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## Press-Government Relationship during War on Terror: A Comparative Analysis of the Editorials of Nawa-e-Waqt and Dawn (2001-2019)

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ARTICLE DETAILS	ABSTRACT
<p><b>History:</b> Accepted 22 April 2021 Available Online June 2021</p>	<p><i>This study is mainly an appraisal of print media of Pakistan, on the subject of War on Terror. It is a retrospective analysis led by conducting content analysis of editorials of “Nawa-e-Waqt and Dawn”. The results vibrantly discloses that “Nawa-e-Waqt” contributed additional reportage to “War on terror” in relation to Dawn. As Nawa-e-Waqt more criticized the Government of Pakistan in its editorials regarding its policies in WoT as compare to Dawn. This retrospective analysis acquires its theoretical framework from Robert Entman’s theory of framing that argues the aspects of salient and Selection. He pronounces framing practice as to choice some observed reality and brand it further salient. He says more that media framing in a way they can be appraise, deduce, expresses, and kind something central and the approvals towards a certain objects subscribed. The foundation of Framing Theory is that the mass media emphasizes consideration on specific happenings and then spaces them within a particular meaning.</i></p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Press, Government, Retrospective Analysis, War on Terror, Framing, Editorials</p>	
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### 1. Introduction

Terrorism is a universally recognized reality. Its horror has overwhelmed the world for long term span of time in current century. Terrorism survives in multiple practices with many causes allied with diverse sort of individuals. Even though the account of terrorism is very ancient but the terminology “WoT” arose into globe when American President Bush pronounced it after the incident of 9/11 in U.S. As a result of Global war on Terror, multiple groups appeared which argued an endeavor to eliminate the dominance of status of world power to U.S. Pakistan geographically is the epicenter of Gulf, Central Asia and South Asia. Subsequently, After 9/11 attacks Pakistan became strategic collaborator of the U.S. in the WoT owing to its geographical location. Pakistan delivered outstanding assistance to U.S. and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies to smash the Taliban in Afghanistan and additionally the local fanatic clusters in Pakistan and outside its territory.

Pakistan was hardheartedly participated in WoT however all of its efforts were being seen distrusted. It devastated tourism and foreign direct investments on the financial theater of Pakistan. Terrorism required to be eliminated thoroughly whether it was dogmatic or operational.

## **2. Appraisal of Pak-America Contribution in WoT**

Ruchman (2005) articulates that in order to penalize the aggressors America had fixated on the current WoT. In fact WoT was a major building block in U.S. policy toward Muslim World and a source of disrepute for U.S. Lansford, Watson & Covarrubias (2009) utters that United States was unsuccessful to formulate equilibrium between soft and hard power in the direction of WoT. Koshy (2003) declares that WoT was accurately a U.S. conflict to shelter its majestic and financial prudence. Hussein (2009) pronounces that America was performing an imperative character in the area and structuring connections with Iran, India, China, Russia and the furthestmost Pakistan. Gardner (2007) desired that United States additional goal was to concentration to sustain durable associations with India to counterweight China. This specific phenomenon gave an advantage to Pakistan to strengthen more its relation with China vis a vis India. Cindy (2003) states that WoT was publically announced and acquired global acceptance without distinction of Muslim and non-Muslim in 2003. Bergen (2011) added that there were multiple terrorist organizations involved in guerilla attacks in Pakistan some of them are splinter groups of old entities. Jafferlot (2002) explicated that as the repercussion, Afghan incursion led by United States put punitive impact on Pakistan as Federally administrated Tribal areas especially South Waziristan were the most unstable region due to military maneuvers against terrorist bands. Hussein (2007) elucidated that Pakistan was fronting the constant danger from belligerent clusters that were contrary to the Pak-U.S. relations special reference to WoT. Tellis ET all (2008) quantified that due to its regional securities Pakistan maintained cordial relations with Afghan Taliban on the other hand United States established so-called democratic regime in Afghanistan. A historical rivalry between India and Pakistan over Kashmir issue made the situation more complicated in Afghanistan.

