Journal of International Scientific Publications:
Media and Mass Communication, Volume 2
ISSN 1314-8028, Published at: http://www.scientific-publications.net

NEWS COVERAGE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN MAINSTREAM ENGLISH AND URDU NEWSPAPER OF PAKISTAN: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF DAILY DAWN AND JANG

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Abstract

The article aimed to explore nature of news coverage of crimes against Pakistani women in daily Dawn and Jang, leading English and Urdu newspaper of the country. The content analysis method was applied for the purpose of analysis. The study was theoretically linked with social responsibility theory. In this connection six month news coverage of both the newspapers on the issue were analyzed and census method was used as entire sample of the population was scrutinized. The news items related to crimes were divided into three major categories-Physical Violence against women, Harassment and Rape cases, Cases of Social Discrimination. The cumulative findings of the study indicate that overall 1509 news items were published, of which 1096(72.6%) news items were appeared in daily Jang whereas the total score of daily Dawn was calculated 413(27.4%). It was further explored that the sub top three categories in term of number of news were murder, physical torture and kidnap with cumulative score of news coverage 367, 260and 225 respectively

Key words: *Crimes, Pakistani women, Print media, daily Dawn, daily Jang, Honor killing, Acid throwing, Domestic Violence, Rape, Harassment and social discrimination.*

1.INTRODUCTION

Violence against women was not an issue of international level till the end of 19th century. Women kept silent on their suffering due to non considerable recognition of their problems on international platform. It was the end of 19th century when women's groups were organized on national and international level to raise their voices against the vicious violence that women were going through. Due to these organizations women's physical, psychological, social and economic abuses were highlighted. Subsequently their issues were considered as one of the legitimate human rights issues and this violence was deemed as a significant and constant peril to women's health and entity. As the gender based violence has arrested international attention so there is high need for the rigorous research in order to formulate and implement the policies and preventive strategies.

Sexual violence by family members, strangers and state agents; domestic abuse in form of spousal murder, burning acid attacks, beating, ritual honor killing and threats; and custodial abuse and torture are one of that violence that women are suffering in Pakistan. According to the report of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (1997):

"The worst victims were women of the poor and middle classes. Their remorselessness not only made them the primary target of the police and the criminals, it also rendered them more vulnerable to oppressive customs and mores inside homes and outside."

According to the reports of WHO, women in Pakistan are deprived of basic human rights and NGOs are working for the preventive measures.

Fariha Rehman in her popular article titled "Violence against women in Capital on the rise" **presented statistics** regarding the crimes against Pakistani women perpetrated during the first and second quarter of 2009. Total numbers of reported cases of violence against women were 4514. It was highlighted that the ratio of physical violence was on rise especially in the capital of Pakistan. Out of a total of 4,514 cases, the total score of abduction cases were 1046, while 691 women were murdered and total number of rape cases were 466. Similarly 388 suicide cases were reported and 293 poor Pakistani women were killed in the name of honor killing during first six month of the year 2009. The article also sketched horrible picture of Pakistani society as it was reported 148 women sustained sexual assault while 37 women were inhumanly killed through stove burning and 27 women were disfigured by acid throwing on their faces and bodies. (Farehia Rehman, 2009). According to the statistics sourced by the Interior Ministry' as many as 9,396 cases of violence against women were recorded in 2009 while the total score of such cases was 7,802 in the year 2008. The cases of physical torture of women jacked up by 17 per cent, honor killings six per cent, acid throwing 19 per cent, rapes 10 per cent and physical harassment at workplaces 17 per cent, According to the record of Pakistani Parliament overall 112 and 170 women during the two years were physically abused and sexually harassed at workplaces (Azeem, 2010).

1.1 Women and Crime:

Million of the women are affected by these crimes in the whole world. These crimes are impeding the women to partake in society. Violence against women takes pathetic forms which varied from domestic abuse to female circumcision, from rape to child marriage. These crimes are the violation of fundamental rights of women.The United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali, in a statement to 4th world Conference on Women in Beijing in September 1995 stated that violence against women is a universal problem that must be universally deplored but it is remorseful that violence against women are constantly growing. He said that according to study that was conducted in 10 countries 17 to 38 percent women were physically assaults by their spouses. (WHO, 1995)

The United Nations has taken the severity of the issue since its inception in 1945, yet the issue of female targeted violence was not acknowledged by the International community until the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against women was adapted by the United Nations in December 1993. (WHO, 2004)Till that Declaration governments attitude towards these violence was passive and they deemed it personal matter between individuals not as a significant human rights problem that require state meddling.The Commission on Human Rights adapted resolution 1994/45 of 4th March, in which it decided to recruit Special Reporters on violence against women to dig out its causes and consequences due to alarming increase in number of cases of violence against women. Due to these initiatives, the political attention was drawn towards the issues of women.The mandate behind the appointment of Special Reporter was to collect and analyze comprehensive data that was aimed to eradicate violence at international and regional level. The mandate has three key points:

- To collect information on violence against women and its causes and consequences from sources such as Governments, treaty bodies, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to respond effectively to such information;
- To recommend measures and ways and means, at the national, regional and international levels, to eliminate violence against women and its causes, and to remedy its consequences;
- To work closely with other special reporters, special representatives, working groups and independent experts of the Commission on Human Rights.

1.2 Kinds of Crime against Women

1.2.1 Domestic Crime

In Pakistan the percentage of women is very high who suffer from domestic crime and this percentage varies from 70 to 90. Domestic crime against women is same irrespective of developed or developing countries. Till the end of 19th century it was considered as a private and personal matter by neighbors, community and government.

In every 18 minutes a woman is beaten in United States. In fact domestic violence is the major cause of injury among woman of reproductive age in USA. 22 to 35 percent of women visit emergency rooms due to domestic violence. (Jewkes, Abraham & Garcia, 2008)

1.2.2 Son preference

In China, India and Pakistan, some women choose to terminate their pregnancies when expecting daughters but carry their pregnancies to term when expecting sons. Desire for male child and son preference over daughters affect women in many countries especially in Asia. The negligence of girls over their brothers results in malnutrition, poor health condition and deprivation of basic education of girls.

