., 2011). Further, more attention to media reporting increase the perceived knowledge (Zhang et al., 2015) and convince people to adopt protective measures (Shultz et al., 2016). It is evident that most of the time fear call-in health crisis messages brought change in people's behavior and attitude. Previous research endorse that during 2009

H1N1 influenza pandemic, media has created great fear as well as awareness, and resultantly, preventive measures were taken by the public generally (Anwar et al., 2020).

It is compulsory for the public health that awareness about health crisis and preventive measures reached to the public accurately and timely (De Coninck et al., 2020). People take news messages on serious note and recognize threats of pandemic harmful and potential risks, not only for themselves but for their family as well (Paek et al., 2016). In recent scenario of COVID-19, mediated information is playing significant role. People are searching and sharing related information which is contributing greatly to risk perception (Lanciano et al., 2020) and this escalation leads towards preventive measures. The purpose of this research is to analyze the coverage of COVID-19 news in national press of Pakistan to find out its extent and its effects among the masses regarding fear and precautionary measures.

Method

Study 1

This study has used two research method for data collection. We used the quantitative content analysis to study the ongoing coverage of COVID-19 in Pakistan newspapers. For content analysis, two widely circulated Urdu newspapers (Jang and Express News) were taken to study the COVID-19 coverage during an early four-month period (20th March to 20th June 2020).

Total 690 news stories related to COVID-19 selected from electronic website database of these two newspapers Jang and Express. The news selected from the front and back pages of each 5th day of newspapers and it includes all local, national, international, social economic and political news stories. Quantitative content analysis is a useful technique to assess that how far these two-newspaper set the agenda in creating panic, awareness, hope and education among public in their reporting of public health crisis.

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis for this study were news stories related to COVID-19. Only front- and back-page stories were included in the study.

Intercoder Reliability

The study has used two coders to ensure the intercoder reliability. Both the students were belonged to University of Management and Technology. First the coders were briefed about the study and then they were trained about the coding sheet. Reliability test was performed on 20% sampled data. Cohen's Kappa test of intercoder reliability was used and the result yielded a score of 0.93 for theme identified factors and 0.83 for word count.

Data analysis

SPSS version 25 was used to perform the descriptive and inferential analysis. First, frequency and percentages were used and then chi-square test was used for content analysis.

Study 2

On the other hand, we also conducted a survey on how news coverage affects the people precautionary behaviour. The survey technique was used to measure the relationship between perceived fear from media and precautionary measures taken after the fear of COVID-19. A sample of 454 respondents were selected through the purposive sampling. A link of online questionnaire was created and circulated among the respondents.

Measures

Media exposure

To measure the media exposure a scale was adopted from the Melki et al. (2020) study. The scale has used the exposure of social media and television. We also added a question related to the newspaper in the media exposure.

Fear of COVID-19

This scale was adopted from the Giordani et al. (2020) and Ahorsu et al. (2020) study. The scale consist of seven items and all the questions were measured on 5-point Likert scale. The reliability of the scale was checked through Macdonald omega and the value was $\omega=.87$.

Preventive Behavior

This scale was adopted from different studies (Melki et al. (2020) study). The scale consist of 10 items and all the questions were measured on 5-point Likert scale. The reliability of the scale was checked through Macdonald omega and the value was $\omega=.75$.

Data Analysis

SPSS was used to analyze the data. Independent sample t-test, one-way ANOVA and simple linear regression was used to analyze the data.

Results

Study 1

During the review of topic of Pandemic, the threat of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) appeared prominently among the two-national newspapers with a total of 694 news stories published between 20th March, 2020, to 20th June, 2020. Table 1 shows that Daily Jang published total 374 (53.8%) and Daily Express 320 (46.1%). The results indicate that Daily Jang showed more interest in covering the COVID-19 news than the Daily Express.

Table 1. Number of News stories on COVID-19 Pandemic by Two Newspapers

Each newspaper published four to five Lead news and 15-20 located in different column news stories in front and back pages according to its prominence and importance. However, fluctuations in the news stories appeared in both newspaper reporting. The collection of the news stories provides a clear evidence that both newspapers have equality in frequency at which they published the health crisis news.

Table 2 shows that both newspapers have same participation in facilitating information to its reader in first view on front page as Daily Jang report 166 and daily Express 167 news stories in different types of news. However slightly difference was shown in Box news. Daily Jang published 51 box news and Daily Express published only 15 box news.

On the back page we found that Daily Jang published 208 news stories and Daily

Newspaper	Frequency	Percentage
Daily Jang	374	53.8%
Daily Express	320	46.1%
Total	694	100%

Express published 153 news. Moreover, Daily Jang focused more on one column news (113) rather than two columns (23) and three columns (72). On the other hand, Daily Express gave more emphasis to two columns news (85) on back page rather than one column (49) and two columns (19).

Table 2. Story Type in Daily Jang and Daily Express

Story type	Daily Jang		Daily Express		Total
	Front	Back	Front	Back	
Lead story	11	--	14	--	25
Super lead	10	--	08	--	18
Box news	51	--	15	--	66
Three Columns	28	23	55	19	125

Two Columns	40	72	39	85	236
One Column	26	113	36	49	224
Total	166	208	167	153	694

The first news story published on 29 February 2020 in both newspaper with banner headline and from 29 Feb to 19 March both newspapers did not give much coverage to pandemic as they published 5-7 news stories as whole. Soon, the intensity of disease increased and more than of 400 cases were reported. Both newspapers published corona related news as priority and their front and back pages fully covered the health-related news included symptoms, fear, hope, awareness, and precautionary measures. To analyse the news stories, we designed a coding sheet of each newspaper and identify four factors fear, hope, awareness, and preventive measures.

Table 3. Factors Identified in Daily Jang and Daily Express

Identified factors	Daily Jang	Daily Express	Total
Fear	238 (70%)	204 (68.2%)	442 (69.1%)
Hope	37 (10.8%)	25 (8.4%)	62 (9.7%)
Awareness	06 (1.7%)	08 (2.6%)	14 (2.1%)
Preventive measures	59 (17.3%)	62 (20.7%)	123 (19.2%)
Total	340	299	639

Table 3 shows that both dailies gave more coverage to fear as Daily Jang published 238 (70 %) news and daily Express published 204 (68.2 %). While providing information about hope, Daily Jang published 37 (10.8 %) and Express published 25 (8.4 %). While awareness stories were 6 (1.7%) in Jang and 8(8.4%) in Express which indicates that both newspapers did not give much importance to awareness about corona to their readers.

Meanwhile both newspaper coverage on precautionary measures shows that at least they let the reader to protect themselves from infection by reporting 59 (17.3%) news in Jang and 62 (20.3%) in Express. Aggregate percentages in both newspapers are almost same with little difference but the text and words of the news stories clearly indicate the actual difference in them.

Table 4 showed that Daily Jang published 209 (63.7 %) Corona word related news as compared to Daily Express who reported it 172 (59.3 %) times. In reporting death rates newspapers gave almost same space to corona deaths updates. As Jang gave coverage in 29 (8.8 %) times as compared to Daily Express 32 (11 %). Apart from panic news stories like Corona and deaths, both newspapers have same ratio in the coverage of recovered patients from Corona. Both newspapers reported 10, 10 news stories which clearly shows that during pandemic each newspaper focused on health-related issues rather than other news. We also found that news stories which were talking about helping the needy and deserving people and funds (Ehasas cash programs), Daily Jang reported 14 (4.2 %) news as compared to Daily Express 7 (2.7 %).