At that time there was a dire need to make reliable collaboration between Pakistan and U.S. but Indian factor deteriorated it. Feyyaz (n.d) determines in his research that it showed that just an armed maneuver in the battle devoid of philosophical foundation regarding WoT made it a story of failure. Chossudovsky (2008) articulated that Pakistan used to help these militants in past in every field of warfare against USSR to facilitate U.S. in its endeavor to contain Marxism in South Asia and beyond during cold war. Gupta (2002) stated that Pakistan's preliminary part in WoT was outstanding in all aspects and also recognized by U.S. Pakistan wanted that U.S. must not revisit its position on Kashmir issue. Pakistan was struggling to rebuild its economy which could not be flourished in the presence of American sanctions. Pakistan had also been felt threat from U.S. lobbying against its nuclear program. Rehman (n.d) articulated that U.S. had to understand economic worries of Pakistan special reference to its deteriorated economy if U.S. desired to fully utilize its geography for its long term strategic interest. Ashraf (2008) stated that on the one hand American battled in Afghanistan and on the other hand Pakistan battled inside its territory. Both were interlinked with each other and demanded policy convergence between the two countries. However, both were failed to formulate a single substantial and compact understanding with each other in the WoT.

Mahmood (n.d) illuminated that U.S. pressurized Pakistan to do more in FATA which culminated on a harsh response from local population. Local people recognized this action as a result of American pressure. Ultimately, local people stood up against the Army maneuver. Suicide attacks

became the order of the day. Zeb (2002) pinpointed that U.S. should be helpful for Pakistan by understanding its ethnic, geographical, lingual and religious compulsions. U.S. must comprehend that jihad was an approach which was established over decades and it could not be broken down within limited time period. Hasnat (2011) elucidated that Pakistan armed forces won an excellent victory in contradiction of the militants in Waziristan and Swat.

Print media especially Dawn and Nawa-e-Waqt declared participation in WoT as a failure of Government. In the period of WoT Government received heavy criticism from both print media outlets.

### **3. Theoretical Framework**

This investigation constructed upon theoretical framework from Robert Entman's theory of Framing. Entman (1993) demarcated that framing is choosing some dimensions of the apparent truth and manufacturing them more noticeable in such a technique as to stimulate a certain problem explanation, casual elucidation, ethical assessment, and/or handling endorsement.

There are multiple researchers who are employed on the Framing, framing investigation and framing philosophy. In reality it is a rising part of academic philosophy in mass media in which media specialists are most interested to work on.

Framing philosophy entrenched with the sociologist Erving Goffman in 1974, who describes theory of framing as frames are explanation of the state of affairs that contains management of subjective components. Fundamentally frames initially paradigm our observation about the specific occurrence and after that it supports to characterize of that truth in a piece of information. Gitlon (1980) expresses concept of framing as doctrines of choice, highlight and demonstration made of slight campaign concepts about what occurs, what come about and what is vital. Tankard (2001) detailed the pivotal essentials of framing theory. He illustrated that in mass media individuals practice the framing to mislead common masses about the significant subject matter. Bryant & Miron (2004) claimed that framing concept is worked in media organizations to acquire the designated reaction. It is preserved to choice particular concerns, allocating with multiple terms, typecasting and descriptions.

Entmen et al (2009) Criticized that on the framing theory, frames frequently come from the unlike locations by motto to achieve the certain intention, in the specific frames, in news materials and news manuscript are finished by the privileged class or the specialists work for them. The dissertation should overwhelm this disapproval and style the framing examination more trustworthy.

### **4. Significance of the Research**

The research titled "Press-Government Relationship during War on Terror A Comparative Analysis of the Editorials of Nawa-e-Waqt and Dawn (2001-2019)" is an endeavor to discover the representation of war on terrorism in the prominent papers of Pakistan from 2001 to 2019 in their editorials. WoT was a very significant concern throughout the world especially in Pakistan. This sort of dissertation consists of 19 years of war which changed the world focus from economy, education and health to terrorism. This study becomes most vital when it comes to Pakistan, a country which is most effected from the phenomenon under study. Its significance further enhanced when two major print media outlets editorials came under study to know the press government relationship during

that war. WoT changed the way of thinking of all segment of society in Pakistan. It also changed the pace of diplomatic relationship between America and Pakistan. The dissertation focused on.