Women abort their female feotuses in china, India and Pakistan due to the high preference level of boys on girl's child. According to surveys that were conducted in india, genetic testing is on its boom and it has turned into a flourishing business especially in northern region of India. Beside this advertisements is playing a negative role in the killing of female feotuses by suggesting that it's better to spend 38$ dollar now on abortion of female foetus rather to squander 3,800$ later on her dowry. There are few other advertisements which suggest spend 5000 rupees and save 500,000. According to an amniocentesis procedures study that was conducted in a significant Bombay hospital, 95.5% of feotuses that were aborted were of female as compared to a very small number of male feotuses.

1.2.3 Dowry-related violence and early marriage

There is a custom of giving dowry by the bride's family at the time of marriage ceremony in some countries and failure to give this dowry result in form of violence against the bride. A case is narrated that in Pakistan, a bride whose dowry was so inconsiderable was tortured by her spouse by throwing acid on her face. According to a survey every fifth women is victim of burning in dowry related disputes and there are innumerous cases which are never being reportedBeside dowry related violence, there is another violation of fundamental human rights in form of early marriage without the consent of the girl. There are many drawbacks which are outcome of early marriage e.g. consecutive miscarriages, malnutrition, flimsy and frail health condition that badly affects the every aspect of girl's life. There are reports which threw light on the destructive aspects of the early marriages and made the government to take the notice of this evil and to take legislative measures in this regard.

1.2.4 Rape

Rape is that type of violence against women that is ubiquitous in this world. There is rarely a society which is free of this evil. It is present even in the families whether in the form of marital rape or in form of incest. Women fall prey to this evil in armed conflicts and in the refugee camps. History is replete with the harsh reality of this evil that how and in which circumstances women were victimized by the males to satisfy and appease their lustful urge for the sex.According to national statistics of USA, in every six minute a woman is raped in USA. The case of Brazilian Jogger rape and murder in New York City's Central Park caught the attention of world towards this menace again in 1995. This incident occurred only a few years after an earlier sensational jogger-assault case in which the victim -- an

American assaulted in the same general area of the park -- barely survived after her assailants left her for dead. (WHO, 2004)

The cases of Mukhtar Mai and Dr Shazia Khalid are those cases which reveal Pakistan's deep social division. These two women were raped by those who represent different social background of society .both of them is finding it hard to seek for justice. The feudal system of Pakistan demands them to commit suicide in the result of rape but both of them refuses to accept the feudal norms and adopted the unprecedented way towards justice. The cases of these two women unfolded the harsh reality that in Pakistan the justice is not meant for the poor and victims, it is something which is beyond the access of these downtrodden people. These women's effort went a long way and helped a lot in revealing the repulsive face of the society and it exposed, in Pakistan the mighty and feudal lord is free to do any offence and any violation of human fundamental right by disguising themselves as ambassadors of "enlightened moderation".

These cases were those which catered media's attention immensely but are quickly forgotten and ignored by the society. Beside these cases there are thousands of cases which suffered in silence and the victims reach to their ultimate destination of death by suffering at their husband and society's hands.

Domestic violence in form of physical torture, acid throwing, marital rape, incest is quite common in Pakistan. There are only few victims who take initiative of going out of the customized way and raise their voices against violation of fundamental rights at the hands of their dear ones. But those who take this initiative are discouraged by the society, police and judiciary and finally send back to their families and husbands to go through this cruel exercise of domestic violence silently.

Women from the very lower background, religious minorities and laborer community are highly vulnerable to this violence in society and their homes.

According to a survey of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, over 90% of married women are victimized by slapping, kicking, beaten or sexually abused by their husbands on the petty issues of cleaning and cooking or on the issues of male offspring. Women continue to die in so called "stove burn" and according to report of HRCP that less that 20% of death leads to arrest and accused free within no days.

The evil of acid throwing is increasing alarmingly. Hideous disfiguration and immense pain and suffering are the aftermath of acid attacks. The victims of this evil lost their self esteem and confidence and confine themselves in their homes. In spite of the severe results of acid attacks government has done little to limit the sale of acid or to penalize those who use it to disfigure or injure the women. Minimum legal age for the marriage of young girls is 16 years but despite these forced marriages of young girls continues to be reported. Slavery and human trafficking is illegal and ban in Pakistan but still these evils are continued to be practice here. A case of 6 year old girl of Sukkur was reported in 2000 that she was married to a 60 year old man when her family was unable to repay a debt. Marriage to Quran" is a type of forced marriage which is specific to the interior of Sind. This evil keeps the women's property in family. The trafficking of women is openly practiced in underdeveloped areas such as Baluchistan.

"Honour killing" is that type of violence that is committed by those men merely on assumption in the name of honour. The men assume that their wives, sisters and daughters have been deviant to the norms that are related to the norm of women behavior and by being deviant to the accepted norms towards behavior of women; these women damage the honour of their men. And the grounds for the honour killing are often very petty, flimsy, inconsiderable, and based on suspicion. There is another evil of "fake honour killing" besides "honour killing". And this emerging trend is alarming as in these evil wives on the grounds of being dishonored by wealthy men declared "kari" and is killed by their hubbies. The suspected man is compelled to pay off the husband and is "pardoned"

Women are highly vulnerable to torture, harassment, humiliation and sexual abuse in police custody in spite of the police reforms. Culture plays a pivotal role in suppressing these evils as the victims family think if society comes to know that someone has done wrong to their daughter, wife or sister it will bring defame and disgrace not only to the victim but to the whole family and this thinking halters them to hush their voices. That's why the victim family do not file or register any case against the offender or accused.

The media has played a very significant and pivotal role in bringing and highlighting the cases of assaults, domestic violence and sexual harassment. Those cases which were not registered in the daily diary of police or those cases which were laid pending before the court media has brought those cases to light by shedding light on government inefficiency and lack of concern for women's fundamental human rights. And due to media's effort, the government issued order to police and court to work in accordance with law and justice. With the joint effort of media, the women organizations and NGOs launched campaigns in order to highlight the violence against women and to urge the women to raise their voice against these cruel evils and violence in every corner of Pakistan. By this joint venture of media and women organizations, women of Pakistan were encouraged to partake in these campaigns and to assemble for their rights and safety and security.

