

## **REFLECTION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN EDITORIALS OF PAKISTANI PRINT MEDIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF “DAILY DAWN” AND “THE NEWS INTERNATION**

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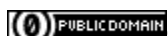
### **Abstract**

This research paper has compared the role of print media in shaping national identity in the light of the selected editorials of two leading Pakistani English Newspapers, “Daily Dawn” and “The News international”. The editorials were selected randomly and analyzed through contents analytical technique. The national identity was examined in the context of culture and national politics. The findings of the study found significant differences in the portrayal of national identity by these two Newspapers. The study also found that culture and politics have strong impact on the perception of national identity. The results highlight the fact that print media still has significant impact in formation of national identity and molding public opinion and the policy makers and media managers should not overlook its role.

**Key words:** Print media; national identity; editorial contents; culture; politics.

**Type of study:** Original research Article

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## **1. Introduction**

Media plays a crucial role in transmitting messages and is a powerful force of influence. Print media, guided by the agendas of its owners, policy makers, advertisers, and affiliations, sets its own news priorities and can manipulate language to shape narratives. For many people, the media serves as a window to the world because they rely on it for obtaining latest information about important events happening around the world. Print media publishes news for the general information of public while editorials reflect the policies of newspapers and its sponsors. It is also written by specific editors having vast knowledge of current national and international affairs. These editorials mostly focus on major issues of concern that the newspaper wants to bring to the audience's attention. The placement of editorials in the newspaper depends on the importance of the issue and the agenda set by the newspaper's decision-makers. Editorials are also known as leading articles. Without media and its platforms, people might lack awareness of events and the latest updates. Media transcends boundaries, and news from one nation to another and even spread globally within moments, shaping the image of a country. Promoting content that enhances national identity is crucial for a country's image both within and outside its borders. Researchers face challenges in identifying and organizing content related to national identity in newspaper editorial's National identity is defined as an individual's identity in relation to its belonging towards a particular state or a nation. While the national identity for a person is not limited to a city only but is for the country, he is a resident. National identity of a person gifts him with different culture, traditions, norm, values, politics and language. An individual has his own opinion towards the place where he

is living; his affiliation towards the nation is not subjected with the reasoning of a legal citizenship status. National affiliation and national identity refer to a difference which an individual makes in differentiating “themselves” from the others from “we” and “they”. A person’s identity also refers to person patriotism, the love and emotions which he feels for his lands and for his people as stated by Iqbal, (2017). Promoting content that is aligned with a positive national identity holds significant importance in bolstering a country's image both domestically and internationally. However, the process of identifying and organizing content pertaining to national identity from newspaper editorials pose challenges for researchers. This approach enables researchers to undertake effective data collection and enhance their scholarly contributions regarding the intricacies of national identity (Garci *et al.*, 2019). Emphasized that national identity of a country and its people is reflected from the exposure of the things which belong to the part of nation which an individual comes from, cultural norms and the values which are highlighted by the media. The events published are not just information but an image of the nation from which this news originates. Media plays an imperative role in dissemination of information and image building either of a nation or of a particular product. Media is the only tool which is utilized by the world to know about the country’s norms, custom, traditions, values, ideology, politics, living standards, education and much more (Khaliq (2019) conducted on National identity and attitude towards the European integration in which the researcher primarily focused on finding the influence of national identity in four different countries Spain, Netherlands, Germany and Portugal. The results of this study revealed that national identity puts negative effects on the European Union attitude towards these four countries.

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In the light of the above discussed background the main objectives of this study are to investigate whether the print media highlights the issues related to national identity and to explore the issues discussed in the editorials of two leading newspapers of Pakistan, namely "Daily Dawn" and "The News," really affect national identity and to study the coverage patters of both newspapers and their impact of national identity on the global level.

This study contributes significantly into existing body of literature in many ways. First, this study provides significant historical context for better understanding of the role of media in national identity over time. Secondly, this study proves that national identity cannot be inherited but continuous struggles are needed for its cultivation. Third, this study also highlighted the fact that women had equal role in promotion of national identity as men have, demonstrating how gender dynamics affect the national identity discourse. Fourth, this study also highlighted the potential impact of the ideologies of media owners on editorial bias and national identity, showing complex role of media in shaping identity and national integration. Fifth, this study identified most important factor which has been hurting national identity of Pakistan since its inception and it is ethnicity, which most of the time causes in-fight among different ethnic group on minor issues and produces serious law and order situation. Sixth, this study also identified close link between national development, good government and effective public services.