- To evaluate the handling of WoT in its editorials by daily Dawn and Nawa-e-Waqt
- To appraise the convergence in the daily Dawn and Nawa-e-Waqt regarding WoT in their editorials
- To appraise the divergence in daily Dawn and Nawa-e-Waqt regarding WoT in their editorials

## **5. Research Questions**

- What is the quantity of editorials printed in both papers regarding WoT?
- What is the quality of interpretation in both Daily Dawn & Nawa-e-Waqt in relationships of subjects regarding war on terror?
- Which paper is favorable with the policy of Government in war on terror out of two?
- What is the convergence and divergence of both newspapers in their editorials framing regarding war on terror?
- Whether government or print media was proved to be correct over time in their point of view regarding war or terror?
- If Talibans were terrorists why U.S. negotiated with them and why Pakistan supported to arrange these negotiations?

## **6. Hypothesis**

### **H<sub>1</sub>**

It is more likely that Daily Dawn is more supportive to government policies in its editorials regarding WoT than that of daily Nawa-e-Waqt.

### **H<sub>2</sub>**

It is more likely that Daily Nawa-e-Waqt is more supportive to government policies in its editorials regarding WoT than that of daily Dawn.

### **H<sub>0</sub>**

It is more likely that Daily Nawa-e-Waqt and Daily Dawn are not supportive to government policies in its editorials regarding WoT.

## **7. Rationale**

War on Terror is a vital phenomenon of current century which effected Muslim world in general and Pakistan in particular. This war started right after the 9/11 attacks. U.S. international establishment and its allies invaded Afghanistan with the help of Pakistan. In this way Pakistan became a party of an alien war. However, consecutive governments in Pakistan claimed that Pakistan entered in this unwanted war due to international pressure. Due to this decision Pakistan suffered billions of dollars and loss of lives. In the whole period print media published editorials regarding WoT. This dissertation is a retrospective analysis of the whole period of WoT by checking the framing of editorials published on the subject matter to determine the press government relationship. Which pillar of state whether government or press was correct in its point of view? This certain assessment makes the study more rationale.

## **8. Research Methodology**

The dissertation is intended to investigate the editorial analysis of WoT in daily Dawn and Nawa-e-Waqt. Due to serve the purpose to assess the editorial attention about WoT, a content analysis of editorials of the Nawa-e-Waqt and Daily Dawn from 2001-2019 was established. Scholar

designated these print media outlets for this dissertation for the reason that these are the topmost grade print media outlets of Pakistan and retain a liberal standpoint which contributes a sovereign and strong procedure of print media. This investigation effort spread over quantitative and qualitative content analysis method. All the copies of Nawa-e-Waqt and Dawn during 2001-2019 were gathered both in online and hard copies in which editorials published about WoT. Editorials available from 2001 to 2019 in Nawa-e-Waqt and daily Dawn are measured as the universe of the dissertation. The particular editorials in both newspapers in which the words: Terrorism, militants, Afghan Taliban terror, TTP, Al-Qaeda, ISIS, War, Drone Attacks, Peace talks, utilized from 2001 to 2019 were designated, is measured as the population of the dissertation. Total population was 13870 editorials of both newspapers from 2001 to 2019. However, researcher extracted relevant editorials after scrutiny of population regarding subject matter. The dissertation sample frame of Nawa-e-Waqt is 251 editorials, whereas Dawn has 205 editorials which reflect the press government relationship regarding WoT. This is also the sample size of dissertation. Those editorials which are reliably associated to the WoT were chosen and for go forward modest purposive sampling method were embraced. However, entire editorials regarding the WoT whether pro-government, anti-government or neutral are the unit of analysis in this study.