It is locus standi that media world is male dominated whether it is national or international media. Yet media played a pivotal role in highlighting the issues of women. To examine the gender pattern in South Asia and specifically in Pakistan, it is inevitable to analyze the participation, position and role of women in media and the impact of those positions on women's developments.

It is true that media is playing a supportive towards women in highlighting their issues, their struggle against discrimination and cases of violence, but still the biasness, bigotry and insensitivity towards these issues to be examined and analyzed. The media in Pakistan has no issue while exposing physical and sexual features of women but still it is reluctant to bring forward the issues of HIV/AIDS, sexual harassment, sex and trafficking on the pretext of obscenity.

Some time media behave in very insensitive matter by highlighting the issues of women and use very insensitive and derogatory language which is extremely judgmental, lacking any investigative or analytical value. Print media accuses the women of all sins: 'Kanwari Maan ne Gunahoon ka bojh kooray key dher par phaink diya' (virgin mother throws her burden of sins on a garbage dump), saat bachoon ki ma aashna key sath bagh gayi (mother of seven elopes with lover), many teleplays are using biased language like: 'aurat to hoti hi Naqasul Aqal hey, (a woman is intellectually inferior), baiti ka bojh jatni jaldi uttar jayey uttna hi acha hey (the burden of a daughter needs to be taken off as quickly as possible) etc. These remarks and statements continue to victimize women and reinforce already existing negative images.

But still there is a ray of hope there. Attempts has been taken to improve the representation of women in media.As Percy Shelley has rightly said:

If winter comes, can spring be far behind?

1.3 Statement of the Problem:

The study is designed to explore the nature of news coverage in the context of crimes against women in the mainstream English and Urdu newspapers i.e. daily Dawn Lahore and Daily Jang Multan.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Alat, (2004) in his research study entitled as "News Coverage of Violence against Women: Turkish Case" analyzed the relevant contents in the context of violence against women of four month period by the four leading newspapers of Turkey. The Textual analysis of news stories indicated that Turkish

mainstream newspapers adopted victim blaming stance and categorically emphasized on victims' morality, their bonding to gender norms, careless or instigating behavior, and even blamed them of inventing or designing the modus operandi of perpetrating crimes .

K. G Weiss (2004) in his research titled "Redefining Sexual Victimization: An Analysis of Non-Classifying Incidents Reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey" with the help of probability survey on larger scale tried to explore the context of sexual victimization of teenagers representative samples of the United States in empirical manners. It investigated the "non-classifying" incidents of sexual harassment and undesirable physical sensual contact at school and in the workplace.

Heide & Boots, (2007) conducted a content analysis of 150 incidents of parricide (children killing parents) took place in the United States as reported by the electronic media. In this connection, the data related to incidents was classified in to three types of parricide offenders i.e. severely abused, severely mentally ill, and dangerously antisocial, and other factors namely case-related variables (e.g., weapons used, other charges) legal prosecution and conviction were also analyzed, It was observed that electronic media news coverage of said cases highly focused on the more sensational, horrifying, and unusual incidents of children killing of parents , particularly those incidents were highlighted which comprised multiple victims, offenders, juvenile perpetrators and women killers.

Lowry, Kim, Zhao & Leitner,(2004) analyzed 4696 crime news stories appeared during the time period from 1980 and 2001 in four mainstream newspapers and magazines of the United States namely the New York Times, the Washington Post, Newsweek, and U.S. News & World Report by comparing the role of network TV news in accounting for variance in public perceptions based on reports of 25 Gallup Poll surveys regarding crime as "the most important problem facing this country. The finding indicated the subjective reality of crime was significantly influenced by network TV crime coverage as compared by either (a) the crime news coverage of four leading print media or (b) actual real-world crimes

Cantone, Scalora, & Gonsalves, (2008) administered a survey of 168 females prisoners about current and past victimization in the context of rape within premises of the prisons. It was suggested that how the jail officials could provide a secure environment resulting in foster reporting sexual abuse of females' inmates.

Meyers **(**1996) explored gender biased dimension of broadcast reporting as news coverage of North America projected violence against women in different manners in comparison of violence against men. It was concluded that news analysis of criminal violence incidents should be done in the mirror of feminist perspective by expanding and reexamining the domain of analysis to incorporate issues of gender, race and class for better comprehension of phenomena of social construction of crime news.

Sarah, & Marian, (2010) by applying discourse analysis investigated news coverage of violence against Muslim females in leading English language newspapers of major Arab world namely Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait. The findings indicate the news coverage dominantly mirrored traditional Islamic beliefs with regard to the secondary status of women in Muslim society. It was explored that males' offenders who killed women mercilessly in the name of honor were treated in sympathetic manners while point of view of women was marginalized.

.Mukherjee (2008) in her book entitled "Violence against Women: A Global Perspective: focused on the scenario of violence and crime committed against women globally. It threw light on certain controlling measures adopted in different part of the globe to contain such heinous crimes committed against women.

Nancy, Crowell & Burgess (1996) in their findings described violence against women as a serious social problem in America. It was reported that approximately two million women are battered every year at the hand of intimate partner namely ex boy friend, boy friend, husband or ex husband. According to the

reports of Bureau of Justice Statistics during the years 1992 and 1993 American women sustained approximately 3.8 million physical assaults and five hundred thousand rapes in two years. Besides, almost 1500 women were murdered by boyfriends or better halves. The Studies estimate that between 13 and 25 percent of all U.S. women will experience rape in their lifetimes.

Tahir (1998) conducted extensive research on treatment of Urdu and English newspapers of Pakistan with regard to crime reporting related to women causes' tension among them. She was of the view that the women were facing a lot of tensions, disturbance, and physical stress by reading the various newspapers, in which a lot of reporting has been made on the crimes against women. The researcher concluded that the Urdu newspapers were more responsible for creating tension among them by virtue of sensationalism and volume of news coverage related to crime news against women. It was sum up that the ratio of the coverage in English newspapers was comparatively lesser just with score of hundred news items whereas as many as one thousand news stories were appeared in Urdu dailies in the same period.