As the corona cases increased the scientist quest for new vaccine got more attention. New vaccine hydroxychloroquine and erythromycin discovery brought new hope for the doctors and the people. At that time both newspapers played their role effectively in informing the public about vaccine in news stories. Jang published 8 stories and express published 7 stories with same ratio of 2.4% within each newspaper

Table 4 : Selected Words for Identifying Factors in Both Daily Newspapers

Word category	Daily Jang	Daily Express	Total
Corona	209 (63.7%)	172 (59.3%)	381
Death	29 (8.8%)	32(11%)	61
Recovered	10 (3%)	10(3.4%)	20
Funds	14 (4.2%)	08(2.7%)	22
Vaccines	08(2.4%)	07(2.4%)	15
lockdown	40 (12%)	33(11.3%)	73
Protection	18 (5.4%)	28(9.6%)	46
Total	328	290	618

Although vaccine experiment gave contentment to people but not enough to relax and carefree from Corona virus. Government took the precautionary measures to reduce the increasing number of cases by imposing smart, partial, or full lockdown in the most infected areas. In this case, Daily Jang reported this lock down with 40 (12%) news stories and express published 33 (11%) news stories.

Study 2

Table 5 shows the demographic characteristics of the participants. The sample included 253 (55.6 %) males and 202 (44.4 %) females. Most of the participants hold the BS/bachelor's degree 222 (48.8 %), 116 (25.5) hold the masters while remaining 117 (25.7 %) have MS/MPhil degree. Majority of the participants 235 (51.6) were between the age of 21-25 while only 25 (5.5 %) participants were above the age of 41.

Table 5. Demographic Characteristics

Demographic	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	253	55.6
Female	202	44.4
Education		
BS/Bachelor	222	48.8
Master	116	25.5
MS/MPhil	117	25.7
Age		
21-25	235	51.6
26-30	139	30.5
31-35	34	7.5
36-40	22	4.8
41+	25	5.5

Table 6 shows that One way ANOVA was performed to measure the differences in fear of COVID-19 among newspaper, TV, and social media users. The results show that there is significant difference exist regarding fear of COVID-19 [$F(2,452)=3.55$, $p<.05$] and precautionary measures among three group [$F(2,452)=4.70$, $p<.01$]. Moreover, Television viewers have greater fear of COVID-19 than the social media users and newspapers readers. In addition to this, television viewers have greater fear of COVID-19 than the social media users and newspapers readers. Thus, our H1 and H2 were supported.

Table 6. One-Way Analyses of Variance in Fear of COVID-19 and Precautionary Measures

Measure	Newspaper		Television		Social Media		$F(2, 452)$	η^2
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
Fear of COVID-19	2.75	0.52	2.78	0.70	2.61	0.63	3.55*	0.12
Precautionary Measures	2.63	0.71	2.99	0.72	2.69	0.78	4.70**	0.15

** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

In table 7, an independent sample t-test was used to check the difference regarding fear of COVID-19 and precautionary measures between males and females. The result shows that there is significant difference in fear of COVID-19 between males and females. In addition to this, significant difference found regarding precautionary measures between males and females. The result shows that females have more fear of COVID-19 than males. Similarly, females are taking more precautionary measures than males. Thus, our H3 and H4 were supported.

Table 7. Independent sample T-test in Fear of COVID-19 and Precautionary Measures

Measure	Male		Female		$t(453)$	p	Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD			
Fear from COVID-19	2.62	0.64	2.73	0.57	-1.89	.001	0.102
Precautionary Measures	2.59	0.76	2.85	0.75	-3.78	.001	0.124

Simple linear regression was used to predict the precautionary measures with the help of fear of COVID-19 perceived from media. The result shows that fear of COVID-19 is a significant predictor of precautionary behaviour [$\beta=.362$, $p<.05$] for males and for females [$\beta=.219$, $p<.05$]. The beta value was greater for males than the female respondents. Thus, our H5 was supported.

Discussion

The purpose of the study was to examine the coverage of COVID-19 in two Pakistan national newspapers. The study found that Jang newspaper published more news stories regarding COVID-19 than the Daily Express. The results showed that there were less news stories at the start of pandemic and with the increased cases more stories were published on the Corona Virus cases. These findings are contrary to the previous research which was conducted on media coverage of Dutch influenza of 2009 (Vasterman & Ruigrok, 2013). The Dutch media paid more attention at the start. Less lead stories were published on front page regarding COVID-19 in both newspapers. These findings are consistent with previous studies (de Veen & Thomas, 2020; Smith & Smith, 2016). Both dailies gave more coverage to fear as Daily Jang published more news than daily Express. Previous studies show that media highlight certain part of an issue (Gever, 2019). While providing information about hope, Daily Jang published more stories than Express. Awareness stories got similar attention in Jang and Express daily which indicates that both newspapers did not give much importance to awareness about corona to their readers. Meanwhile, both newspaper coverage on precautionary measures shows that express paid more attention towards precautions than Jang. These results are consistent with the previous studies that media play a major role during public health crisis and create awareness in the public about the precautionary measures (Allan, 2002; Reynolds & Quinn, 2008; Zhang et al., 2015).

Daily Jang published more Corona word related news as compared to Daily Express. In reporting death rates both newspapers gave almost same space to corona deaths updates. Apart from panic news stories like Corona and deaths, both newspapers have same ratio in

the coverage of recovered patients from Corona. We also found that news stories which were talking about helping the needy and deserving people and funds (Ehasas cash programs) were reported more in Daily Jang as compared to Daily Express.

Survey result shows that television viewers have greater fear of COVID-19 than the social media users and newspapers readers. In addition to this, television viewers have greater fear of COVID-19 than the social media users and newspapers readers. These results are in consistent with the previous findings that people depend more on television during crisis (Holland et al., 2014; Melki & Kozman, 2019; Melki et al., 2020). The result shows that there is difference in fear of COVID-19 between males and females. In addition to this, difference found regarding precautionary measures between males and females. The result shows that females have more fear of COVID-19 than males. Similarly, females are taking more precautionary measures than males. Previous studies have also found that men are more prone towards mortality due to different factors such as lifestyle and economic reasons (Bwire, 2020; Jin et al., 2020). Moreover, men show less fear towards public health crisis because they have to run the matters of family. Sometimes, men suppress feelings of fear due to their culture (Melki et al., 2020). The result shows that fear of COVID-19 is a significant predictor of precautionary behaviour for males than females.

Conclusion

On the basis of findings, we conclude that major newspapers of Pakistan paid attention towards public health crisis. However, most of the stories were not published at the start of crisis and stories lacks the depth. Moreover, the news stories were based on actions of government and different health official's description of the situation. Later, media used the NCOC (National Command Operation Center) as a source for COVID-19 related news and published their head/chairman remarks. In start news also focused on the available facilities in hospital and emphasized on the new hospitals or COVID-19 centres. Though, news related to awareness and precautions were published but they could not play an effective role in educating the public about public health crisis. Better results could have been achieved if media has paid more attention towards the precautionary measures at the start of the pandemic.

There are some limitations in the study. First, this study used the cross-sectional data and result of this study cannot be generalize to the whole population of Pakistan. Moreover, only two newspapers data included in the study. Future studies can add more national newspapers in their study to see the difference in their reporting. Moreover, an English and Urdu newspaper comparison can be performed to examine who paid more attention to public health crisis at the start. In addition to this, role of radio was not included in the study. Future studies can add radio as a source of information. The sample consist of Lahore residents and rural areas were not included in the study. Future studies can also increase the time frame for content analysis to see how newspapers have covered the crisis in a complete year.

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Article:	Teachers' Perspectives of Children Empowerment through Media Literacy in Islamabad
Author(s):	Dr. Rehana Munawar Lecturer, National university of Modern Languages, Islamabad
	Dr. Munib Ahmed Assistant Professor, National university of Modern Languages, Islamabad
	Ummul Baneen Assistant Professor, Foundation university, Rawalpindi
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Author(s) Note:	Dr. Rehana Munawar is serving as Lecturer at National university of Modern Languages, Islamabad Email: rmunawar@numl.edu.pk
	Dr. Munib Ahmed is serving as Assistant Professor at National university of Modern Languages, Islamabad Email: mahmed@numl.edu.pk
	Ummul Baneen is serving as Assistant Professor at Foundation university, Rawalpindi Email: Ummul.baneen@fui.edu.pk

Abstract

Media literacy is an emergent field in developed countries and became an integral part of the school system and has been integrated in the educational curriculum. The present paper highlights the teachers' perception regarding media literacy awareness and their opinions and readiness of media literacy at school level. The study used constructivist learning theory for theoretical framework. This study supports constructivist learning theory that transforms students being passive recipient to more active participant in getting the information for their learning process and hence helps in preparing children to explore, investigate and experiment with the media available in the classroom. The study has shown that teachers are not well aware of media literacy concept and the teaching of media literacy through rote learning or traditional practice may not produce productive results. The curriculum needs to aim at the active participation of students by making the lessons functional and would provide students with competences and critical approach towards mediated content rather than becoming passive consumer of media.