### **9. Frame**

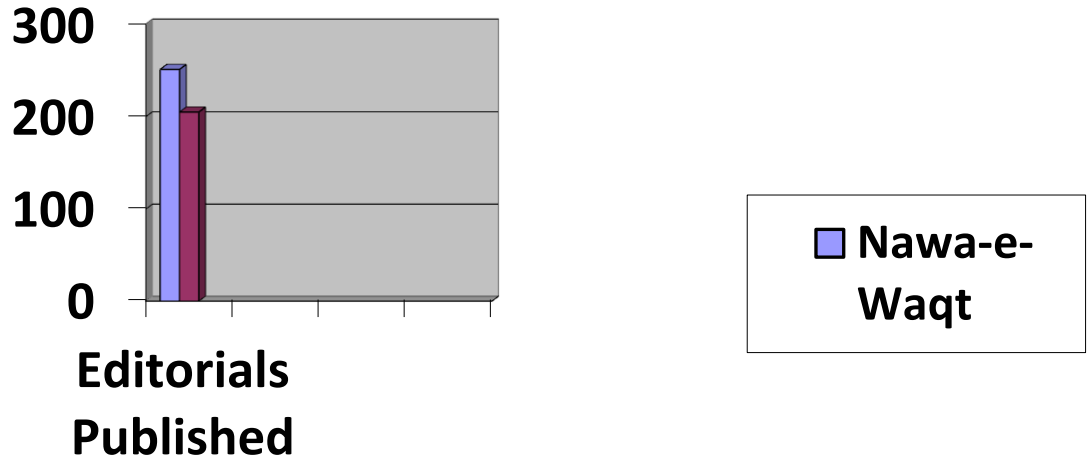
Framing is a manner of portrayal of a topic that designates how an issue is being offered for readership. Subject matter for research dissertation is the significant variable to examining press reporting but it is not adequate to reach on an end result. Therefore, frame of the subject matter have been examined. Frame categories are enumerated as under.

- Pro-government
- Anti-government
- Neutral

### **10. Data Analysis and Interpretation**

This investigation work is constructed on the qualitative and quantitative technique of content analysis to examine the press-government relationship in Pakistan during U.S. WoT. The scholar measured total number of 205(100%) editorials in the daily Dawn regarding WoT from 2001-2019. Furthermore the scholar measured 251(100%) editorials in the daily Nawa-e-Waqt. Total editorials were investigated by the scholar concluded by a census study. Daily Nawa-e-Waqt published more editorials 251(100%) regarding WoT than that of Daily Dawn 205(100%).

Figure: 1 Graphical illustration of the overall amount of editorials in “Daily Dawn & Nawa-e-Waqt”



**10.1 General Breakup of Wot and Its Treatment**

Due to the purpose of operationalization of the War on Terror, scholar had prepared segregation of War on Terror into seven classifications, 1.Terrorism incidents 2. Pak US engagement in WoT 3. Role in Afghanistan 4. Security Lapse 5. Drone Attacks 6. Pak Afghan relation 7. US Taliban Peace Deal. Under drawn Table 1 illustrates that the subject matter portrayal in daily Dawn on the way to War on Terror. Above mentioned categories are projected in Daily Dawn in terms of editorial coverage are 205(100%) among Terrorism incidents out of 76 (37%) editorials, Pak US engagement in WoT 25 (12%) editorials, Role in Afghanistan 31 (15%) editorials, Security Lapse 12 (6%) editorials, Drone Attacks 18 (9%) editorials, Pak Afghan relation 20 (10%) editorials, US Taliban Peace Deal 23 (11%) editorials. Here is a table which shows classifications and their coverage in daily Dawn in respect of War on Terror.