Rehman (2009) study indicated that women in our society are being neglected and have to face discrimination living in a male dominated society, especially in their homes. Economic and educational opportunities are very limited and are not enough to show their potential in the society. He concluded traditional thoughts make them feel inferior.

Galles and Straus (1979) stated that "Violence is an act carried out with the intention of perceived intention of physically hurting another person" (p.5). According to Schular (1992) violence against women creates worldwide problems that not only touch a single aspect but all aspects relating to women's lives affecting their socio economic circle.

Marinescu (2008) studied representation of violence against women by Canadian and Romanian newspapers for the comparative analysis to identify the similarities and differences in crimes and violence based acts. It has been expressed that media coverage on violence against women is directly dependant on the society in which it operates. It was found that journalist tend to disseminate stereotype text about women's socially accepted positions of being helpless and victimized of violence.

Ericson et al. (1991) expressed that violence based acts as represented by the media not only act as constructing the social reality but as well as reinforce this sense. It has been found that journalists while presenting the violent story are less likely to present it as factual but as a gatekeeper. On the basis of newsworthiness they select such information in order to reconstruct it and disseminate it in the form of news story to audience.

Naylor (1995) concluded in his research that about 10 percent crimes acts reported by to police are of female's offenders and become one third cases of crimes reported in newspapers. It has been concluded that victimized gender plays a key role to make the news worthiness and of core values.

Stanko and Lee (2003) noted that media deliberately and intentionally construct and report the crimes; it is not but jus an act of evil folk. Representation of violence cases and other types of crimes of particular types are focused and selective which are not appropriate to be telecasted or published. They concluded that same is the case in reporting crime victim.

Reiner et al. (2000) investigated critically the representation of crimes and violence based acts by the media and argued that since the previous few decades' crimes victims have gained a lot of significance in media. They share the view that factual crime report not only pave the way for the establishment of new crime policy but also helpful to eradicate this evil from society. It has been concluded that prominent coverage to crime victims as represented by the media is the significant qualitative change in crime in control after the 2nd Word War in the media.

Fernandez (1992) shared the view that most of the time media serves and preserves the dominant principles of society by subverting the women's statuses and roles. The representation of women in television is about 3:1. Men are more likely to be identified frequently as recipients of violent behavior and second most acknowledged aggression initiators

The following researchers have also dug out various dimensions of crimes against women in the context of media and other social factors. Some other researches of different aspects of violence against women are listed below:

Malefyt (1998), Baken (1998), Saqr (2000). Etal (2002). Wallace (2002). Potter (2002). Brown (2003). Bakhtiar (2003). Evan (2003).Jewkes (2004), Ali (2004), Janet(2004), Kimmel (2004).Farooq (2005), Nawaz (2005), Devi (2005), and Boyle (2005). Hanmer & Maynard (1987), Kalis & Neuendorf (1989), Bull (2003), Caputi & Russell, (1992), Greer (2005), Heaven and Hudson (2005), Innes (2003), Katz (1987), Lees (1995), Marsh (1991). Carll (20003),

The study was theoretically linked with social responsibility theory.

Hypotheses

H_1 It is more likely that overall news coverage of crimes against women would be greater in daily Jang as compared to daily Dawn in terms of numbers.

H_2 The news coverage of rape of women would be greater in Daily Jang as compared to Daily Dawn in terms of numbers.

H_3 Daily Dawn will place crime news against women more prominantly as compared to Daily Jang.

H_4 The ratio of follow up news stories about crimes against women would be greater in Daily Jang as compared to Daily Dawn.

RESEARCH DESIGN

By considering the needs of this research project, following research method and technique has been used:

1. Content Analysis

Universe/Population

The universe of the present study was major the Urdu and English national newspapers.

Sample Size

It was basically a census study-complete coverage of the said issue of both the newspapers was taken as a sample. The total number of women related news showing criminal activities published in the daily Jang and daily Dawn form July 2007 to December 200 was selected for the purpose of analysis . In other words, entire news coverage related to crimes against women appeared during time period of the six month was taken as a sample.

Sample Characteristics: All the news which were related to the criminal and violent acts against women and all those issues in which the central victims were females, selected for the purpose of content analysis.

Reason for Selection of the Time Period: The year 2007, specifically last three quarters made a great influence on political, constitutional and social sphere of Pakistani society. The year was marked with political turmoil and catastrophe. The three major significant incidents took place: first, Chief Justice of

Pakistan, Mr. Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry was deposed by then President Pervez Musharraf. The lawyer fraternity and civil society launched a political campaign for restoration of the CJ. Second, then President of Pakistan General Retired Pervez Musharraf declared emergency on November 3, 2007 in order to preempt Supreme Court verdict against his disqualification of candidature for upcoming election of president. Third, former prime minister, Benazir Bhutto was assassinated on December 27. Deteriorating condition of law and order, political turmoil and sense of insecurity were "hallmark" as well as order of the day, on these conspicuous reasons the period was selected for the purpose of content analysis of news coverage in the context of crimes against women in the two leading Urdu and English newspapers i.e. daily Dawn and Jang.

Selection of the Categories

The category system best suited and workable for the study was used. While constructing the categories the following inklings laid down by Stempel (1955) have been the bed rock.

a. Categories must be pertinent to the objectives of the study.
b. Categories should be functional, and
c. The system of categories must be manageable

Keeping in view the above principles and to adequately meet with the study's objectives an exclusive and exhaustive categories were developed. The categories of the news selected for the data collection regarding the crimes occurring against the women are as under: In the two newspapers, major news items related to crimes were divided into three major categories.

