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Comparative analysis of 2018 Pakistan election coverage in Dainik Jagran and The Times of India

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Summary:

Pakistan and India, emerging together in 1947, embarked on contrasting political paths. Kuldeep Nayyar's expression "Never Too Far" symbolizes their complicated yet connected histories. Pakistan's initial instability—losing its founder in 1948 and its first premier in 1951—opened doors for authoritarian rule. While India embraced a republic in 1950, Pakistan's maiden polls happened only in 1970. Overthrows and governance turmoil ensued, with Nawaz Sharif holding office numerous times. The latest election on July 25, 2018, involved 105 million electors. Pakistan's legislature, Majlis-e-Shura, originally located in Karachi, continues as the core of authority, where 172 seats determine national leadership.

Keywords: Pakistan, General Election 2018, Dainik Jagran, The Times of India, Politics, India-Pakistan Independence.

Introduction:

Pakistan and India got independence together. In these 75 years, Indo-Pak politics remained in turmoil many times. In the words of Kuldeep Nayyar, who has closely observed the politics of Pakistan, "Distant Never" means "a neighbour who is far even when he is near." Pakistan is a neighbouring country of India, yet both are unfamiliar with each other. Pakistan's Quaid-e-Azam died in 1948, while Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan was also shot dead. Due to the early demise of great leaders, consensus could not be reached on many important issues and the atmosphere of discontent in Pakistan kept increasing. The desire for power made the army chiefs dictators, who played an important role in spreading unrest in Pakistan. The Constitution was implemented in India in 1950, while the Constitution could not be made in Pakistan till 1956. General elections were not held in the country. The first general election in India was held in 1951-52. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister. Whereas in Pakistan, which is facing military rule, the first general election was held in 1970, 23 years after independence. After that, governments have been formed there 15 times. In Pakistan,

which is facing the brunt of repeated coups, 18 people became Prime Minister 22 times, in which Nawaz Sharif holds the record of becoming Prime Minister the greatest number of times. He has been the Prime Minister of Pakistan five times so far. On 25 July 2018, voting was held once again under the general election of Pakistan. It is surprising that in Pakistan, which has faced military rule for 35 years, only twice the government has been able to complete its term. The new government will be elected by 10.5 crore voters, out of which 1.77 crore voters are between the ages of 18 and 25 years. There are a total of 342 seats in the National Assembly, so 172 seats are required to form a government. The Parliament of Pakistan is called Majlis-e-Shura. It was earlier in Karachi during 1960, later it was shifted to Islamabad. The Parliament of Pakistan consists of two houses. The lower house is called the National Assembly or the National Assembly and the upper house or the Senate is called the Aiwan-e-Bala. The National Assembly is like the Lok Sabha of India. There is similarity between the Indian Parliament and the Parliament of Pakistan in which like India, the Parliament of Pakistan includes the President along with both the houses. This Senate functions like the Rajya Sabha of India in which its members keep changing after every six years. Elections are held for the Lok Sabha or the National Assembly. On the other hand, the Aiwan-e-Bala (Senate) never dissolves, only its members keep changing. The tenure of the members here is 6 years. In India, the MPs are called Members of Parliament, while here the members are called Members of National Assembly. There is also a speaker here. The election system in Pakistan and India is almost similar. Like the upper house of India, the Rajya Sabha, the members of the Pakistani Senate are elected by the members of the provincial assembly. While the members of the lower house or National Assembly are elected through general elections. India's Lok Sabha has 545 members, out of which 2 members are nominated by the President. There are 272 seats for general representatives in the National Assembly, out of which 60 seats are reserved for women and 10 seats are reserved for religious minorities. There are 142 seats allotted to Punjab province, 39 to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, 61 to Sindh province, 12 to FATA province, 3 to Islamabad province and 16 to Baluchistan province. Candidates are selected from every party, but their number is decided on the basis of the number of seats they win. For example, a party has won the election on 100 seats and another on 50 seats. In such a situation, the party winning the election on 100 seats will have more than 70 members. The party which wins the most unreserved or general seats after getting the votes of the public, its candidates are elected to the National Assembly on the 70 reserved seats in the same proportion. The upper house of the Pakistani parliament or the Senate has 104 members and is elected on a staggered basis. The tenure of the members of the Senate is 6 years. The Senate is given many special powers which the National Assembly does not have. Pakistan is known to the world as a haven for terrorist organizations and insurgents who spread unrest in the Kashmir-valley and other parts of India. Pakistan's intelligence agency ISI and the Pakistan Army are repeatedly accused of providing safe havens to anti-India elements and nurturing terrorism. The cordial relations shared by the two countries remain warm without involvement in direct wars and ceasefire violations. Frequent