**Table: 1 General Imprint of the Subject matter in Daily “Dawn”**

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid %
<b>Terrorism Incidents</b>	76	37%	37%
<b>Pak US engagement in WoT</b>	25	25%	25%
<b>Role in Afghanistan</b>	31	15%	15%
<b>Security Lapse</b>	12	6%	6%
<b>Drone Attacks</b>	18	9%	9%
<b>Pak Afghan relation</b>	20	10%	10%
<b>US Taliban Peace Deal</b>	23	11%	11%
<b>Total</b>	205		

**10.2 General Breakup of Wot and Its Treatment**

Under drawn Table 2 illustrates that the subject matter portrayal in daily Nawa-e-Waqt on the way to War on Terror. Above mentioned categories are projected in Daily Nawa-e-Waqt in terms of editorial coverage are 251(100%) among Terrorism incidents out of 81(32%) editorials, Pak US engagement in WoT 32 (13%) editorials, Role in Afghanistan 44 (18%) editorials, Security Lapse 24

(10%) editorials, Drone Attacks 27 (11%) editorials, Pak Afghan relation 18 (7%) editorials, US Taliban Peace Deal 25 (10%) editorials. Here is a table which shows classifications and their coverage in daily Dawn in respect of War on Terror.

**Table: 2 General Imprint of the Subject matter in Daily “Nawa-e-Waqt”**

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid %
<b>Terrorism Incidents</b>	81	(32%)	(32%)
<b>Pak US engagement in WoT</b>	32	(13%)	(13%)
<b>Role in Afghanistan</b>	44	(18%)	(18%)
<b>Security Lapse</b>	24	(10%)	(10%)
<b>Drone Attacks</b>	27	(11%)	(11%)
<b>Pak Afghan relation</b>	18	(7%)	(7%)
<b>US Taliban Peace Deal</b>	25	(10%)	(10%)
<b>Total</b>	251		

**10.3 Frames**

Table 3 illustrates the frames in daily dawn and daily Nawa-e-Waqt. Total number of 205(100%) editorials of daily Dawn, in which Pro-Government were 49 (24%) editorials. Anti-Government editorials were 143 (70%). Whereas, 13 (6%) editorials were Neutral in nature. It shows the tendency of Press-Government relationship during WoT in daily Dawn.

In the same way, total number of 251(100%) editorials in daily Nawa-e-Waqt, in which 77 (30%) were Pro-Government editorials, 148 (59%) editorials were Anti-Government and 26 (11%) editorials were neutral in nature. It shows the tendency of Press-Government relationship during WoT in daily Nawa-e-Waqt.

**Table: 3 Frames in Daily “Nawa-e-Waqt” & “Dawn”**

Newspapers	Pro-Government	Anti-Government	Neutral	Total
<b>Daily Dawn</b>	49 (24%)	143 (70%)	13 (6%)	205(100%)
<b>Daily Nawa-e-Waqt</b>	77 (30%)	148 (59%)	26 (11%)	251(100%)

**10.4 Categorical explanation of all classifications in terms of frames regarding WoT in daily Dawn and Nawa-e-Waqt (convergence and Divergence of both Newspapers)**

**10.4.1 Terrorism incidents**

Dawn was of the view that Terrorism Incidents during WoT was the direct outcome of Pakistan’s policy to combat terrorism for American interest and contributed 13(17.1%) editorials pro-government though 61(80.2%) editorials offered anti-government posture and did not embolden the Pakistan character in WoT and 02(2.6%) editorials stayed neutral and did not give a clear cut policy regarding Terrorism Incidents in Pakistan during WoT in the newspaper. On the other side Nawa-e-Waqt was more adverse in its editorials and projected that Pakistan character in WoT was the major source of Terrorism Incidents in the country. It furnished 11(13.5%) editorials which were pro-government, although 67 (82.7%) editorials were anti-government and 3(3.7%) editorials were a stance of neutral in their standing. However, more or less both newspapers were

against the policy of the government regarding Terrorism Incidents in the country. There were no big difference was seen in their editorials regarding Terrorism Incidents during WoT in the country.

#### **10.4.2 Pak-U.S. Engagement in WoT**

Dawn firmly disproved Pak-U.S. engagement in War on Terror by 3 (12%) editorials in pro-government stance. It offered 19(76%) editorials which contradicted the Pak-U.S. engagement in WoT and 3(12%) editorials were Neutral in nature. Nawa-e-Waqt stringently invalidated Pak-U.S. engagement in War on Terror and contributed 13(40.6%) pro-government presentation in its editorials when government stance was against U.S. strategy. Nawa-e-Waqt presented 14(43.7%) editorials as antigovernment when government supported U.S. policies in Pakistan whereas 5(15.6%) editorials were stayed Neutral.