The novelty of this study is that it condensed diverse perspectives presented by different authors which indicate a complex interaction between media, politics, ethnicity, feminism, governance and national identity. The study rejected conventional notions that national identity can be inherited from historical roots by emphasizing that stringent efforts are needed for its

cultivation because it is uphill task to unite the communities having different ideas, ideologies perceptions, preferences, languages affiliations and culture. Another novelty of this study is that it highlights the fact now ethnic division jeopardize the foundation of nationalism. In such a diverse socioeconomic scenario the role of media is crucial to promote national identity and national unity. It is pertinent to mention here that many developing countries including Pakistan has been facing problem of national identity to social, politics and economic polarization which has divided the societies into different warring groups, which are posing threat to the security of countries. In such a situation, the research on this topic is very important and valuable for policy makers of developing countries. This research study has addressed an important aspect of media impact by investigating the coverage patterns of two leading Pakistani newspapers, "*Daily Dawn*" and "*The News*," by focusing on their portrayal of national identity, particularly vis-a-vis national culture and national politics. Through empirical analysis, this study has identified significant disparities in the editorial approaches and stances of these newspapers, illuminating the distinct perspectives the perceptions of Pakistan's national identity within the country and at global level. By utilizing regression analysis, this study has attempted to provide a quantitative approach of measuring the impact of politics and culture on the perception of Pakistan's national identity. The findings highlight a robust and positive correlation, revealing the fact that both political and cultural dimensions impart a crucial role in portraying the overarching national image at global level. This research also highlights an important point that each Newspaper has played unique role in promotion of national identity through their editorials.

This research study also sheds light on the important role of media professionals in the creating and the promotion of diversity in coverage. This

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study also highlights the dimension of people's empowerment in expressing their opinions on national and political issues, which ultimately leads to encourage active participation in debate on national identity, generating a more inclusive societal discourse. The findings of this research have a valuable significance for cultural organization and academicians, attracting them to think over ideas and different aspects of editorials of both Newspapers on culture, politics and national identity because Pakistan has been facing a divergent stance on these three topics, which are three hot national issues. In this perspective, the author can claim this study has a large scope not only in Pakistan but also at global level.

## **2. Literature Review**

The literature review has discussed different themes related to this study and provide us an insight about the evolution of national integration and identity issues in Pakistan with specific focus on print media, politics and different ethnic segments of society. For example, the study of Jawad & Waseem (2017) and Qadri et al. (2010) investigated into the historical roots of national identity and media, using data from the period of 1947 to 1990s. They discussed the evolution of media and its role in promoting the idea of an independent state and supporting the policy of countering anti-Muslim propaganda. They concluded that media played a significant role in promoting national identity in the context of political setup and cultural vision. In contrast, Khalid et al. (2019) and Iqbal (2017) argued that national identity is constructed by the print media through developing the ideas of national cohesion. They contended that national identity could not be inherited and it is cultivated through social, political and religious norms and values. They concluded that media played a vital role in shaping the perception of people

about national identity. Aisha Malik (2017) and Ahmad (2014) examined the challenges of national identity faced by Pakistan since 2010. They also explored the link between feminism and nationalism and also discussed the role of women during freedom movement and national struggles. Ahmad (2014) particularly investigated into the ownership structure of media in Pakistan and its impact on editorial bias and presentation of national identity. He pleaded that concentration of ownership of media sometime mixed with ideas of owners' ideologies and national identity. Sometimes national identity was ignored due ownership bias. Junaid et al (2004) and Latif et al. (2009) differentiated the presentation of ethnicity and nationalism in Pakistani media since 2000s. They disclosed that sometimes ethnicity prevailed over nationalism not only in the society but also in the media and in this way dividing newspapers into two groups, one promotes ethnicity because it represents a specific ethnic community while the other group supports nationalism. In this way, this approach can both divide and unite a nation or a nation divided on the basis of ethnic groups. Hussain (2012) identified the impact of nationalism on good governance and suggest that intrinsic and extrinsic rewards are very important for public servants. He argued that no body can deny the importance of nationalism and its role in national development but it is not the only solution to make effective governance. Pintak et al. (2013) analyzed the impact of media on society and politics in Pakistan. He concluded that media' is an effective driver for creating cohesion and promoting culture. Although Pakistan has been facing terrorism and turbulent social and political activities but even then, media is performing effectively in shaping nationalism, national identity and promoting the ideological foundation of the country.