1. Physical Violence against women
2. Harassment and Rape cases
3. Cases of Social Discrimination

The category of physical violence was comprised the following five sub categories:

- Murder,
- Physical torture,
- Acid throwing,
- Burning and
- Financial loss/purse snatching

The category of harassment and rape cases was comprised five sub categories:

- Rape
- Attempt to rape
- Kidnap
- Attempt to kidnap and
- Harassment

The category of social discrimination against women was comprised eight sub categories:

- Forced Marriages

- Issue of veil
- Wani
- Swara
- Karokari
- Trafficking
- Watta Satta
- Child snatching

4. Analysis of Data

Both the quantitative and the qualitative techniques have been used for the analysis of the information gathered from news published in the news papers regarding the criminal acts against women.

The results of content analysis are presented in numerical**,** percentages, tables, graphs and descriptive forms. All the facts and the figures are presented in the tabloid form and for the further explanation graphs are being made to prove the hypothesis and description is also given.

Table 1. News Coverage of Daily Dawn on Physical Violence against women in July 2007 to December 2007

Physical Violence	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	F1	F2	F3	F4	Total
Murder	97	40	24	4	2	13	4	4	0	188
% age	(52%)	(21%)	(13%)	(2%)	(1%)	(7%)	(2%)	(2%)	-	(100%)
Physical Torture	17	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
% age	(63%)	(22%)	(15%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Financially Loss	9	6	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	20
% age	(45%)	(30%)	(10%)	(5%)	(10%)	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Acid Throwing	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
% age	(63%)	(37%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Burning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
% age	(100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)

The result s of the table:1 show that in the category of physical violence, it was found that 188 news items comprised murder incidents of which ratio of single and double column news coverage of murder was 97(52%) and 40(21%) respectively. The six month news coverage of crimes against women in daily Dawn, leading English newspapers of Pakistan further briefs that overall 21 follow up news of murder category stories were published .As mentioned in the table, 27 different incidents of physical tortures were reported of which most of the news 17(63%) were of single column. Besides, another heinous crime against women in this part of the world i.e. acid throwing on the faces in order to take

revenge; such horrible and brutal acts are being perpetrated by penalizing females for the alleged faithlessness. The content analysis of the newspaper highlights that total number of 8 news items were brought to day light whiles one incident of burning was also reported. The cumulative findings regarding the category of physical violence establish this comprehensive picture in the minds of the readers that overall score of crime against women in the context of physical violence was found 224in daily Dawn.

Table 2. Coverage of Harassment and Rape against women by daily Dawn July 2007 to December 2007:

Harassment & Rape	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	F1	F2	F3	F4	Total
Rape	20	9	7	2	1	2	1	3	0	45
% age	(44%)	(21%)	(16%)	(4%)	(2%)	(4%)	(2%)	(7%)	-	(100%)
Kidnap	20	14	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	44
% age	(45%)	(33)	(14)	(2)	(2%)	(2%)	(2)	-	-	(100%)
Attempt to rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to Kidnap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnap + Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harassment	4	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
% age	(33%)	(25%)	(33%)	-	(9%)	-	-	-	-	(100%)

The findings of the category "harassment and rape" as described in the above mentioned table show that on the whole 111 news items were published of which total score of rape incidents were 39 while reporters filed six follow up stories of rape victim females and other related updates. Similarly it was divulge that twelve incidents of harassments were reported by the newspaper during the selected six month coverage of daily Dawn. The minute analysis of the category draws this overall scenario in term of length of coverage that separate score of single, double and triple column coverage of said category was calculated

The findings of the study in the context of news coverage of the category social discrimination against women in daily Dawn show that overall sixty news items about the said category were published in the given time period. It is significant to mention here that the issues of Child snatching, veil problem and forced marriages stood first, second and third in terms of their respective coverage with total score of 15, 13 and 10 respectively. Out of 38 news items of the top three issues, most of the news stories (19) were of single columns, while score of two columns comprised ten news items. Succinctly, the issue of *Karokari* received minimum coverage with total score of two news stories out of total coverage of 60 items related to the category of social crimes against women in the leading English newspaper of Pakistan.

ISSN 1314-8028, Published at: http://www.scientific-publications.net

Table 3. News coverage of Social Discrimination against women by Daily Dawn July 2007 to December 2007:

Social Discrimination	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	F1	F2	F3	F4	Total
Forced Marriage	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
% age	(30)	(50)	(10)	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Veil Problem	8	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
% age	(62%)	(23%)	-	(15%)	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Trafficking	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
% age	(25%)	(25%)	(25%)	(25%)	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Wani	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
% age	(17%)	(50%)	(33%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Karokari	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
% age	-	(50%)	-	-	-	(50%)	-	-	-	(100%)
Wata Satta	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
% age	(25%)	(25%)	(50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Child Snatching	8	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	15
% age	(54%)	(13%)	(13%)	(7%)	-	(13%)	-	-	-	(100%)
Sawara	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
% age	(50%)	-	(33%)	(17%)	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
	25	16	10	5	1	3	0	0	0	60

Table 4. News Coverage of Physical Violence against women in Daily Jang from July 2007 to December 2007

Physical Violence	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	F1	F2	F3	Total
Murder	70	72	19	2	10	6	0	179
% age	(39%)	(40%)	(11%)	(1%)	(6%)	(3%)	-	(100%)
Physical Torture	183	32	2	0	12	4	0	233
% age	(78%)	(14%)	(1%)	-	(5%)	(2%)	-	(100%)
Financially Loss	58	9	0	0	2	0	0	69
% age	(84%)	(13%)	-	-	(3%)	-	-	(100%)
Acid Throwing	8	5	1	0	1	1	0	16
% age	(50%)	(32%)	(6%)	-	(6%)	(6%)	-	(100%)
Burning	8	5	0	0	1	0	0	14
% age	(57%)	(36%)	-	-	(7%)	-	-	(100%)
Total Coverage:	327	123	22	2	26	11		511

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The results as mentioned in the table about news coverage of physical violence against women in leading Urdu newspaper of Pakistan communicate in lucid manners that total score of physical violence against women of this land of pure was 511 of which 327(64%) and 123(24%) were single and double columns respectively. In this category, the issues of physical torture and incident of murder stood first and second in terms of magnitude of coverage with cumulative score of 233 and 179 in daily Jang during the period of six month .Besides overall coverage of sub categories i.e. acid throwing and burning was found 16 and 14 respectively, of which most of the incidents 16 out of 30, received single column coverage. Similarly the total score of follow up news stories of the said category was 37 in this leading Urdu newspaper of Pakistan. The sub categories-murder and physical torture received equal number of (16 each) follow up news coverage.