#### **10.4.3 Indian role in Afghanistan**

Dawn utterly condemn Indian program to destabilize Pakistan from Afghanistan and presented 9(29.1%) pro-government stance in its editorials. Dawn censure government due to its failure to curb Indian role in Afghanistan and gave antigovernment projection in its editorials was 22 (70.9%). However, there is no Neutral editorial in Dawn in this respect. Nawa-e-Waqt out rightly blamed Indian strategy to undermine Pakistan from Afghan territory and gave 15(34%) pro-government position in its editorials. Nawa-e-Waqt criticised government due to its inefficacy to curtail Indian part in Afghanistan and gave antigovernment portrayal in its editorials was 23 (52.2%). However, there were 6 (13.6%) Neutral coverage in its editorials regarding Indian role in Afghanistan.

#### **10.4.4 Security Lapse**

Dawn presented 2(16.6%) editorials pro-government which disproved the government stance and policy to maintain security in the country. Whereas, Dawn gave 7 (58.3%) antigovernment stance which shows print media apprehension regarding government policies over security lapse. On the other hand Nawa-e-Waqt presented 6(25%) pro-government stance and gave 14(58.3%) as antigovernment position in its editorials regarding security lapse in the country during war on terror. However, Nawa-e-Waqt gave 4(16.6%) Neutral position in its editorials which showed the similarity index between the two.

#### **10.4.5 Drone Attacks**

Dawn portrayed 0 (0%) pro-government stances in its editorials regarding drone attacks in Pakistan operated by U.S. It covered 14(77.7%) editorials were antigovernment and 4(22.2%) editorials were projected as Neutral in nature. Nawa-e-Waqt presented 5(18.5%) editorials pro-government and 15(55.5%) editorials were antigovernment. Nawa-e-Waqt gave 7(25.9%) editorials as neutral in nature which disclosed that both print media outlets were prominently against the government due to its failure to halt drone attacks. Mere condemnation was a considered as incompetency of government by the both newspapers.

#### **10.4.6 Pak Afghan Relations**

Dawn portrayed 10 (50%) pro-government stances in its editorials regarding Pak Afghan Relations during WoT. It covered 10(50%) editorials were antigovernment and 0(0%) editorials were projected as Neutral in nature. Nawa-e-Waqt presented 6(33.3%) editorials pro-government and 11(61.1%) editorials were antigovernment. Nawa-e-Waqt gave 1(5.5%) editorials as neutral in nature which disclosed that both print media outlets were prominently against the government due



to its failure to maintain cordial relation with Afghanistan. This inefficacy used by India as policy leverage against Pakistan in Afghanistan. However, both print media outlets were consented upon the issue of use of Afghan territory against Pakistan.

#### **10.4.7 U.S. Taliban Peace Deal**

Dawn portrayed 12 (52.1%) pro-government stances in its editorials regarding U.S. Taliban peace deal facilitated by Pakistan. It covered 10(43.4%) editorials were antigovernment and 1(4.3%) editorials were projected as Neutral in nature. Nawa-e-Waqt presented 21(84%) editorials pro-government and 4(16%) editorials were antigovernment. Nawa-e-Waqt gave 0(0%) editorials as neutral in nature which disclosed that both print media outlets were prominently supported the government due to its role to facilitate U.S. in its endeavor to make peace deal with Taliban.

#### **10.4.8 Discussion, Conclusion and Suggestions**

Research Questions have been addressed and properly answered in Data Analysis and Interpretation portion. Those editorials which are Neutral in nature were out of the scope of study. When researcher went through the data analysis and interpretation he came to know that H1 was not proved by the dissertation because Daily Dawn did not support the government policies during WoT. Said newspaper did not accept Pakistan's role due to its weak economy to cope up with terrorism giant. Dawn also criticized government to drag this War into Pakistan. Dawn proved to be a staunch proponent to avoid Drone Attacks in Pakistan's territory. Furthermore, it also criticized government when American administration's statements always demanded to do more.