terrorist attacks violating the ceasefire from across the border, often sponsored by Pakistan, have caused bitterness in bilateral relations. Bilateral dialogue between the two countries has been in abeyance since the year 2013. Though Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi made a surprise visit to Pakistan during his counterpart Nawaz Sharif's birthday in 2015, the situation did not improve. Much of Pakistan's foreign policy relating to India has been controlled by the Pakistan Army, which has been accused of favouring Imran Khan's PTI and other Islamist parties, but in this general election, former Pakistan cricket captain Imran Khan is contesting against Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) in the Pakistani general election.

Zia, A., & Bhat, J. I. (2019). *A desolation called peace: Voices of Kashmir*. Noida: HarperCollins Publishers.

In the presented book 'A desolation called peace voices of Kashmir', Zia Athar has written about India-Pakistan and Kashmir that it was the year 1989. It was winter when I was in the Kashmir valley. The soldiers started firing in retaliation. I was a very young child then. I liked to have conversations and also participate. But due to my young age, I was not included in that conversation. As we know, Kashmir is such a region between India and Pakistan. Pakistan has been spewing fire for years on this issue that most of the population here is Muslim. Therefore, Kashmir is our region whereas India considers it a domestic issue and considers POK as an integral part of Kashmir. Kashmir is such a problem between India and Pakistan which has been disputed for 73 years. India does not consider it disputed, whereas Pakistan considers this region disputed. Pakistan has worked to internationalize the Kashmir issue. Regarding the Kashmir problem, even today many writers believe that it is a disputed issue. Kashmir is that paradise on the land of India where music used to resonate once. Today there is silence of violence and dead bodies. In one of his letters on the history and society of Jammu and Kashmir, scholar Walter Lawrence has written, citing wounds of a French traveller, that 'Kashmir is an ugly picture set in a magnificent frame'. The meaning of this statement is that as beautiful as Kashmir looks, there is as much instability in the social and political system there. Scholar Walter Lawrence's comment on the Kashmir problem is correct to some extent. Often scholars see the problem of Jammu and Kashmir as a border dispute between India and Pakistan. Scholars believe that Pakistan has had a direct and indirect hand in developing violence and instability in the Kashmir valley. In contemporary times, this is only one aspect of the Kashmir problem. Today, the Kashmir problem is not limited only to the border dispute between India and Pakistan, but it has many aspects. To solve the Kashmir problem and find the possibilities of peace, the Kashmir problem has to be understood from two perspectives. The first perspective is that the problem of Jammu and Kashmir has arisen from Pakistan's side after the partition of India. After the partition, Pakistan illegally took control of a large area of Jammu and Kashmir, which the whole world is aware of. Pakistan claims its right over this area. Four wars have taken place between India and Pakistan due to the Kashmir problem. Pakistan knows that it cannot win a war against India, so it spreads unrest in Kashmir from time to time by directly or indirectly helping