Table 5. News Coverage of Harassment and Rape against women by Daily Jang July 2007 to December 2007:

Rape and Harassment	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	F1	F2	F3	Total
Rape	79	47	9	0	2	6	2	145
% age	(55%)	(32%)	(6%)	-	(1%)	(5%)	(1%)	(100%)
Attempt to rape	29	10	1	0	0	0	0	40
% age	(73%)	(25%)	(2%)	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Kidnap	132	38	2	0	9	0	0	181
% age	(73%)	(21%)	(1%)	-	(5%)	-	-	(100%)
Attempt to Kidnap	18	1	0	0	0	6	0	25
% age	(72%)	(4%)	-	-	-	(24%)	-	(100%)
Kidnap + Rape	21	20	2	0	0	0	0	43
% age	(49%)	(47%)	(4%)	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Harassment	63	3	0	0	4	0	0	70
% age	(90%)	(4%)	-	-	(6%)	-	-	(100%)
	342	119	14	0	15	12	2	504

The six month news coverage of the category harassment and rape against women in daily Jang, as described in the table depicts that 504 news stories were appeared in the newspaper during given time period. The microscopic analysis shows that the issues –kidnap, rape and harassment have been ranked first, second and third in terms of their coverage with cumulative scores of 181,145 and 70 respectively. Moreover, 40 different incidents of attempt to rape were published in the newspaper. It is relevant to mention here that most of the news stories (342,68%) were single column while the cumulative score of double column stories of the said category was calculated 119 (23%)out of 504. Besides 29 follow up stories also appeared in the newspaper, of which the sub categories – rape and kidnap received maximum follow up coverage with score of 10 and 9 news stories during the six month coverage.

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Table 6. News coverage of Social Discrimination against women by Daily Jang from July 2007 to December 2007:

Social Discrimination	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	F1	F2	F3	Total
Forced Marriage	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	18
% age	(72%)	(28%)	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Veil Problem	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
% age	(80%)	(20%)	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Trafficking	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	10
% age	(60%)	(30%)	-	-	(10%)	-	-	(100%)
Wani	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
% age	(72%)	(14%)	-	-	(14%)	-	-	(100%)
Karokari	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
% age	(67%)	(33%)	-	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Wata Satta	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
% age	(75%)	-	(25%)	-	-	-	-	(100%)
Child Snatching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sawara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35	12	1	0	2	0	0	50

The findings of news coverage of social discrimination against women briefs in comprehensive manners that 50 news items have been published in 180 issues daily Jang. In light of analysis , it can be sum up conveniently that the issues of forced marriages, women trafficking and wani ranked among top three in terms of coverage with total scores of 18,10 and 07. Similarly five different issues related to veil problem were also focused by the newspaper. Like the ratio of single column coverage of other categories, the similar results were observed in the said category of social discrimination against women, as it was explored that 70 percent news stories of single column published in this largest Urdu newspaper of the country. Quite surprisingly merely two follow up stories in the context of the category were appeared during the specified six month time period.

Table 7. Comparison of coverage of Crimes against women in Daily Dawn Lahore and Daily Jang Multan from1st July 2007 to 31st December 2007

Violence Category	Daily Jang Multan	Daily Dawn Lahore	Total
Physical Violence	-	-	-
Murder	179 (16.33%)	188 (45.52%)	367 (24.32%)
Physical Torture	233 (21.25%)	27 (6.53%)	260 (17.22%)
Financially Loss	69(6.29%)	20 (4.84%)	89 (5.89%)

ISSN 1314-8028, Published at: http://www.scientific-publications.net

Acid Throwing	16 (1.45%)	8 (1.93%)	24 (1.59%)
Burning	14 (1.27%)	1 (0.24%)	15 (0.99%)
Rape & Harassment	-	-	-
Rape	145 (13.22%)	45 (10.89%)	190 (12.59%)
Kidnap	*181 (16.51%)*	44 (20%)	*225 (14.91%)*
Attempt to Kidnap	25 (2.28%)	0	*25 (1.65%)*
Kidnap + Rape	43 (3.92%)	0	43(2.84%)
Harassment	70 (6.38%)	12(2.9%)	82 (5.43%)
Attempt to Kidnap	25 (2.28%)	0	*25 (1.65%)*
Social Discrimination	-	-	-
Forced Marriage	18 (1.64%)	10(2.42%)	28 (1.85%)
Veil Problem	5 (0.45%)	13 (3.14%)	18 (1.19%)
Trafficking	10 (0.91%)	4 (0.96%)	14 (0.92%)
Wani	7 (0.63%)	6 (1.45%)	13 (0.86%)
Karokari	6 (0.54%)	2 (0.48%)	8 (0.53%)
Wata Satta	4 (0.36%)	4 (0.96%)	8 (0.53%
Child Snatching	0	15 (3.63%)	15 (0.99%)
Sawara	0	6 (1.45%)	6 (0.39%)
Miscellaneous	31(2.82%)	8 (1.93%)	39 (2.58%)
Grand Total	1096(72.6%)	413(27.4%)	1509

The cumulative findings of both the newspapers regarding coverage of crimes against women highlight that overall 1509 news published during the given time period of six month, of which 1096(72.6%) news items were appeared in daily Jang whereas the total score of daily Dawn was calculated 413(27.4%). The further in detail microscopic analysis depicts this picture that the sub top three categories were murder, physical torture and kidnap with cumulative score of news coverage 367, 260and 225 respectively. In other words one fourth news items were comprised the murder incidents in both the newspapers. It is significant to mention here that both the leading newspapers of Urdu and English language published overall 190 incidents of rape, undoubtedly a heinous crime against women which were perpetrated in Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as reported by the print media. Similarly both the newspapers reported 82and 28 cases of harassment and forced marriages respectively. Being the liberal newspaper, daily Dawn has given relatively more coverage(13,3.14%) to the issue of veil problem as compared to daily Jang which reported overall five incidents. It is easier to sum up that cumulative news coverage of daily Jang was far greater in the sub categories of murder, physical torture, financial loss, acid throwing, burning, rape, kidnap, forced marriages and trafficking etc. than daily Dawn during the six month period of publications.