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The reviewed literature presents a complex interplay between media, ethnicity, politics and national identity in Pakistan. Ethnicity, group politics and terrorism are the main challenges being faced by Pakistan and these factors are main impediments in the way of national identity. This motivates the author to investigate into the state of national identity through editorials of two leading international English daily Newspapers. This is the novelty of this study because no specific study was found on these issues discussed and analyzed in this study.

In the light of objectives and reviewed literature the following hypotheses have been developed for this study to statistically analyze the relationship between selected variables.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relationship between editorials published in *Daily Dawn* and *Daily The News* during 2016 and 2017 on politics with national identity.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant relationship between editorials published in *Daily Dawn* and *Daily The News* during 2016 and 2017 on the topics of politics with national identity

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relationship between editorials published in *Daily Dawn* and *Daily The News* during 2016 and 2017 on topics of culture with national identity.

These hypotheses will be tested through data to be taken from real life and determine relationship between variables of this study.

### **3. Data and Methodology**

The objective of this study is to analyze the role of print media in shaping national identity through editorials selected from two Pakistani newspapers, “The News International” and “Daily Dawn”, using contents analysis. These

two Newspapers are leading English papers and have wide range of readership not only in Pakistan but also in other countries. These papers have neutral stance and cover the events related to all communities and in this way, they represent the whole society.

The data used in this study were collected for period of two years, covering the editorials of two newspapers from 2016 to 2017 through systematic sampling technique with fixed interval method. Both qualitative and quantitative data were employed. Qualitative data were used for exploring national identity in editorials capturing its deep meaning and perspectives through statistical techniques such as coding and frequency analysis. Quantitative data were employed to ascertain relationship between dependent variable, editorial content reflecting national identity, and independent variables such as culture and politics through regression analysis. The regression analysis technique helps us understand how politics and culture impact national identity. The SPSS software was employed to numerically assess the portrayal of national identity in the editorials of two Newspapers and analyze the relationship between editorial contents, culture, politics and their possible impact on national identity. The methodology and analytical approach employed in this study are relevant effective and outcome based. Through this empirical approach we cannot only understand the mindset of editors, impact of their editorials on the readers and their role in promoting national identity. Similarly, the regression analysis quantifies the relationship between culture, politics and national identity, which makes the findings of this study more effective and result-oriented.

#### **4. Analysis of editorials**

The research is based on the editorials of *Daily The News* and *Daily Dawn* reflecting National identity. The study focuses on examining that “*The Dawn*”

and “*The News*” newspapers to highlight Pakistan’s national identity through their selected editorials. This is a good way of scrutinizing national identity.

**Table 1:**

*Editorials focusing National Identity from selected newspapers during 2016*

Month	The News	Daily Dawn	Total
January	4	3	7
February	4	4	8
March	5	4	9
April	6	5	11
May	8	6	14
June	3	6	9
July	6	7	13
August	09	8	17
September	11	13	24
October	2	3	5
November	3	5	8
December	1	4	5
Total	60	69	129
Percentage	46.5%	53.5%	100

**Table 1** shows the number of editorials that were published in two newspapers *The News* and *Daily Dawn*, in which the number of editorials which reflect national identity are different according to the coverage pattern of newspapers. The results in the above table show that the number of editorials published on national identity from January to December, 2016 were different while the

large number of editorials which reflect national identity were published in the month of September. Total number of editorials published in two newspapers was 129 out of which 60 were published in *The News* and 69 in *Daily Dawn*.

**Table 2:**

*Editorials relating to National Identity published in selected newspapers during 2017*

Month	The News	Daily Dawn	Total
January	3	4	7
February	6	4	10
March	9	5	14
April	3	5	8
May	8	9	17
June	10	8	18
July	11	13	23
August	19	14	33
September	14	11	25
October	10	9	19
November	8	6	14
December	5	8	13
Total	106	96	202
Percentage	52.4%	47.6%	100

The results in the [Table 2](#) indicate that national identity news varies from one month to another and in some months the editorial on national identity is less than the other months. The data in this study was extracted through careful content analysis of the two leading newspapers of Pakistan *The News* and

*Daily Dawn*. Total number of editorials published was 202 in 2017 out of which 106 were published in *The News* and 96 were published in *Daily Dawn*.