On the other hand H2 was also not proved because Daily Nawa-e-Waqt also did not support the government policies during WoT. Nawa-e-Waqt was proponent of Afghan Jihad and never supported Government policy to enter in an alien war. According to Nawa-e-Waqt Terrorism came in the country due to Pakistan's entrance in American war. Terrorism incidents in the country and American dissatisfaction from Pakistan's role were mostly criticized by the newspaper. U.S. tilted towards India in spite of Pakistan sacrifices was also a main concern of both newspapers. Although, security and precautionary measures to curb the menace of terrorism were taken by the government were appreciated by the both newspapers.

Finally, Ho was proved by the study that says both newspapers were against the policies of government regarding WoT. Results supported Ho. Time also proved that press government relations were not cordial during the period of WoT. However, retrospective analysis proved that Government decision was not appropriate at that time to join some other's war. WoT gave severe blow to Pakistan economy, lives and social stuff. This study proves that press opinion was adequate than that of government.

It is a vital phenomenon of world politics that powerful states manipulate weak states. Pakistan due to its strategic and geo political land scape has been a source of attention for world powers. It is a shortest route of energy supplies from mineral and energy rich Central Asia to the world. To save unipolar world and avoid multi polarity trends of Russia and China it was necessary for U.S.A to station in Afghanistan comparatively a weak state. Pakistan was used as a route to land lock Afghanistan. All was done in the pretext of so-called war on terror. After twenty years of war America was compelled before Taliban to make a peace deal. Here are some policy suggestions to cope up with this sort of situation in diplomacy for Pakistan

- Print or Electronic media in present age is a torch bearer due to its wide spread roots in the society therefore government should take guidance from media. On one hand it praised government for its fair deeds and plays a vital role to consent manufacturing between people and their government. On the other hand it criticized the policies of government which are not appreciated by the people. As a specific case of WoT opinion of press was not taken care by the government.
- As per retrospective Analysis of press it is disclosed that America was not a reliable partner in past therefore it should be avoided in future and we should not put whole of our eggs in a single basket. As we did with U.S. Multipronged diplomatic relation should be established with regional and international powers.
- Press-Government relation was not up to mark during the period of WoT. Press negated the alien war that was fought for energy rich central Asia in the pretext of WoT. Pakistan should avoid jumping up the war of others as it did in the history.
- In the whole period of WoT press criticized the American aid which ultimately came up with new demands. Pakistan should work on sustainable economy in order to get reasonable pace in world community.
- Press also criticized security loopholes in the policies of Pakistan's security establishment that ultimately came with deadly terrorism incidents during WoT. Pakistan as a responsible atomic state should devise compact, substantial and preemptive strategies to cope up with terrorism like phenomenon.
- As Press is the forth pillar of the state, government should take guidance from it. The result of this dissertation shows that press is free in the country but it should also be given due weightage while formulating policies by the government.
- If it was a real WoT then why America did peace deal with Taliban? Press predicted that it would be happen in near future and it did, because it was a matter of politics not terrorism. As U.S. and Indian role was curtailed from Afghanistan by Taliban, Terrorism incidents in Pakistan reduced dramatically.
- Islamophobia is a direct outcome of this so-called American WoT. Media organizations of Islamic countries should make a substantial policy on world level to fight the phenomenon and Pakistan should initiate pragmatic steps in this respect.
- Kashmir and Palestine are the major causes of unrest in the Muslim world as media projected in their reporting. Both issues should be addressed on urgent basis. Otherwise peace in the globe would not come true.
- Terrorism is not more than a term adopted from western media and always associated with Islam to portrayal Islam as a religion of terror. This was a preplanned game plan to counter political Islam after Communism by the capitalist societies. Islamic World should establish energetic media to convey the original face of Islam.

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