Keywords: *children; teachers; media literacy; empowerment; Pakistan*

Introduction

In Pakistan, the concept of media literacy is at the primitive stage. The majority masses are still unaware of the concept of media literacy. Majority of the people confuse media literacy with the usage of media technology such as TV/LED, computer, Internet, videogames, laptop, iPad, game consoles by individuals. In this contemporary world the continuous advancements in media technology including Internet, smart phones, advertisements, videogames, and 3D animated movies have been a major source of entertainment for the children in Pakistan. Moreover, they thus have mostly regular and constant access to media in the absence of any adult supervision. The immersion in media devices by children on regular basis has become the serious growing concern of mostly parents and teachers in Pakistan. Furthermore, parents and teachers are concerned regarding children's vulnerability and susceptibility to understand, evaluate and analyze the media content and messages which cause harmful impacts on children's cognitive, intellectual and psychological development.

Different past studies revealed that the media usage in school meant not only to increase the interest level of children but also promoted active participation among children in the classroom. In Pakistan, the media usage at schools aims to develop the interest level of students and to maintain the discipline of the class by keeping children busy or quiet in the classroom rather than endorse critical thinking skills among them. Such multifaceted understandings of present media compel a refined set of tools that child must be taught in this digitalized world. Thus, this requires a shift from traditional methods to more innovative approaches for learning process under present information and communication technology (ICTs). Suleman (2008) maintained that the primary level is considered as a critical phase in the child's learning life. If a teacher accomplishes in framing a comprehensive knowledge base and providing proper guidance to make the whole concept clear to a student then in the future students would be able to grip testing things more easily. Therefore, it is crucial to assess awareness level of the teachers, their judgments and willingness for media literacy.

Literature Review

Teachers' knowledge regarding children's understanding of media message and meaning enable teacher to provide them proper guidance and facilitate them to ask more deeper questions related to the information they need and will be helpful for the teacher to instruct them how to critique, analyze, express their own perceptive (Shore, 2009). A study conducted by Marie-Anne et al. (2012) revealed the positive response of teachers towards technology usage. The teachers felt contented while using technology in the classroom such as using email, showing videos and overhead projectors. The teachers perceived the usage of technology beneficial for motivating students' interest level and engaged them in a more effective way of thinking and hence, better able to exercise performing skills, which would be difficult through traditional based learning system. The teacher's involvement in the technology based classroom increase the student's interest level and this would further enhance teachers' participation in using technology effectively for teaching purpose (Royer, 2002). Teacher's training regarding technology usage would more likely encourage and motivate teachers to incorporate it effectively in the classroom (Savery, 2002; Hsu, 2010). Barbara (1996) maintained that teachers have been using "developmentally appropriate practices are doing more to promote critical thinking than traditional teachers who believe children are too young to think well" (p. 2). Jones and Flannigan (2006) urged the proper guidance and training for teachers for the successful implementation of technology in the classroom. The lack of knowledge and awareness regarding technology among teachers would result in reluctance and hesitance shown by teachers in the class. Khokhar and Javaid (2016) maintained that in Pakistan the technology usage in schools has not proved satisfactory results. The study found that students perceived lack of ICT knowledge and skills among teachers. Students showed great interest that their teachers should use ICT more in

teaching and assessment activities because these ICTs have been widely used among students on regular basis at home. The vast majority of teachers acknowledged the development of critical stance towards the constructed nature of media. Germann and Sasse (1997) found the successful teachers participation in a two-year technology integration program, which had improved their technology self-efficacy. Moreover, the interest level of teachers also raised; and motivated towards gaining more knowledge and awareness regarding technology in order to positively impact the course. Teachers play an important role in the educational setup therefore, teachers' training should be focused and make them convinced regarding the benefits of media usage and encourage them to use technology among themselves before using it in the classroom (Lam, 2000).

Another study found the positive and satisfactory attitude of the teachers towards media literacy integration in the classrooms. Teachers strongly recommended the presence of mass media in the media literacy lesson (Sur et al., 2014). The media literacy of teachers would also considered very important factor for the successful introduction of media literacy in any school setting, because only a media literate teacher could develop the skills of media literacy among the students and yield fruitful results (Valdmane, 2016). Kellner and Share (2007) stressed the need of "critical pedagogy". Similarly, Inan and Temur (2012) suggested "in-service training opportunities" for the teachers regarding media literacy. Recepoğlu (2015) stressed on teachers' training and recommended to have more seminars and programs organized in this context. Ružić-Baf et al. (2016) recommended incorporating media education in the early years of children schooling. As a result, parents and teachers need to teach and provide proper teaching of ICT to their children. "Early prevention and efficient education" is necessary for the healthy growing of children alongside the technologies.

Theoretical Framework

The Constructivist Learning theory is used as a theoretical framework for this study. In the early half of the 20th century media literacy was mostly encouraged by protectionist paradigm. In this early protectionist approach, Buckingham (2003) claims that media literacy education in the US is impacted by various concerns regarding media effects including sex and violence and the media's role in promoting "consumerism or materialism". Subsequently the supporters of media literacy mostly suggested this protectionist paradigm as they assumed media being harmful and children should be protected from its effect. Similarly some parents supported the censorship as the best way to keep away their children from unsuitable content. Instead of censorship scholars should teach children and adults how to critically evaluate and interpret media messages. Media educationalists that represented protectionist model did not offer their schoolchildren with a analytical skill or empowering instructional experience. Therefore, it would be better to teach children and provide them guidance to manage these media messages instead of criticizing the media usage (Schilder, 2014).

Freire (2000) opposed the "banking system" of education where the role of the teacher is simply "deposit the knowledge" and students like "empty vessels" passively collect and stock knowledge as "depositories". This education system 'banking system' treats the student as passive. Therefore he appeals for a new critical pedagogy in which the role of the student is an active participant rather than passive receiver and become critical thinkers and "inquirers and should co-construct and transform reality". According to Vygotsky (1978), Learning is not simply about to explore or about to receive the mediated ideas passively. He defines the zone of proximal development as "the distance between the actual developmental level as determined by independent problem solving and the level of potential development as determined through problem solving under adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers" (p. 86). Postman and Weingartner (1969) explained that the role of educator in Constructivism is to hardly inform students about the personal opinion, encourages student-student interaction rather than student-teacher interaction, being a mentor or guide and

responses of the students to drive the discussion. Hobbs and Jensen (2009) who also support and Influenced by Freire (2000), Postman and Weingartner (1969), and Vygotsky (1978), and Buckingham (1998), argue that media literacy education development is extension towards democratization of education. In democratic approach, Masterman was most prominent advocator of this move. He argued that certain conditions and situations are essential for media literacy education to progress and advance, such as “non-hierarchical teaching modes and a methodology which will promote reflection and critical thinking whilst being as lively, democratic, group-focused and action-oriented” (Masterman, 1985, p. 27).

This study supports the idea of preparing students instead of protecting them from the harmful consequences of media effects. Media literacy relatively implements a more student-centered approach to teaching and learning (Masterman, 1985). Generally, the audience has come to be seen as more and more “active and selective” in their use and interpretation of media messages and texts (Jensen & Rosengren, 1990). Ertmer and Newby (1993) mentioned that learners are active in processing information and also active in creating meanings as well in constructivism. According to Jonassen (1991) “our world is created by our minds, so no world is more real than another world”. Duffy and Jonassen (1992) argue that with the advancements in technology and the information provides new opportunities led the scholars to return to constructivism. Lattuca (2006) states that constructivism is a learning theory based on the concept that students construct or create knowledge from existing knowledge. Tyner (2010) stated that the constructivist Model of Media Literacy uses student media knowledge and experiences to increase their understanding of media.