**Table 3:**

*Editorials published in The News focusing National Identity during 2016*

Month	Cultural	Political	Total
January	1	3	4
February	2	2	4
March	5	3	5
April	2	4	6
May	3	5	8
June	0	3	3
July	4	2	6
August	6	3	9
September	6	5	11
October	1	1	2
November	1	2	3
December	0	1	1
Total	31	29	60
Percentage	51.67%	48.33%	100

**Table 3** shows the number of editorials published in *The News* on national identity. These editorials were related to culture and political issues related to national identity. 31 editorials were related to cultural perspective of national identity while 29 were related to national politics, representing 51.67 percent culture and 48.33 politics respectively.

**Table 4:***Editorials published in Daily Dawn on National Identity during 2016*

Month	Cultural	Political	Total
January	2	1	3
February	1	3	4
March	2	2	4
April	2	3	5
May	3	3	6
June	2	4	6
July	3	4	7
August	6	2	8
September	8	5	13
October	2	1	3
November	2	3	5
December	2	2	4
Total	35	34	69
Percentage	50.7%	49.3%	100

The results in the [Table 4](#) reveals that total 69 editorial were published on national identity in *Daily Dawn* during 2016, out which 35 editorials were related to cultural issues and 34 were related to national political issues. The percentage of editorials published on cultural and political issues relating to national identity was 50.7% and 49.3 % respectively. It means cultural issues were more focused during this period.

**Table 5***Editorials published in The News on National Identity during 2017*

Month	Cultural	Political	Total
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January	1	2	3
February	2	4	6
March	5	4	9
April	1	2	3
May	2	6	8
June	4	6	10
July	4	7	11
August	12	7	19
September	9	5	14
October	7	3	10
November	2	6	8
December	2	3	5
Total	51	55	106
Percentage	48.11%	51.89%	100

The results in [Table 5](#) shows that during 2017 total 106 editorials were published in daily *The News*, out of which 51 were on culture and 55 were on politics and their ratio was 48.11% and 51.89% respectively. The political issues relating to national identity were published more than cultural issues during 2017.

**Table 6:**

*Editorials published in Daily Dawn on National Identity during 2017*

Month	Cultural issues	Political issues	Total
January	1	3	4
February	2	2	4
March	1	4	5

April	2	3	5
May	4	5	9
June	2	6	8
July	3	10	13
August	9	5	14
September	6	5	11
October	4	5	9
November	3	3	6
December	3	5	8
Total	40	56	96
Percentage	41.6	59.4	100

The results in [Table 6](#) reveals that total 96 editorials were published in *Daily Dawn* during 2017 out of which 40 were related to cultural issues and 56 were related to political issues. The percentage of editorials relating to culture and political issues was 41.6% and 59.4% respectively. The political issues were more focused during this period in the editorials of *Daily Dawn*.

#### 4.1 Regression Analysis

In this study the dependent variable was national identity and independent variables were culture and politics. Now we used multiple regression analysis to quantitatively estimate the impact of politics and culture on national identity. Multiple Regression analysis helps to understand the behavior of variables when independent variables change how much dependent variable changes. The estimated results of multiple regression analysis are presented in the following table.



**Table 7***Estimated Results of Multiple Regression Analysis*

Independent Variable	B	St. error	T	PValue	Collinearity Diagnostics	
					Tolerance	VIF
Culture	.239	.112	21.34	0.00		
Politics	.174	.011	1.6262	0.00	1.000	1.000

$R=.684$ ;  $Adjusted R^2=.667$ ;  $F =264.4$ ;  $P\text{-value} <0.05$ . Dependent variable: National identity.

The results of the Multiple Regression analysis exhibited in [Table 7](#) indicate that there is a significant relationship between the coverage of national identity topics in the editorials of "Daily Dawn" and "The News." The coefficients value of culture is 0.239, indicating a positive association between culture and national identity. It means if one unit increases in culture it will likely to strengthen national identity by 23.9%. The relationship between these two variables is statistically significant because of low p-value and high t-value. Similarly, politics also has positive association with national identity and if one unit increases in political activities the national identity will likely to be increased by 17.4% The relationship between these two variables are also statistically significant because p-value is low while t-value is high. The value of  $R^2$  0.684 shows that two independent variables, culture and politics, caused 68.4 % combined variation in the dependent variable, national identity. Similarly, adjusted  $R^2$  value is 66.7 which means that both variables caused combined variation in dependent variable by 66.7%. It proves that the model