terrorists with money and weapons. The internal views of the people of Jammu and Kashmir are as follows - Most of the people of Jammu and Kashmir believe in the Indian Constitution, but due to external pressure they forget their responsibilities. Some people of 'Jammu and Kashmir' believe that our freedom lies in liberating Kashmir. Some people of 'Jammu-Kashmir' believe that to solve the Kashmir problem, the state of 'Jammu-Kashmir' should be completely merged with India, so that peace can be established in Kashmir. Since 1990, one party in Kashmir believes that there are no human rights here. For this, they accuse the Jammu-Kashmir administration and the Indian Army of violation. Peace has not been established in Kashmir valley before and even after independence. Before independence, the Dogra kings had deprived the people of Kashmir valley of political and economic rights. After independence, the people of Jammu-Kashmir are becoming victims of border dispute between India-Pakistan and terrorist violence in Kashmir valley. The Kashmir problem has had the biggest impact on the people of Kashmir valley. The special rights of Jammu-Kashmir and the politics of appeasement have promoted separatism in Kashmir. Many governments have worked from time to time to solve the Kashmir problem and establish peace in the Kashmir valley, but there has been no solution to the Kashmir problem. After 2008, the Kashmir problem became complicated. There was a massive change in the Kashmir valley. In 'Jammu-Kashmir', a situation of conflict persists between the local people and the Indian Army. In the year 2010, many incidents took place in the Kashmir valley. Due to which, local youth started joining terrorist organizations on a large scale. In the year 2016, the Indian Army killed Hizbul Mujahideen commander Burhan Wani in an encounter. After which the local people in Kashmir came out on the streets and protested the Indian Army and the Indian administration. Especially boys and girls were seen in this protest. The situation in the Kashmir valley kept deteriorating since 1990. To deal with this problem, a large number of military forces had to be sent to 'Jammu-Kashmir', yet the conflict between the Indian Army and the local people continued. Pakistan took advantage of this opportunity and kept instigating violence in the Kashmir valley. It worked to provide money and weapons to the separatists and terrorists. Due to which there was widespread violence in Kashmir. Pakistan internationalized the Kashmir issue on this pretext, but even today the international community is not with it. To solve the Kashmir issue, on August 5, 2019, the Indian government abolished the special rights of the state of Jammu and Kashmir and divided the state into two parts. Many leaders of various political parties and other people were put under house arrest in the state. Phone and internet services were shut down in the state. The Indian government believes that it was necessary to abolish Article 370 for the establishment of peace and development in 'Jammu and Kashmir'. Even after abolishing the special rights of Jammu and Kashmir, a large number of stone pelting and violent incidents were seen in the Kashmir valley.

Kapoor, P. (2017). *Methods and techniques of social research*. Arpan Publication.

The author of the presented book "Methods and Techniques of Social Research" is Dr. Priyanka Kapoor. In the chapter "Social Research and

Social Survey” of this book, special comments have been made on the main objectives of research, definitions, nature of research, objectives of research, types, needs, and importance of research in social field and life. In social research, its problems, subject matter, subject area, its nature, objectives during research survey and the merits and demerits of survey have been specially discussed. So that the research students get special benefit. In the objectivity of research, the researchers get the benefit from its scientific method in research design. In the exploratory process of research, data is collected and its representational, descriptive, and diagnostic, experimental, or experimental tests are done. In scientific research, selection of variables, coding, tabulation and interpretation of data, research report or press release, selection and formulation of a research problem is done.

Nasreen, T. (2017). *Lajja* (M. Sarkar, Trans.). Vani Prakashan.

Writer of *Lajja*: Taslima Nasreen was born on 25 August 1962 in Maiman Singh town of Bangladesh. After completing her doctorate from Maiman Singh College, she worked in a government hospital. During her job, Nasreen saw the condition of the minority people of Bangladesh very closely. Thereafter, Nasreen left her job to write on those issues. During her writing, Nasreen said that ‘religion and patriarchy are the biggest obstacles to women’s freedom’. To expose this truth in bold words, Nasreen made pen her weapon. This book clearly mentions how women are humiliated by keeping them in the hypocrisy of religion and power. The fundamentalist Muslim society of Bangladesh gets angry with Nasreen because of her style of expression in the book ‘*Lajja*’. Nasreen mentions all those things that have happened to the people of Bangladesh. Today Nasreen is recognized at the global level. Nasreen, a writer of public issues who writes in an outspoken style, needs no name. After the declaration of independence on 26 March 1971, Bangladesh pledged through the historical movement of national liberation that the high ideals of nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism will be established and those who courageously committed themselves to the liberation movement and inspired its brave martyrs to sacrifice their lives in the national liberation struggle will be in the ideals and constitution of Bangladesh. (*Lajja*’ page number: 155). The characters mentioned in this book. Those names are as follows - Suranjan, Sudhamay, Kiranmayi, Maya, Haider, Parveen. From the details given in this book, the condition of minorities in Bangladesh was not good. Through *Lajja*, Taslima has exposed all those divisive policies of the society regarding India’s neighbouring countries Bangladesh and Pakistan, so that the people of the society become aware.