Brooks and Brooks (1993) mentioned that “Teachers who operate without awareness of their students point of view often doom students to dull, irrelevant experiences and even sometimes failure” (p. 60). Knabe (2004) maintained that knowledge is entrenched in activity: not professorial lectures or simple memorization of facts. Constructivist theory also expands on the student’s already previous knowledge (Hobbs & Jensen, 2009). The professor while initiating discussion with the students never give his/her viewpoint before asking questions from students and understating their viewpoints and opinion (Postman & Weingartner, 1969; Brooks & Brooks, 1993). Mostly scholars agreed that the focus should be more preparing students rather protecting them.

Research Question

What are the teachers’ perception regarding their own media literacy awareness and how do they perceive introduction of media literacy at primary school level in Islamabad?

Research Method

The researcher conducted Qualitative research method based on interviewing eighteen class teachers of class three and class five from six public and private schools in Islamabad, Pakistan. The interviews were conducted to develop understanding about teachers’ perception regarding their own awareness about media literacy, its significance value for children and willingness to introduce media literacy in schools for children empowerment. The participants were purposefully selected from primary schools. The face-to face interviews were conducted in their schools. Six schools were randomly selected from Islamabad that includes three private and three public schools. The data of public schools were obtained from Federal Directorate of Education and private schools data collected from Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Authority (PEIRA). Out of 186 primary public schools and from 274 private schools, only six schools were randomly chosen from Islamabad.

Findings and Discussion

The Predominantly female teachers responded to the interview questions. Concerning the teachers’ academic qualifications, most of the teachers were educated beyond high school. Some teachers had a bachelor’s degree, master’s degree and also had an MPhil degree. The data suggests that mostly students are well aware of education system and

technologies available in their schools. The age range of the teachers was 32 to 41 years. Hence, they are able to provide relevant information regarding their own perception of media literacy awareness and its implementation in the primary school level. Regarding working experience, mostly teachers have maximum experience of 10 years to the minimum experience of 5 years. This demonstrates that good number of teachers has been taught in their respective schools for a significant period of time; therefore, they are in a better position to describe their perception regarding media literacy.

The responses of the teachers revealed that the term media literacy for the participants is still vague and almost all the participants had no idea about media literacy. Some teachers misunderstood media literacy with the different forms of media usage such as Television, computers, iPad, and smart phones among individuals. Some mentioned that the media technologies using in the classroom is called media literacy. Moreover, some teachers heard about media literacy for the first time. The teachers mentioned that they had not heard about media literacy before but it must be something related to the media. Generally, this indicates the ignorance regarding media literacy among teachers. The teachers said:

"I believe media literacy is the presence of media technology which we use in the classroom such as television and computer" (T2)

"I have no understanding what media literacy is. Actually, I am hearing it for the first time but I think it must be something related to the media or technology which we are using" (T6)

When teachers were explained about the term media literacy by the researcher then almost all the teachers have shown positive response towards media literacy. The teachers said:

"Yes, there is no doubt then media literacy is very effective for the children of today age. Children need to be critical thinkers in today's world and this can be easily done with the help of this subject" (T7)

"I believe it is very necessary because children involve with media anywhere and due to media literacy they will gain more knowledge and understandings about how to use media devices and its content critically and in a sensible way" (T8)

On asking teachers about their willingness for the implementation of media literacy at primary school level, all teachers have shown strong willingness towards media literacy implementation into the curriculum at primary schools. Teachers mentioned that while considering the younger age group of children and their deep involvement with the media devices on daily basis triggered the implementation of this term [Media Literacy] at primary school level. The teachers said:

"I am willing to have media literacy in the curriculum and in this regard school administration should develop some strategies or programs to implement media literacy at school level" (T1)

"I recommend that school managers or principals should design a plan for the integration of media literacy effectively in the educational curriculum" (T2)

The teachers further expressed that for the successful implementation of media literacy in the curriculum, there would be some workshop or training sessions regarding media literacy for the teachers in school. The school administration would be responsible for organizing such training programs, workshop or seminars in order to raise the awareness of media literacy among teachers, students and even parents. Both parents and teachers have major role in the children's lives therefore, their understanding and awareness of media literacy is highly important. Without the proper understanding and awareness of media literacy, it would be difficult for teachers to teach children properly in school. The responses of the teachers further revealed that children should be encouraged to use the media devices in a positive way. As it has been difficult to prevent children from media device usage as they have an easy access to these technologies everywhere. Children should be encouraged to use

media devices as mean to understand technology as well. For this purpose children should be motivated and encouraged to use technology for the learning purposes. The teachers said:

“I think there should be some workshops regarding media literacy for the teachers to make them understand and aware about the subject properly so that teachers feel comfortable in implementing media literacy in the class” (T8)

“I agree and more willing to be the part of that workshop. School should organize this workshop to make teachers aware of the term properly. After all teachers understanding is considered important because in the classroom teachers will be able to teach media literacy lessons or skills to the students” (T7)

In interviews teachers were asked to describe their understanding of what media literacy is to them. It was found that the teachers have no awareness of media literacy and neither did have this course taught in the schools. Majority of the teachers mentioned that they had not heard about the concept of media literacy before. Therefore, the findings of the study indicated the lack of media literacy awareness among teachers that shows the uniqueness of media literacy in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Later on when teachers were informed by the researcher about “media literacy” and its significance value for the young children empowerment, then almost all the teachers agreed to the fact that media literacy is effective for the children as it's entirely a new field of study for the children who would grow up in this technology world. The constant involvement of children with media devices and its harmful impacts has been the growing concern among teachers. Teachers responded that children being innocent and vulnerable would not be able to use media in an effective way. The extreme involvement of children with such media devices is found almost everywhere so that children understanding and knowledge would be upgraded as the technology has been advancing with the rapid pace. Therefore, teachers agreed to the fact that empowering children through media literacy is the need of the day.

The study findings indicated that all the teachers showed positive attitude and willingness for the implementation of media literacy in educational curriculum. They all agreed to the fact that such a subject (media literacy) can be successful and yield productive results for the empowerment of children and it has the potential to be introduced in school. Similarly, teachers reflected on the fact that they do not have a set curriculum that can teach and arouse children's critical thinking skills. But even then, these teachers do practice some activity that can be helpful for the children. But most essentially, teaching children about media should be the primary role of teachers at school, and this could be done, if and only media literacy is integrated into the educational curriculum. In this regard the curriculum planners need to take this initiative. Based on these comments, it was quite clear that teachers were in favor of integrating media literacy into the school curriculum. Teachers clearly feel that, it is of equal importance to have a discussion based activity at school considering the positive and harmful aspects of media content and messages. They feel it is exceptionally important for children to promote analytical attitude toward media and to guarantee that children become consistently inquiring media sources. The study findings confirm that teachers showed strong willingness for the implementation of media literacy in educational curriculum. All the answers given by teachers confirmed the attainment of the fact that they are willing to introduce media literacy in schools in order to empower young children that can be beneficial in enhancing critical thinking skills.

Based on the findings, critical thinking is one of the most important elements in media literacy that enhances audiences' analysis skills, decoding media messages, disbelief of media messages and its potential influences. Continuing concerns about possible negative influences of media on children, educators and policy makers should pledge to make media literacy an essential part of every individual's education. This guideline aimed at the

educators who should serve as a platform to initiate and give an introduction to media literacy education. Since, media is being consumed by children all day long, hence an alternative need to be sought that will empower children to minimize these effects on them. Reflecting back to the various definitions of media literacy, it simply states that individuals should be able to get access to media content and should be able to analyze, evaluate, and critically reflect upon and interpret various media messages. Likewise who created a particular message? What techniques are used to attract the audiences? What sort of things has been absent in the meaning of the content? These are the few questions with which children must be aware at the time of using media. The knowledge and understanding of the proper usage of media for children is very timely. Children need to watch any program, movies, cartoons, games, in fact all the content with the critical point of view. Therefore, once these skills are mastered, it will make individuals competent enough to create media content, although every individual might not require this. Therefore, a very strong support for media literacy education exists among teachers to introduce this subject in schools. Also, a teacher during the interview said that, "I understand that creation of media content is one dimension of media literacy, therefore, students should not only know the deconstruction but also the construction of media messages, but the skill to understand media messages should be of the first priority".