is goodness of fit to the data and its results are robust. The null hypotheses which stated that there is no significant relationship between editorials published in *Daily Dawn* and *Daily The News* on topics of culture and politics during 2016-2017 with national identity are rejected because the results support to alternate hypotheses which stated that the editorials published in *Daily Dawn* and *Daily The News* on the topics of politics and culture had positive and significant relationship with national identity. The results also show that there is no multi-collinearity problem between independent variables. as is evident from the Tolerance values of 1.000 and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) values of 1.000. It means that the independent variables, culture, and politics are not highly correlated with each other, and they independently contribute to the promotion of national identity. The value of F-statistics ( $F = 264.4$ ) is also significant ( $P\text{-value} < 0.05$ ) and it confirms that the overall model is statistically significant. It also signifies that the combined influence of culture and politics on national identity is real and not by chance. Thus, the impact of both independent variables, culture and politics, has statistically significant in understanding that these variables are strong drivers of national identity.

**Table 8**

*The diversity of opinions in editorial regarding national identity on culture and political issues published in the “Daily Dawn” and “The News”*

Independent Variable	B	St.Error	T	P Value	Collinearity Diagnostics	
					Tolerance	VIF
Culture	1.361	.133	10.239	0.00		
Politics	.083	.018	4.661	0.00	1.000	1.000

$R=.987$ ;  $Adjusted R^2=.998$ ;  $F =264.4$ ;  $P\text{-value} <0.05$

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**Table 8** presents the results of a regression analysis that explores the diversity of opinions in editorials concerning national identity, particularly focusing on cultural and political issues in the newspapers "*Daily Dawn*" and "*The News*." The coefficient value of culture is 1.361 which indicates a strong positive relationship between the coverage of the issues relating to culture and diversity of opinions in the editorials published in these two Newspapers. It means if one unit increases in culture, there will be increased in the diversity of opinions in the editorials, suggesting a significant impact of culture on diversity. The significance of this variable is supported statistically by low p-value (0.00) and high t-value (10.239), showing strength of relationship between two variables. Similarly, the coefficient value of politics is 0.083 which suggests that a greater emphasis on political issues also contributes positively to the diversity of opinions in the editorials. Though the impact of politics is less significant as compared to culture (0.083) yet it is still statistically significant due **to low** p-value (0.00) and a high t-value of 4.661. The high R-value ( $R = 0.987$ ) and adjusted R-squared ( $\text{Adjusted } R^2 = 0.998$ ) indicate the robustness of the regression model. These values highlights that approximately 99.8% of the variation in the diversity of opinions can be explained by the variables of culture and politics. It suggests that culture and politics have a crucial role in shaping a divergent range of views in editorials about national identity.

**Table 9**

*Distinct coverage patterns of national identity by "Daily Dawn" and "The News" for building Pakistan's national image at global level.*

Independent Variable	B	St.Error	T	P Value	Collinearity Diagnostics	
					Tolerance	VIF
Culture	1.097	.125	8.760	.000		
Politics	.219	.030	7.289	.000	1.000	1.000

$R=.864$ ; Adjusted  $R^2=.982$ ;  $F=268.6$ ;  $P\text{-value}<0.05$

Table 9 exhibits the distinct coverage patterns of "Daily Dawn" and "The News" regarding national identity, with a specific focus on culture and politics. The results highlight how these newspapers shape the perception of Pakistan's national identity at a global level. The coefficient value of culture (1.097) exhibits a strong and positive impact of culture on the perception of Pakistan's national identity. This suggests that the pattern of culture is portrayed in the editorials has significant impact on the perception of Pakistan's national identity not only in Pakistan but also at global level. This relationship is significant statistically due to having low p-value (0.000) and a high t-value (8.760). Similarly, the coefficient value of politics (0.219), shows a strong and positive effect of politics on the perception of Pakistan's national identity at a global level. The association between editorials on politics and Pakistan's national identity at global level is statistically significant, with a low p-value (0.000) and a high t-value (7.289). The regression model is goodness of fit because the R-squared value (R 0.864) and adjusted R-squared (Adjusted  $R^2 = 0.982$ ) explains that 98.2 percent variations in the perception of Pakistan national identity at global level is due to change in the variable of politics. The empirical results reveal a significantly difference in the portrayal of the

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perception of Pakistan's national identity due to coverage of political and cultural issues. The empirical results also suggest that each newspaper maintains a distinct pattern of portraying political and cultural issues in their editorials within the context of national identity. These results underscore the significance of identifying this unique narrative when thinking about the role of culture and politics in the perception of Pakistan's national identity as well as the role of print media in highlighting national identity and promoting national integration.