When the Babri Masjid was demolished in India on 6 December 1992, the fundamentalist Muslims of Pakistan and Bangladesh committed crimes against the minority community (Hindu community) of Bangladesh. This was completely a religion-based revenge. Whereas in *Lajja*, Suranjan was inspired by leftist ideology. Despite this, his family kidnapped Maya and the fundamentalist Muslims killed her. Some people in the neighbourhood knew about Suranjan’s sister, which was informed to Suranjan. People said that they had seen Maya in the waterlogged area of Loha Pul. While Suranjan remained entangled in his own questions. What was the crime of taking Maya away? Wherever Suranjan went to

look for his sister, he could not find her. Haider was his friend and his sister was his girlfriend. Wherever Suranjan went, people would tell him about the demolition of Babri Masjid and Suranjan had to answer for it. Although Suranjan had good relations with the people of Awami Party, even when Maya was kidnapped, Suranjan told the party people but no one helped him. When Suranjan's friends come home, he drinks alcohol with them and talks about ideology with all his friends. From his talks, his friends speculated that Suranjan's thoughts have changed, now his thoughts are religion based and political. Such a change was never seen in Suranjan before. Due to the demolition of Babri Masjid in India, hundreds of people were massacred in Bangladesh. Due to this, lakhs of people migrated and came to Kolkata city of the nearest state of West Bengal of the neighbouring country. Here they start their life afresh. After the massacre of millions, Sheikh Hasina did not even mention once about the injustice done to the minorities, even though the minorities played an important role in the liberation movement. The answers to similar questions were in Suranjan's mind. Till now he is unable to find a solution. In the end, all the members of the family decide to come to India. This makes his family members support his decision.

Kumar, S. (2019). *Baat Suno Ae Pakistan*. Notion Press.

The author of 'Baat Suno Ae Pakistan' is Dr. Sudhir Kumar. He has recited his poetry in poets' gatherings. He has presented literary reviews and many speeches. His articles have been published in many newspapers and magazines. He started his career from Hyderabad Akash Vani Kendra. He mainly has the experience of an announcer in the program. In the presented book *Baat Suno-e-Pakistan*, he says on pseudo-nationalism that this book gives an important message to those who talk about two types of thinking because the author says that those who are living in this country should give the Shariat of their soil, whereas they separate themselves from the main question by calling themselves progressive, and start saying that this is my opinion. Public sentiments are hurt by that thought. The poet makes such people aware of his feelings through poetry. It is not justified to show pseudo-nationalism with the country. The poet challenges the people of Pakistan and gives advice to the people of the country. The author explains its meaning through this book. What is a true nationalist? When the time comes, pay its price with all you might. The poet stops people from playing the double game. He asks them to put forward their true heart. In today's era, intellectuals are hell-bent on shaking the foundation of true patriotism. In today's era, there is a need to understand true nationalism. For the past few years, slogans of treason and breaking the country into pieces have started echoing in the air from some institutions of the country. The institutions whose education system and methodology the countrymen used to say with great pride that these are the most accepted institutions of our country. Today the mind is distressed by the anti-national voices echoing from those institutions. Although it is true that patriotism cannot be forcibly imposed on its citizens. It is surprising to think that patriotism has become a fashion for the so-called educated people. The institution which makes your future. Today, slogans of treason against the country have started echoing from the same institution. The theme which the poet narrates in

the poem. The meaning of that theme is patriotism like an aura. Through his poem, the poet dedicates his condolences to those brave soldiers who are truly praiseworthy. Who have sacrificed their lives for our country. Every day they are ready to sacrifice for this country.

The writer conveys the call of his soul to the readers through poetry. So that the echo of his patriotism can be heard easily. At the beginning of the article, the poet writes that patriotism cannot be imposed forcefully. Because patriotism arises from the soul in the mind and this feeling is created automatically. Rather, it cannot be forcibly put in anyone's mind. In the book, the poet has marked the following title 'Baat Suno-e-Pakistan' Vengeance was that, the first voice of lamentation, it shook deeply, Congratulations, To the martyred master. It is clear from the above facts that progressive writers, students, and all those should show honesty towards their country because this country has provided you with all the comforts and facilities.