According to the response of the teachers, they believed that they can play a vital role in increasing the level of awareness about the media provided it is introduced in the school curriculum. Teachers reflected that they do not have a set curriculum that can teach and arouse children critical thinking skills. But most essentially, teaching children about media should be the primary role of teachers at school, and this could be done, if only media literacy is integrated into the educational curriculum. In fact, some teachers are of the opinion that some introductory programs or workshops should be introduced in schools and the feedback of parents and children will determine if media literacy should be considered to be the part of the curriculum. Therefore, teachers believe that parents as well as teachers play a more important role in mitigating the effect of media on children.

Conclusion

This study urges the introduction of media literacy into curriculum of the primary schools. The traditional approach to learning is outdated and the traditional strategies such as censorship or limitation are no longer effective. However, students are no longer motivated by the traditional way of instructional practices. Traditional literacy at schools lacking modern contents that enable students to process the information and analyze those information in a media rich environment. Furthermore, the experiences of new devices available to children provide interactivity and connectivity continuously. Therefore, media literacy cannot be taught through traditional teaching practices. With the upcoming advances in technology, it is responsibility of the schools to prepare their students to use media properly. The immensity of media is making it necessary to introduce media literacy in the curriculum to enable children to actively face the digital world. Therefore, children urgently need an education that can help children become media literate by teaching them how to cope with the opportunities and risks associated with media.

The study has shown that teachers are not well aware of media literacy concept and the teaching of media literacy through rote learning or traditional practice may not produce productive results. The curriculum need to aim at the active participation of students by making the lessons functional and would provide students with competences and critical approach towards mediated content rather than becoming passive consumer of media. In terms of curriculum, the technology is integrated into schools; therefore, teachers should know the art of using this technology for learning process. Therefore, teachers need to reform their methodological instructions from teaching through media to teaching about media. The

teaching of media literacy in the classroom can be best implemented with participatory interactivity, instructional methods of pedagogy and discussion based activities. Students with the teachers' guidance enhance their own knowledge and construct their own meanings instead of only relying textbook or teacher. With the constructivist approach students develop a sense of ownership about their work and later feel empowered. This study supports constructivist learning theory that changes the children towards active participants from passive consumer or recipients of information and hence helps in preparing children to explore, investigate and experiment with the media available in the classroom. The active participation in constructivist learning empower the students to critically analyze the media messages.

For children empowerment through media literacy, the role of teacher is the important. For children empowerment, first teachers have media literacy education. If teachers are provided proper media literacy trainings, then these teachers are able to teach students media literacy and students would be able to understand media messages. Teachers along with their own subjects would be able to teach their students regarding media. Also, the government can possibly integrate media literacy into the curriculum and ensure pedagogical support for the teachers. Therefore, it must also be noted that even though the agreed consensus of teachers about the need of media literacy at schools and willingness for media literacy, but there is no such media literacy contents are developed for them. Therefore for the contribution towards media literacy, it is essential to develop media contents for teachers. As far as media literacy is concerned, this research has clearly confirmed this need and the findings of this research may motivate our educational policy makers to work for the implementation of media literacy at schools levels.

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Article:	Religion, Conflict and Identity: Islam, Pakistani identity and the conflict in Swat
Author(s):	<p style="text-align: center;">Syed Wasif Azim IPFP Research, University of Chitral Pakistan. Email is wasifazim@uop.edu.pk/wasif.azim@uoch.edu.pk .</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Yaseen Ullah Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar. Email is ullahyaseenuop@gmail.com.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Fazal Wahab International Master Student, University of Glasgow, (UK). Email is fwahab5@yahoo.com .</p>
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Author(s) Note:	<p style="text-align: center;">Syed Wasif Azim is a IPFP Research fellow in University of Chitral Pakistan. Email: wasifazim@uop.edu.pk/wasif.azim@uoch.edu.pk</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Yaseen Ullah is a Ph.D. Scholar at Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar. Email: ullahyaseenuop@gmail.com.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Fazal Wahab is a International Master Student at University of Glasgow, (UK). Email is Email: fwahab5@yahoo.com .</p>

Abstract

Other than an identity in itself, religion plays a central role in other forms of collective identities, like ethnic and national. Moreover, as the constructivist theoretical position argues that identities are fluid and can be impacted by different factors, we propose that conflict and violence have repercussions for religion and the associated identities. Extending the constructivist theoretical position, we contend that conflicts do not ‘soften’ or ‘harden’ identities, rather its impacts are complex, multiple and significant. In the backdrop of recent conflict and violence in Pukhtun region of Swat, Islam is substantial due to its centrality to Pakistani national identity (represented and promoted by the Pakistani state) and Pukhtun ethnic identity (represented by the Pukhtuns in Swat) and militant discourse in the region. This study argues that, amidst the conflict in Swat, three forms and positions of Islam have emerged, including the Islam adopted by Pukhtuns as marker of their identity, Islam used by Pakistan for framing a national identity and the one promoted, rather imposed, by the militants. Pukhtuns in Swat try to detach and distance their ‘form’ of Islam (having both symbolic and practical aspects) from that of the Pakistani state and the militants. Moreover, Pukhtun’s form of Islam is considered closer to that of the state with a sharp distance from that of the militants. Pakistani state, religious clergy and militants are blamed and criticized for using Islam for their interests. Militant’s Islam is termed ‘violent’ and only based on their form of justice and is thus rejected. Pakistani state’s Islam is considered least practiced and more symbolic and thus disowned. Islam adopted and practiced by Pukhtuns, majority, in Swat is considered as peaceful and in practice and thus assumed to be better than the other contesting forms of Islam. Thus, the conflict in Swat, involving militants and Pakistani state, has complicated the divisive role of Islam in relation to its unifying role as a component and marker of Pakistani national identity. This has repercussions for Pakistani national identity. The study is based on 45 open-ended in-depth interviews and five focus group discussions in diverse parts of Swat, coupled with ethnographic observation.

Keywords: Islam, conflict, national identity, Swat, Pakistan

Introduction and background: Theoretical and methodological premise

Being a multi-ethnic state, Pakistan has been facing problem with its nation making project since 1947. The formation of Bangladesh in 1971 made Pakistan the first state in post-world war-2 era that saw disintegration on ethnic lines. Carving a national identity has been at the heart of this nation making project. This national identity has different markers and aspects from which the most debated in the literature is 'Islam' (Alavi, 1986). This literature discusses the problematic role and contested nature of Islam in the nation and national identity making in Pakistan. This problematic and contested role of Islam has been more problematized by the recent conflict in Pukhtun region of Swat (Rome, 2008). This recent conflict in Swat is a violent conflict between Muslim militants of the 'Swati Taliban' (headed by Mullah Fazlullah from Swat) and the Pakistani state which started in 2006-2007 (Mehsud & Malik, 2018). Initially a peace deal was signed between government and the militants, which broke down soon and led to a series of military operations. The conflict also caused internal displacement of about 2 million people. It is considered one of the greatest internal displacements in the history of Pakistan (Din, 2010).

There are multiple reasons which makes this conflict a significant case study to be explored in this context. The conflict has been waged by Muslim militants who base their discourse on Islam and its *shariah*. Moreover, the other actor of the conflict, that is Pakistani state, has Islam as a central marker of national identity and official nationalism. Additionally, Islam is central to Pukhtun identity. Likewise, Muhammad Ayub Jan argues that, Pukhtuns differentiate between their Muslimness and that of ethnic others and perceive Muslims of other ethnic groups as lesser Muslims. Additionally, Pukhtuns find it difficult to accommodate to a Pakistani identity that is exclusively constituted of Islamic identity and rather propound an identity that allows ethnic expression and Muslimness (Jan, 2010).