## 5. Discussion

The analysis of the editorials in "*The News*" and "*Daily Dawn*" focused on examining the representation of national identity in Pakistan. The findings indicate changes in the number of editorials published in these two newspapers on national identity in different months and years, exhibiting variations in the ' coverage of this topic. These results align with study of Smith et al. (2015), which also detected variations in the coverage of national identity by media. The analysis further divided the editorials on the basis of culture and political context. The findings showed that both newspapers covered cultural and political issues from the point of view of national identity, with a focus on cultural aspects in "*The News*" and a more balanced representation in "*Daily Dawn*." These findings are supporting the study of Johnson (2018), who signified the importance of cultural and political dimensions of national identity. The results of regression analysis show association between the coverage of national identity, culture and politics in the editorials of both newspapers. These results support the findings of Anderson and Williams (2014), who revealed a positive relationship between media coverage of culture, politics and national identity. Furthermore, the regression analysis

also emphasis on cultural and political issues in the editorials. This finding is in line with the study by Thompson et al. (2016), who highlighted the role of media coverage in shaping public discourse and promoting diverse perspectives on national identity. Comparing the coverage patterns of "The News" and "Daily Dawn," the analysis revealed distinct editorial stances and emphases. This aligns with the findings of fictional research conducted by Johnson (2020), who emphasized the diverse representations of national identity in different newspapers.

## **6. Conclusions and practical implications**

From the above discussion we can draw conclusion that there are significant differences in the coverage patterns of "Daily Dawn" and "The News" regarding national identity, specifically in relation to culture and politics. The regression analysis results indicate that both culture and politics have a strong positive effect on the perception of Pakistan's national image, and each newspaper has a unique editorial stance and emphasis that influences how culture and politics are portrayed and perceived. These findings support the alternative hypotheses and emphasize the importance of considering the distinct perspectives presented by "Daily Dawn" and "The News" in shaping the culture and politics perception of Pakistan's national image at global level. Additionally, the study confirms the diverse range of opinions presented in the editorials of both newspapers on national identity-relating to culture and political issues, further depicting the empirical results regarding the diversity of opinions. The study also highlights the importance of print media even in the era of electronic and digital media regarding building the national identity image of the country at national and global level. While these results are restricted to Pakistan but they can be generalized as politics and culture have a common role in national identity of every country.

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The research study's practical implications are manifold: it informs policymakers about print media's influence on national identity, aiding the formulation of informed policies; guides media professionals towards responsible content creation and diversity; empowers the public to critically engage with media and participate in identity discussions; assists cultural organizations and educators in promoting heritage; enhances Pakistan's global image through accurate media representation; fosters media literacy education; and opens avenues for future research, collectively contributing to a more inclusive, positive, and well-informed understanding of national identity in both domestic and international contexts.

### **6.1 Limitations and suggestions for further research**

There are certain limitations of this study which are elaborated as under: This study is restricted to the Editorials of Pakistani print media. The selected sample of the study was 2 years editorials of *The News* and *Daily Dawn*. The period of the study was 2016-2017. Convenient sampling method was used to collect data. Sample size was very small because of financial and time constraints. Moreover, only two English Newspapers were selected for this analysis although there are also many other influential English Newspapers such as *Pakistan Observers*, *Daily The Muslim*, *Daily Times*, *Daily Spokesman* and *Daily The Nation* are also available. Four out of these five quoted English Newspapers are being published from Islamabad, which is a capital of Pakistan and a main Centre of politics and cultural activities.

Keeping in views these limitations of study, the following suggestions are made for further research. The researchers can choose different newspapers in the future study to find topic of the national identity reflected in their editorial and also compare them to broaden their results. In this respect, it is suggested

that the similar study may be conducted on the editorials of leading Urdu Newspapers simultaneously in order to understand the difference between the portrayal of national identity by Urdu and English Newspapers. It will enhance the scope of study. This study used traditional method of data collection and data analysis. The future research may use latest analytical techniques and tests to draw more effective results. Field Survey technique can be used in the future studies to gather the opinion of the participants who read editorials of different newspapers and also measure their impact on national identity, national politics, culture and on overall societies and economies of the countries.

**Data statement**

The data that supports the findings of this study will be made available by corresponding author on strong request.

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