Kaustubh, K. (2017). *Vishwa Media Vimarsh*. Kalpana Prakashan.

Rahib Raza Malik has highlighted the importance of media in the social construction of Pakistan in the book *Vishwa Media Vimarsh* titled "70 years of media in Pakistan". Ever since the independence of Pakistan, the condition of media there has been in turmoil. Media houses have been accused of patronizing capitalist houses. The main reason for this is that there is financial pressure to run the media. For which the media made political adjustments and nurtured political ideologies and worked to tell foreign relations in the national interest to reduce the economic pressure. Entertainment business was also encouraged to run the media organization. This economic pressure has been there for about 69 years. In which for fifty years the newspaper described communal ideology as progressive and sometimes described displacement towards political leftism, and sometimes towards political rightism as its own interest. Today there is no dearth of information with the Pakistani media because at present the media has become technically rich. Although media in Pakistan developed with dynamism but due to cultural pressure the nature of media became conservative. Because of information revolution the media has no dearth of information. This development of technology across the world has affected society, politics, culture or in other words every field.

Nath, D. B. (1974, May 18). Daemyung (Weapons to Pakistan: Will there be war again?). *The Times of India*, Mumbai.

Neighbouring country Pakistan has started getting weapons from China again, Imran Khan has started dreaming of making his army the best army in Asia. He wants to strengthen Pakistan's economic condition, but America has the authority over the IMF and Pakistan wants to take a loan from America to strengthen its economic condition. For this, Pakistan files an application to the IMF. The IMF rejects it so that America's approval is required to withdraw money from the IMF. For this reason, the IMF does not give approval to Pakistan for economic assistance. During the Pakistan General Elections 2018, Imran Khan had made many promises to Pakistan. Along with the Pakistanis, the people of Pakistan had also lost to the PPP and PML (N).

Research Design:

The presented research is based on mixed methodology. In which the

content analysis of newspapers has been studied.

- **Research methodology:** To understand the attitude of Indian newspapers towards Pakistan General Election 2018, it is based on qualitative and quantitative i.e. mixed research methodology. In this, analytical study of the content of newspapers has been done. Also, numerical, quantitative and data analysis has been done on statistical basis. In which an attempt has been made to understand the column number, place of the news published in the newspapers and the basic objectives of the newspaper and the viewpoint of the newspaper. At the same time, an attempt has been made to understand the sentiments and attitudes of the news published in the newspapers through qualitative means. The details of important methods used in the research are as follows.

Content Analysis:

For content analysis study, coding has been done to study topics related to general elections, politics, terrorism, Pakistan, which is very important from the point of view of study. The title, date, page name, page number, column and format of the news published in Indian daily newspapers regarding Pakistan General Election 2018 have been analysed. Keeping in mind six important points, the publication of news in Dainik Jagran and The Times of India newspapers has been considered as the base point. In which an attempt has been made to understand the viewpoint of this newspaper based on these points. In the presented research analysis, the national edition of Indian newspapers published from New Delhi has been selected to complete the research work.

Keeping in mind the above four important points, an attempt has been made to understand them by considering the important points published in Dainik and The Times of India newspapers as the basis. In the analysis of the presented research, the national edition of Indian Dainik Jagran newspapers published from New Delhi and the national edition of Times of India newspaper published from New Delhi have been selected to complete the research. Decision making theory has been used in the research to understand the theoretical aspect in the research. An attempt has been made to understand the important points of the research through decision theory. What is decision theory in a newspaper? To understand the policy of the Indian daily Dainik Jagran newspaper and The Times of India, an attempt has been made to understand the aspect of decision-making theory from the research point of view. In the study of the present newspaper, it is important to know what kind of ideas are taken in the newspaper to implement policy making and viewpoint in the news.