However, the discussion of recent conflict and its impacts for Pakistani national identity is missing from the literature. The debates of such central markers as 'Islam' needs to be debated amidst the conflict in Pukhtun region such as Swat. This present study attempts to explore the linkage of and repercussions for Islam as a marker of Pakistani national identity with the recent conflict and violence in Swat. Theoretically, extending the constructivist position, it contends that national identity or its markers are neither lost nor reaffirmed and that identity neither softens nor hardens but is impacted and problematized in multiple forms. The argument is explored in a theoretical and methodological framework discussed below.

The Framework

There are different theories and scholarly positions with disagreements on the nature and formation of nation, national identity and nationalism. Modernist theories assert the recent, invented and constructed nature of nations, national identities and nationalisms (Anderson, 1983), Perennialists theories emphasizes the permanence of nations (Van den Berghe, 1978), while the ethno-symbolic framework places ethnic identity, with the role of myths, memories, values, traditions and symbols, at the heart of its analysis of nation, national identity and nationalism (Smith, 1986a & 1991b). Moreover, a stock of literature suggests for an inconclusive list of the 'fundamental' attributes, aspects and markers of this national identity. It may include supposed national symbols, language, birthplace, history, blood ties, religion, institutions, music, media, common origin, ethnicity, historic territory/homeland, common myths, historical memories and a common mass public culture (Laszlo, 2013). Moreover, national identity, Smith argues, has external (territorial, economic and political) and internal (socialization of the members as 'nationals' and 'citizens' through media and education) functions (Smith, 1991b). These markers are not fixed but fluid and are contextual and subject to change (Kiely et al., 2017).

Scholars propose that national identity includes both self-categorization and affect. The former refers to identification and the later to the emotions of a member like 'sense of

belonging' (Reicher, Spears, and Haslam, 2010). A distinctive feature of national identity, according to Smith, is continuity, which refers to the ability to transmit and persist through generations (Smith, 1991b). Additionally, national identities co-exist with other identities, and the salience of national identities may depend upon a specific context (Hutchinson, 2005). Moreover, national identity and its markers are impacted by different factors. Conflict and violence can be one such significant factor that impacts national identity. As is national identity complex, the impacts of conflict and violence on national identity are also complex and multiple. The case of Pukhtuns in Pakistan and the recent conflict in the region are utilized in this study to explore this aspect.

Recent literature reports that Pukhtuns have multiple identities like ethnic, religious and national, where ethnic identity is primary (Jan, 2010). The official Pakistani national identity, along with carving a nation and nationalism, is constructed and promoted by the state of Pakistan in the face of ethnic heterogeneity in Pakistan (Anderson, 1983). 'Rational Choice' with a factor of 'Elite Manipulation' is one of the most debated argument in this regard. Scholars of this position argue that Pakistani nationalism, nation and national identity construction, before and after the partition of 1947, has been influenced and driven by the elites of Pakistan. Language (Urdu), religion (Islam) and culture ('Pakistani culture') as markers of Pakistani identity have been promoted by the elites of Pakistan through the use of education and media (Samad, Yunis, 1995a & 1995b).

On the other hand, the 'discursive group' of scholars argue for the significance of discursive production of nationalism, nation and national identity in the Pakistani context. This group of scholars argue that more significant are ideational and normative factors and the role of Islam with a focus on historical contexts. However, this group of scholars does not exclusively reject the role of elites, as elites are important in nurturing specific ideas, norms and forms of Islam. Moreover, the official discourse of Pakistani state has also been argued by scholars and has been termed as 'essentialist' (Verkaaik, 2004).

Thus, Pakistani nation, nationalism and national identity is a continues process of socio-political construction and reconstruction by the ethnic groups and state elites of Pakistan. A persuasive voice among the Pukhtuns both historically and recently has been arguing that the national identity of Pakistan is imagined significantly in the state of Pakistan, dominated by the military (Azim, 2018). This national identity has material as well as imagined markers, aspects and factors. Significant and central markers of this national identity are Islam, national symbols such as national holidays (Jan, 2010), discourses such as that of pride, sacrifice and complains about the state and nation of Pakistan (Jalal, 1995) and state institutions especially the military in the Pakistani context (Powell and Dimaggio, 1991). As a limitation, Islam, as a marker of Pakistani national identity, is the focus of this present study.

It is pertinent to mention that state shifts, influences and processes for nation and national identity formation, construction or reconstruction has been compelling different ethnic groups in Pakistan to redefine and readjust themselves and their identities and Pukhtuns are no exception in this regard. In such a context, the recent conflict and violence is one such process and phenomena that impacts Pukhtun identities, both ethnic and national (Azim, 2018). Though there is theoretical and empirical literature on the linkage of war and nationalism (Conversi, 2015), there is scarcity of literature on the impacts of conflict and violence on national identities. Some studies have argued that conflict, violence and insurgent wars can also affect the national/state level sense of belonging among populations, as individuals have multiple identities and have national affiliations too. These studies argue that the consequences are not easy to be predicted (Kalyvas, 2008). Syed Wasif Azim has elaborated these multiple impacts in the Pakistani context in his PhD dissertation (Azim, 2018).

To elaborate these consequences for national identity and its markers, in this article, we argue that the conflict-national identity relationship is complex, in the case of Pukhtuns in Swat, Pakistan. There are different and multiple impacts on different markers and aspects of national identity. Islam, being central, is a significant case study. It is also significant aspect in this discussion, because of its use by militants and the fact that Islam is part of Pukhtun ethnic and Pakistani national identity. We will subsequently argue that Pukhtuns in Swat try to distance themselves and their form Islam from the one promoted by militants as well as the Pakistani state, both symbolically and practically. Here, Pukhtuns take pride in practicing the best version of Islam in comparison to militants and Pakistani state and military. They also complain of the use of Islam by Pakistani state for her interests, more recently after 2001. These arguments have been shaped by the empirical data collected from Swat.