ISSN 1314-8028, Published at: http://www.scientific-publications.net

Graphs on comparative Coverage

The following self explanatory graphs would help out to understand comparison of coverage of the three categories i.e. physical violence, rape and harassment, and social discrimination against women in both the newspapers

Fig.1. Comparison of Physical Violence against women:

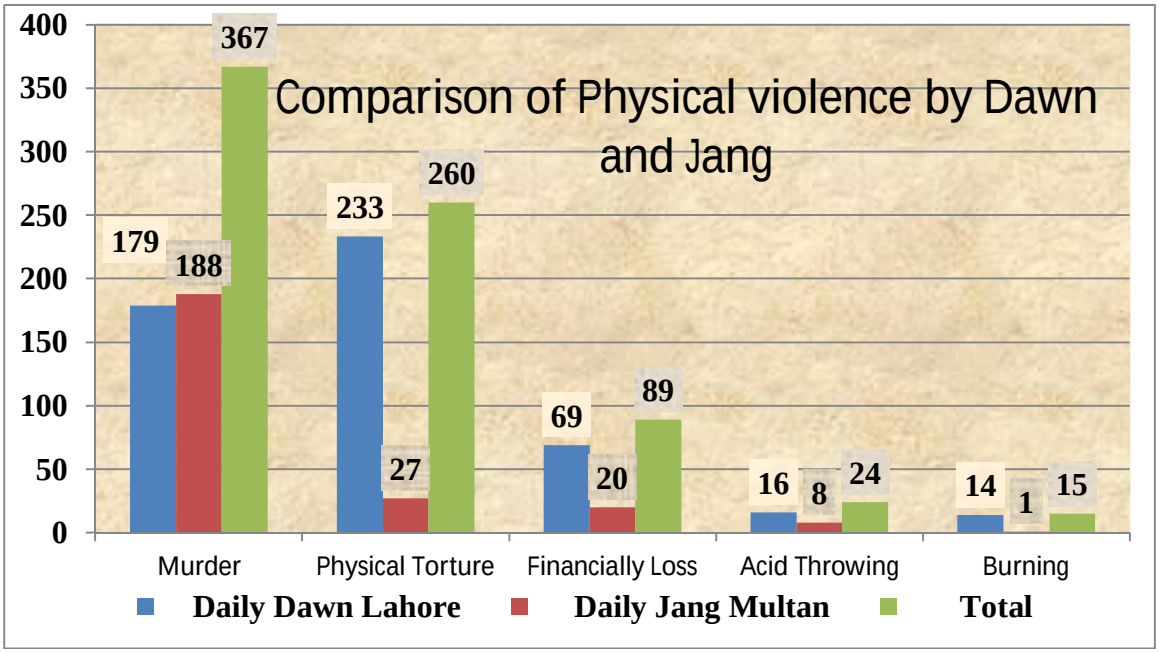

Fig.2. Comparison of coverage on Rape and Harassment against women:

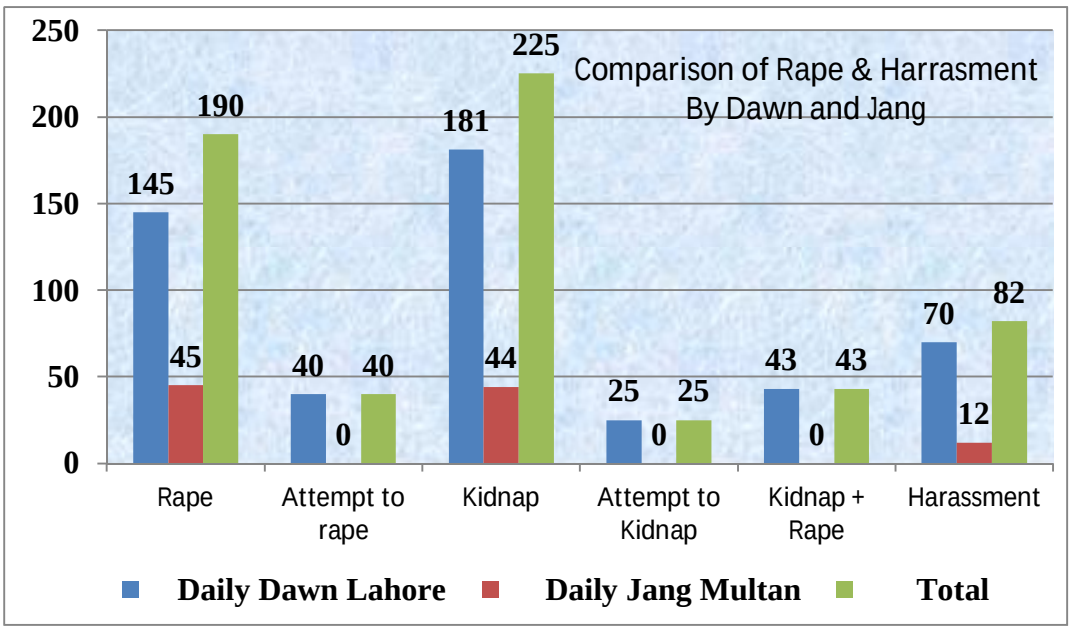

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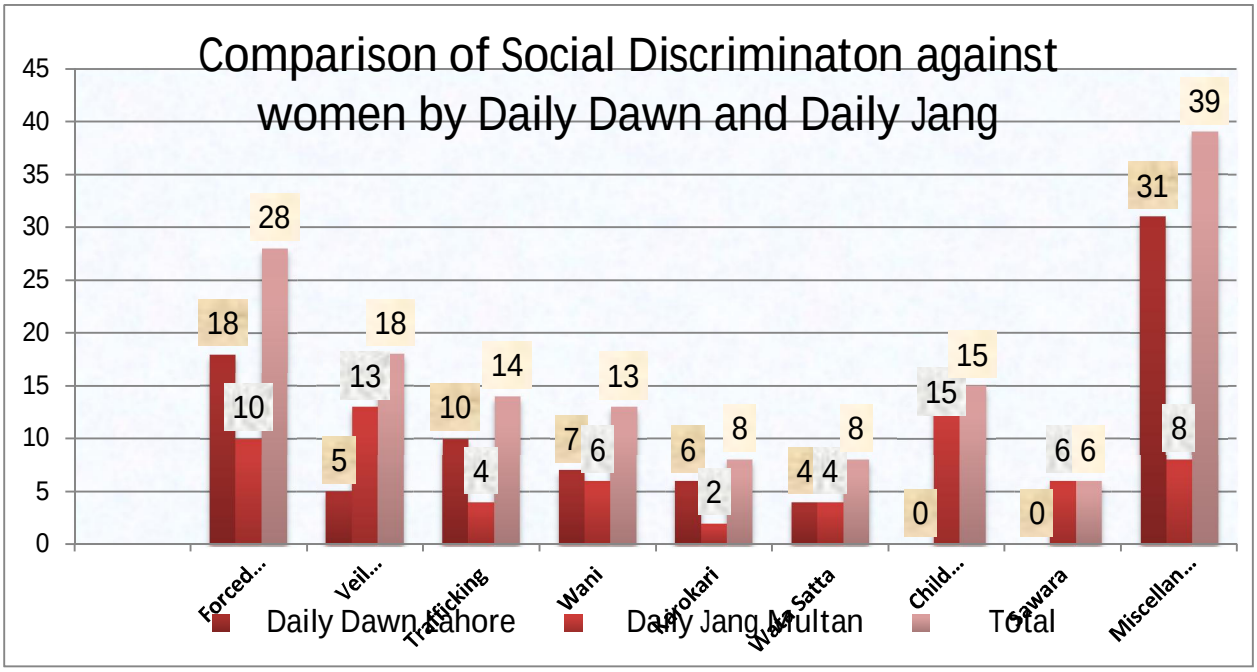
Fig.3. Comparison of coverage on Rape and Harassment against women:



5. CONCLUSION

The media has played a vital role in mobilizing women for particular causes like domestic violence & sexual harassment and assault. Those cases which were not registered with police in their daily diary and those cases which were pending in the court were all entertained in an expeditious manner through the media as a result of women's mobilization, highlighting the government's inefficiency and lack of concern regarding women's human rights. This has had an effective and fruitful result because the government has issued directions to police & the court to work in accordance with the Law and justice. Women's organizations have launched campaigns, demonstrations, protests and marches throughout the country with the support of electronic and print media who transmit their voices to every nook and corner of Pakistan and as well other parts of the world. This also shows consolidation between these women's organizations. The media has encouraged the women of Pakistan to join hands with these Women's organizations and to assemble for their protection & safety. This particular study has been conducted to analyze the media attention toward crime against women. For this purpose, two newspapers, the dawn one of the elite newspaper from English press and second one is the 'Jang' , elite newspaper of Urdu journalism, have been selected for research. In this regard news of both newspapers from July 2007 to December 2007 was considered for the analysis. The findings of the results showed that English and Urdu journalism in Pakistan has big difference in portraying the news as well as in coverage ratio and space.

To analyze the news coverage in the newspaper, the news items were divided into the three major different categories. A more than thousand number of news related to crimes against women were published in Daily Jang during the particular period of study. Results indicate that that murder, rape, kidnap and physical violence were the major crimes against women. These categories have hundreds of news during the specific time period. Similarly Daily Dawn also gives prominence to the murder, rape and kidnapping. A number of news covered by the Dawn is comparatively less than half of the Jang

news. But the number of news in category of murder in almost equal to the both sides which shows that Daily Dawn give most importance to the murder cases because it is the heinous crime against women as well as for all human beings. On the other hand daily Jang also covered the follow up stories of the major crimes to purse the issue.

The first hypothesis suggested that overall news coverage of crimes against women would be greater in Daily Jang as compared to daily Dawn in terms of number. The fact and figures of the content are strongly supportive to the hypothesis. Because the elite newspaper of English, Dawn published 411 news stories and on the other hand Daily Jang published 1096 news stories about crimes against women. Daily Jang also give coverage to the issues of attempt to major crimes in the categories of rape and kidnap of women. On the other side Jang also published more news stories on the issues of the physical torture as compared to daily Dawn.The second hypothesis stated that the news coverage of rape of women would be greater in daily Jang as compared to the daily Dawn in terms of number of news. The findings of the study again supported this hypothesis supportive for research. Daily Jang published 144 news of rape of women and 40 news stories about the attempt to rape; and on the other hand daily Dawn published only 45 news of this particular category.

The third hypothesis of the study proposed that the daily Dawn will place crime news against women more prominently as compared to daily Jang. The findings of the study supported hypothesis. Major crimes were published in 2 or 3 columns and also take some news 4 or 5 columns coverage indicating the issues sensitivity. On the other hand, daily Jang published more news stories in single or double columns and have only two murder stories in four columns and did not publish any story in five columns. Last hypothesis suggests that ratio of follow up news stories about crimes against women would be greater in daily Jang as compared to daily Dawn. The results of the research work prove this hypothesis absolutely right. Daily Jang publish 72 follow up news stories and daily Dawn publish 32. This shows the huge difference of follow up stories of news.

Overall it can be concluded that Pakistani print media both English and Urdu newspapers, to some extent highlighted the issues of women, in satisfactory manners. The issue of killing of women was fairly treated, which has been the major crime against humanity. Urdu press also gives more coverage to the physical violence and harassment against women to combat the roots of violence. Both the newspapers also projected the various issues related to social crimes against women, and depicted so called outdated, irrational, inhuman custom and conventions namely honor killing as crime and also covered the news stories of wani and watta satta.

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