Political Theory: David Held has said in the presented book 'Political Theory Today' that, "Political theory is the fabric of concepts and general principles related to political life. In which we study the main characteristics of the state, government and society, their nature and purpose related ideas, beliefs and statements and the political capability of humans. "According to Andrew Hacker, "Political theory is the search for a good state and a good society without any bias on one hand and unbiased information about political and social realities on the other hand."

- According to George Catlin, "Political theory is a mixture of both political science and political philosophy, where it draws attention to the process

of various forms of control of the entire social life.

According to George Sabine, “Political theory in a broad sense means all those things which are related to politics and in a narrow sense it is concerned with the systematic investigation of political problems. “Defining political theory, Gould and Kolb have said that, “Political science is a part of political theory, which includes the following things such as: a historical study of political ideas, a scientific criterion, linguistic analysis of political ideas, search for generalizations about political behaviour and their systematic development.

Research Instruments:

1. Interview Schedule: Keeping in mind the above four important points through the research questionnaire from the research instrument, the publication of news in Dainik Jagran and The Times of India newspapers has been considered as the base point. In which an attempt has been made to understand the viewpoint of Indian daily newspapers based on these points. In the presented research analysis, the national edition of Indian news Dainik Jagran published from New Delhi and the national edition of Times of India newspaper published from New Delhi have been selected to complete the research work.

2. Sources of data: Data has been collected from both primary and secondary sources.

2.1 Primary source: In this method, interviews have been taken from subject experts of the media for which a questionnaire has been prepared.

3. Secondary source: In this method, data has been collected through published sources such as newspaper Dainik Jagran (front page, National News, Vichar (Editorial), Vimarsh (Editorial), Mudda (Editorial), Mehbooba se Mukti, Rajneeti, International, Aajkal, Sports), The Times of India (Main page, Times Global, Global Times, India, Times Nation, Times City, City, Sports, National), weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines, research papers, international publications, international.

Comparative study of Indian newspapers Dainik Jagran and The Times of India

- Indian newspapers Dainik Jagran and The Times of India have published the most news related to general elections, terrorism, foreign policy and politics, under which Dainik Jagran has published 23% political news, 17% terrorism and 14% general election related news, whereas The Times of India has published 31% political news, 11% general election and 12% foreign policy news.

- The Times of India newspaper has published 12% foreign policy related news and Dainik Jagran has published only 2% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has given more importance to foreign policy news, whereas Dainik Jagran has given less importance to foreign policy news.

- The total number of news related to Pakistan general election in Dainik Jagran is 157, whereas the total amount of news in The Times of India is 86. In this way, it can be said that Dainik Jagran has published the maximum amount of news during Pakistan general election.

- Dainik Jagran has published 10% crime news, while The Times of India has published 8% crime news. In this way, it can be said that Dainik

Jagran has published 25% more news than The Times of India.

- The Times of India has published 8% more religion-based news, while Dainik Jagran has published 2% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 300% more news than Dainik Jagran.

- Indian Dainik Jagran has published 17% terrorism-based news, while The Times of India has published 6% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 183.33% more news than Dainik Jagran.

- Dainik Jagran has published more news related to Kashmir issue, while The Times has published less Kashmir related issues. ? Dainik Jagran has published 4% more news related to India-Pakistan relations issue while The Times of India has published 2% news. In this way, it can be said that Dainik Jagran has published 50% more news.

- The Times of India has published 6% more news related to migration while Dainik Jagran has published 1% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 500% more news.

- The Times of India has published 5% economic based news while Dainik Jagran has published 3% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 66.66% more news.

- The Times of India has published 4% news related to border dispute while Dainik Jagran has published 1% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 300% more news. ? The Times of India has published 2% social based news while Dainik Jagran has published 1% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 100% more news.

- The Times of India has published 2% court related news while Dainik Jagran has published 1% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 100% more news.

- Dainik Jagran has published 1% corruption related news while The Times of has published 3% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 66.66% more corruption related news.

- Dainik Jagran has published 1% sports related news while The Times of has published 2% news. In this way, it can be said that The Times of India has published 50% more news.

- Dainik Jagran has published 1% news related to strategic power whereas The Times of India has published only 1% news related to nuclear competition. In this way, it can be said that both the newspapers have published equal number of news related to strategic power.

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