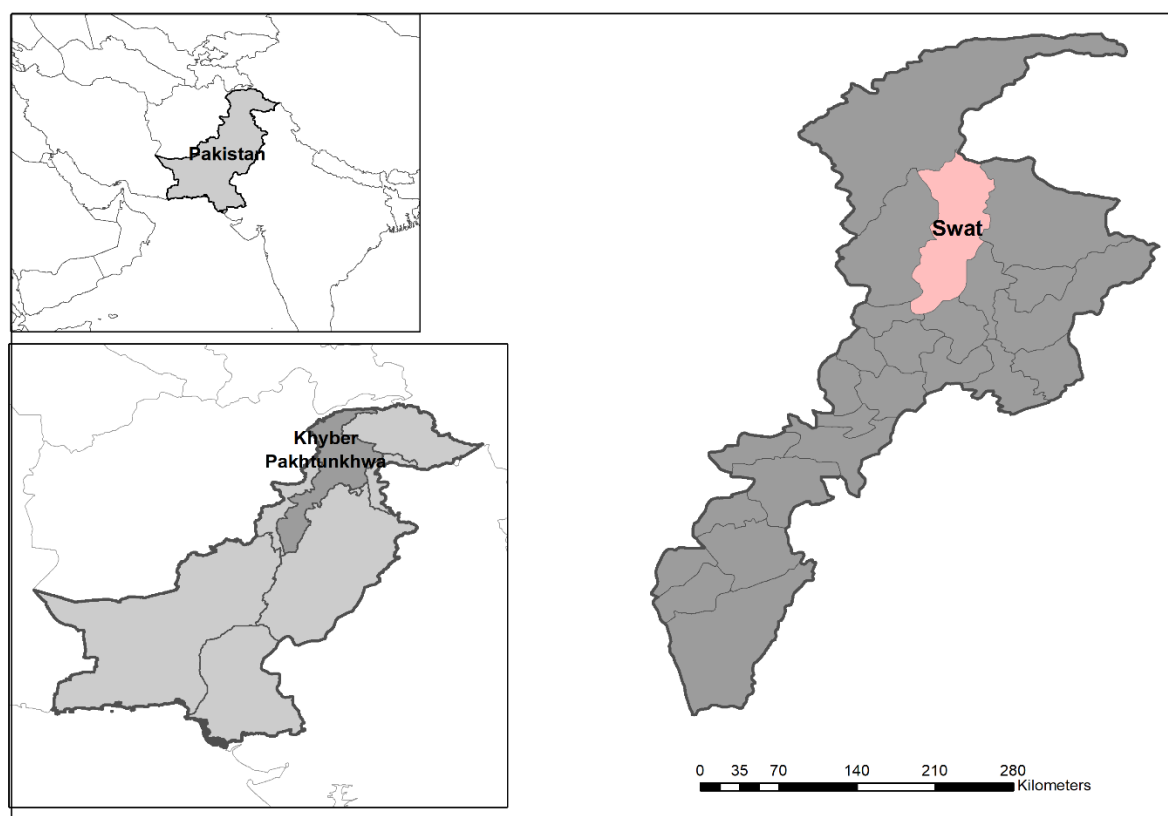


Figure 1: Map showing Pakistani state in a global context and KP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) province in Pakistan. On the right side is Swat district in KP¹.

The empirical data for this study, which comes from 45 in-depth open-ended interviews, five focus group discussions and ethnographic observations, was collected from November 2016 to May 2017 for a PhD research. Data collection was conducted in diverse parts of Swat. Participants were elders, university students, professionals and political workers, both men and women. As the interviews and discussions were largely semi-structured, they were appropriate to delve into broader themes of this study. All the interviews and discussions were conducted in the participant's native language, Pukhtu. All the interviews and discussions were recorded as field notes, as audio recordings were not appropriate for many reasons. Moreover, throughout the study pseudonyms have been used. The naming structure used in this study is specific. Name ending with the word 'Khor' (sister

¹ Map by Matthew Dunbar, Spatial Research Scientist, CSDE, University of Washington.

in Pukhtu language) is a female participant, otherwise it is a male participant. Likewise, name ending with 'dada' is a male participant with age above 50, considered as elder. Name ending with 'lala' is a male participant with age between 40 and 50 and the rest are younger than 40. Limited information regarding the participants is provided to avoid any potential identification of the participants. The collected data is utilized, in the theoretical premise, discussed above, to explore the impacts of conflict and violence in Swat for Islam as a factor and component of Pakistani national identity. The discussion follows below.

Conflict and violence in Swat: Islam and Pakistani National Identity

Being central in Pakistani national identity and consciousness, before and after 1947, Islam is none the less a central aspect amidst the conflict in Pukhtun region of Swat. The reason is not only that it occupies a central position in Pakistani identity but is also used by militants to lay claim to their activities. The traditional literature discusses both the unifying and divisive role of Islam. However, the discussion of recent conflict, Islam and national identity is missing from the literature. In this study, we argue that Islam, as a Pakistani national identity marker has witnessed multiple and significant impacts due to the recent conflict and violence in Swat. We postulate that the recent conflict in Swat, involving Pakistani state (with Islam as a central marker of her national identity) and militants (who use Islam to justify their violence) has repercussions for Islam as a central aspect of Pakistani identity. In the present context, there are three identifiable forms of Islam including 'Islam imposed by the militants', 'Islam promoted by the Pakistani nation state' and 'Islam perceived to be practiced by majority Pukhtuns in Swat'. We contend that Pukhtuns try to distance their form of Islam (linking symbolic and practical aspects of it) from that of Pakistani state and militants. Moreover, Pukhtun's form of Islam is considered closer to that of the state with a sharp distance from that of the militants.

Along with that, Islam promoted by militants is considered as one lacking a complete essence and relying only on justice system and is thus sharply disowned. Likewise, this Islam of the militants is also out rightly rejected because of its perceived violent nature. On the other hand, Islam promoted by Pakistani state is blamed of being an Islam just by name (symbolic), with no or minimum practice. Pukhtun's Islam, imagined to be practiced by majority in Swat, is one that is practical, complete and peaceful and thus better than both militants and Pakistani state. Moreover, the comparison between Islam of Pukhtuns and ethnic others has been somehow dominated by the discussion of Islam promoted by the militants and that of Pakistani state. We argue that this discourse informs us of the impacts, conflict have, for the Pakistani national identity, with Islam as a central marker.

Likewise, Islam is still one of the most significant markers of Pakistani national identity. The recent conflict in Pukhtun region has added to the significance of Islam. The role of Islam has become more significant yet problematic, because of its use by militants for their interests. It is suggested that, though Islam form a web that attempt to connect Pakistanis from different ethnicities and the state of Pakistan assume its unifying role, the role of Islam is marred with a problematic contestation. Elites and leaders in Pakistan (mostly the religious clergy) are blamed of using Islam as a dividing factor by promoting 'sectarianism' in the country by participants in Swat. Likewise, Pukhtuns in Swat are somehow critical of the claimed use of Islam as a unifying factor by Pakistani state, amidst this conflict. The debate that Islam is used by Pakistani state and the religious clergy for their interests, has been more sharpened, which corelates with the argument that Islam somehow plays a divisive role (Shaikh, 1989). This has consequences for Pakistani national identity, anchored in Islam.

Field data from Swat suggests that Islam is a significant marker of Pakistani national identity among the Pukhtuns. An overwhelming majority of the research participants attested that Islam is a significant marker of Pakistani national identity in Pukhtun's imagination.

Moreover, it was also substantiated that Islam attempts to connect Pukhtuns with the nation state of Pakistan and other ethnic groups in Pakistan. Among many other participants, Shah Alam Lala, a Politician from Dherai, commented that, *"Islam is the most important factor of national identity"* (Lala, 2017).

Many reasons are presented in the support of this claim by participants in Swat, of which significant ones are 'the historical context of Pakistan movement', 'the Islamic constitution of Pakistan' and 'the fact that majority in Pakistan are Muslims'. Fazal Yusufzai, a local business holder in Kabal emphasized, *"Islam is central in Pakistani identity because it was the main factor in 1947. Independence of Pakistan was based on Islam"* (Yusufzai, 2017).

However, it is also pertinent to mention that the role of Islam to unite Pakistanis as a 'nation' is inherent with a contestation and opposed opinions. For majority Pukhtuns in Swat, Islam can play a role to unite all Pakistanis, while for others it may not be so significant, as the cultures and social systems of ethnic groups in Pakistan are different. Muhammad Rehman Dada, an elder, added Urdu language, along with Islam, as main factors that can unite all Pakistanis. He told me, *"Islam and Urdu are important and significant factors for the unity of Pakistanis"* (Dada, 2017).

Along with this, a significant debate informs of the least unifying and even divisive role of Islam. However, this role is not considered as an inherent problem with Islam but is due to the lack of proper use of it by the Pakistani state and religious clergy. It is a 'strong' perception that Islam has not been used properly by the state of Pakistan and its religious clergy for this purpose. Pakistani state and religious clergy have used Islam, instead, to divide the society. Sectarianism and factionalism are blamed, which hurts the unifying role of Islam in Pakistan. Yusuf Khan is a traditional Khan in Dherai. He elaborated,

"Islam is powerful as it can play a positive role to unify Pakistanis. However, Islam has up to now divided Pakistanis and the role of state is involved in this. Deobandi vs Bareilvis and others are common. Unity among people of Pakistan is out of sight" (Khan, 2016).

Beside the argument that Islam has been marred with sectarianism or intra-sectarianism even, the role of Pakistani state is blamed in another form as well. This is because of the perception that Islam has been adopted by Pakistani state only in its symbolic form and not practical. Shah Alam Lala, a politician from Dherai, commented that,

"Islam can unite us all Pakistanis, if adopted by the state in a practical way. As the practice and interpretation of Islam is different for different people, Pakistani State shall adopt best practices of Islam and people shall then follow the state. However, I think that it is still far from reality" (Lala, 2017).

This argument has been, in one way or the other, expressed in many comments of the research participants. Pakistani state is suggested to adopt better practices of Islam so that others, in Pakistan, shall follow her as well. Moreover, state is blamed by a majority of participants in Swat for not using Islam properly as a unifying factor in Pakistan. In the words of Muhammad Ashfaq, an NGO employee,

"Islam can be used for unity in Pakistan. But up to now it has not been used or has not been successful due to the lack of state interest in the proper use of it. This leave space for the Islamic version of others like the militants"(Ashfaq, 2017).

As Pakistani state has left her work to religious clergy, this religious class uses it for personal interests. These 'mullahs' (religious clergy) are blamed of creating differences in the society. Laiq Dada, an elder and a political worker, told me, *"Islam of all of us is the same but there are still some issues, because mullahs have divided us"*(Dada, 2017). Thus, state

and religious clergy, are both blamed of not properly using Islam as a unifying factor in Pakistan.

Amidst this discussion, that Islam can serve as a marker of national identity to unite Pakistanis from different ethnic groups, the debate of recent conflict in Swat impacting this position of Islam is significant. It is substantial to explore Pukhtun's position and opinion of the Islam promoted and imposed by the militants and that of the Pakistani state.

Contesting Islam: Conflict, Militants, Pukhtuns and the state of Pakistan

Islam was used by militants to lay claim to their violent activities in Swat. There is a compelling perception among Pukhtuns in Swat that militants used Islam for their interests only and were least careful about 'true Islam'. Initially, militants were claiming to bring Islamic Shariah and a quick Justice system which was attractive for people in the region. Saira Naz Khor commented that, "*Militants Islam was mostly focused on Purdah and Justice System in Swat* (Khor, 2017)". This perception was elaborated further by arguing that Swatis were attracted to militants in initial days because of their quick justice system and not Islamic practice. Salman Habib told that "*Militant's setup was actually based on justice system, not Islam at all. Swatis accepted militants because of this aspect, as their decisions were quick and swift*" (Habib, 2017).

This argument was more substantiated by the fact that militants used force and violence. This use of force and violence created a perception in Swat that militants are not following Islam but are instead following their vested interests. Fazal Yusafzai, a local business holder in Kabal argued,

"Initially militants claimed to bring Islamic Shariah in Swat and Pakistan. That was attractive, and people thought it was good and right to have Shariah. But later, in practice it was different, and militants followed their own interests. They were imposing things by force which was disliked by people in Swat" (Yousafzai, F, 2017).

As militants used Islam and its symbols for their movement, they justified violence in the name of Islam. A sharp opposition to militants and their version of Islam grew due to this use of violence. Militant's form of Islam, based in violence and force, is thus rejected by an overwhelming number of research participants in Swat. Sadaqat Azim, a university student in Kabal, among many others, was of the opinion that "*Militants used force and violence, which is not acceptable*" (Azim, 2016).

Moreover, there is a strong perception in Swat that initially people were attracted to the militant's version of Islam however violence and force, to impose their brand of Shariah, changed attitude of the people. A university lecturer, Mudasar Swati, elaborated, "*Before militants started killing, Swatis liked their Islam and their message and considered this as a better Islam. However, violence changed people opinion. People then started disliking militant's version of Islam*" (Swati, 2017). Militant's Islam, based in violence, was thus rejected in Swat.

These comments and elaborations testify to the argument that Pukhtuns in Swat reject Islam imposed by militants and try to keep a distance from the form of Islam claimed by militants in Swat. The perception of Swat Pukhtuns about the form of Islam promoted by Pakistani state is significant too. There is an interesting debate regarding the Islam promoted by Pakistani state for her national identity in the context of present conflict of Swat. Significantly, Pukhtuns in Swat, try to distance from the form and are critical of Islam promoted by Pakistani state too. Moreover, the blames against Pakistani state, of using Islam for her interests, forms an important part of this discourse. Pakistani state (especially its 'establishment') is blamed, in Swat, of using Islam as a tool. Historically it has been used against ethnic nationalism (and nationalists) in Pakistan and that creates suspicions in minds

of Swatis, of Islam being used in Swat for specific interests by the state of Pakistan. Taimur Yousafzai, a university lecturer told me in Charbagh,

“Islam has only been used as a tool by establishment in Pakistan. It has been using Islam against ethnic nationalism and nationalists in Pakistan. The example of Baluchistan can be given. People here in Swat now do not trust Islam of either militants or state” (Yousafzai. T, 2017).

Moreover, state is also blamed of not taking up her responsibilities in this regard, besides using Islam for her interests. This dubious role of the Pakistani state is criticized of giving space to the promotion of any version of Islam by anyone, including militants. Such a perception creates a feeling of hostility towards the symbolic Islam promoted by Pakistani nation state.

Along with this, the Islam promoted by the nation state of Pakistan, is termed as Islam ‘by name only’ and symbolic by many of the research participants in Swat. The comment of Shabir Khan, a local khan from Charbagh, was that, “*Pakistan was formed in the name of Islam, however now a day, Islam is just by name in Pakistan*” (Khan, 2017). Thus, a criticism on the role of Pakistani nation state in this context is that Islam promoted by the state is not implemented in its essence and is mostly, thus, unpracticed. Moreover, as the state is perceived as ‘weak’, its practice of Islam is also considered as weak.

Conclusively, such an Islam promoted by the state of Pakistan is not liked by an overwhelming majority of Pukhtuns in Swat. Salman Habib, a Private school teacher, from Charbagh said that, “*State Islam is not liked in Swat*” (Habib, 2017). Thus, Pukhtuns in Swat try to distance from and criticize the form and version of Islam promoted by the nation state of Pakistan. In this context, while trying to distance from the form of Islam imposed by militants and promoted by Pakistani state, Pukhtuns in Swat consider their Islam as better due to many reasons.

Islam, in general, and that of Swatis in particular is viewed as a religion of practice and peace, while that of the state and militants are blamed of lacking these properties respectively. The comment of Shabir Khan, a local khan from Charbagh, was that, “*Islam of common Pukhtuns in Swat is better. Others are just by name*” (Khan, 2017). Pukhtun’s form of Islam is considered as ‘real’ in comparison to others. This Islam of common Pukhtuns (an attempt to distance from militants) which is perceived as ‘real’ in Swat is having many components that attempt to differentiate it from state version of Islam and that of the militants.

Conclusion

This study argues that conflict and violence impact national identities in multiple and complex forms. Such impacts are more significant and complex for particular conflicts involving the use of markers promoted by states and nations for national identity. Through the case study of conflict between Muslim militants and Pakistani state in Pukhtun majority district of Pakistan, that is Swat, and Pakistani national identity we contend that the conflict in the region has added to the significance and contested position of Islam as a marker and component of Pakistani national identity. Moreover, the conflict involving Islam, used by the militants for laying claim to their activities and Pakistani state for promoting a national identity adds more to the impacts in national identity and signifies this debate.

We argued that from the three ‘forms’ of Islam emerging in this context (which are militant’s Islam, Pakistani state’s Islam and Islam adopted by majority Pukhtuns in Swat) Pukhtuns try to distance their form of Islam, both symbolic and practical, from the Islam promoted by Pakistani state and militants, where Pukhtun’s form of Islam is considered closer to that of the state with a sharp distance from that of the militants. It is also contended that Pakistani state, religious clergy and militants are blamed of and criticized for using Islam for their interests. This discourse among the Pukhtuns have repercussions for Islam as a

marker of Pakistani national identity and thus affects the national identity formation of Pakistani state. Moreover, conclusively the national identity is not lost or reaffirmed and neither softens nor hardens but its contested and complex nature has been amplified.

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Flat# G-010, Street 73, Sughra Towers, F11/1, Islamabad, Pakistan

Email: info@pdfpk.net

Websites

www.pdfpk.net/pdf

www.pdfpk.net/ojs

Phone: +92301-8602608