

Western media and misconceptions about Islam: a study about coverage of Islamic world by News Week and Time magazine (1991-2001)

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Abstract

The study presents brief history of Islam and Islamic world. Political, military economical and demographic data about 57 Islamic countries have been briefly described in this article. More over, it also highlights misconceptions created by the western elite media about Islam and Islamic world. The last but not least this research article presents over all coverage and content analysis of News Week and Time Magazine pertaining to the portrayal of Muslim countries during the specific time period i.e. 1991-2001. It was found that 1099 articles about 35 Muslims countries; Middle East and Islam were published in News week (1991-2001). In this connection, 551 issues of News week were analyzed. Similarly 844 articles about 30 Muslims countries, Middle East, and Islamic civilization in Spain were published in Time magazine (1991-2001). In this connection, 547 issues of Time magazine were studied. Over all it was found that proportion of negative coverage (3553 sentences, 30.77%) was greater as compared to proportion of positive coverage (1460 sentences, 12.64%). The both magazine, on the whole, carried 11546 sentences about twelve Muslim countries

Islam is one of the major world religion founded by Muhammad (PBUH) in Arabia in the early 7th century AD. (Britannica Concise Encyclopedia, p.942)

According to Encyclopedia of social sciences, “Islam (the act of submitting to God) is the proper and most widely used term for the religion of those who believe that the Quran is true word of God transmitted to mankind as an ultimate revelation through the medium of his prophet and messenger, Muhammad (PBUH)(International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, p.202).

Islam is defined as technical term to denote the system of beliefs, and rituals based on the Quran, is derived from the recurrent use of the verb “Aslama” (submit) in the Quran to denote the characteristic attitude of the true believer in relation to God (Har, Gibbs & JH, Kramer’s, p.176).

Webster dictionary describes “Islam as obedience to the will of God, submission to the orthodox faith” (Webster’s New Twentieth Century, Dictionary, p.973).

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Britannica Concise Encyclopedia describes that the word Islam means, submission, specifically submission to the will of one God. Islam is a strictly monotheistic religion and its adherent called Muslims (Britannica Concise Encyclopedia, p.942).

It can be said that the practitioner of the faith is a Muslim, a term that also serves as an adjective but the attributive adjective Islam preferable in social or cultural context (International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, p.203).

DEFINITION OF MUSLIM

The concise encyclopedia of Islam defines that Muslims, literally is a person who has surrendered to God from the Arabic word “Aslama”, Which means to surrender, to seek peace, also, for this Arabic root comes the name of the religion Islam. A Muslim, therefore, is one who follows the teachings and principles of Islam (Cyril, Class., p.35).

Muslim regards the prophet of Islam as the last and the most perfect of God’s messengers, who include Adam, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and others (Britannica Concise Encyclopedia, p.942).

The divine scripture of Islam is the Quran, which contains God revelations to Muhammad. The sayings and deeds of prophet in the Sunnah are also significance of belief and practice in Islam (ibid).

PILLARS OF ISLAM

The religious obligations of all Muslims are signed up in the five pillars of Islam. The five pillars of Islam are as under: (www.irf.com)

- ☞ Kalimah Tayyibah
- ☞ Namaz (Prayer)
- ☞ Saum (Fasting)
- ☞ Zakat (Charity)
- ☞ Hajj (pilgrimage)

BRIEF HISTORY OF ISLAM AND ISLAMIC WORLD

As mentioned earlier that Islam came into being in the early seventh century in West Central Arabia. Due to 23 years, preaching of Islam as by the Prophet Muhammad (P. B. U. H) Islam, a new religion penetrated in Arabia within a short span of time. Subsequently Islam spread from central Asia to Spain. Majority of the inhabitants of these regions over whelming embraced Islam.

The prophet of Islam and the four orthodox caliphs (i.e. Hazrat Abu Bakar, Hazrat Umar, Hazrat Usman and Hazrat Ali) who succeeded him were followed by Muslim dynasties.

1. Ummayah dynasty and Abbasi Dynasty (www.islam.com)
2. It can be said that period of kingship was era of autocracy and passive obedience. It is an admitted fact that the Islamic imprints continued on the most of the known world for about 12 centuries, Muslims were the torch bearer, in the fields of arts, sciences, medicine agriculture, architecture, philosophy, literature and mysticism till 12th century AD. When, greater part of Europe was submerged in the Dark ages. (www.thermodereligion.com)

Succinctly, there were four major Muslims world power in 1700AD, these were:

- ☞ Mamulk of Egypt
- ☞ Ottoman of Turkey
- ☞ Safavid of Persia
- ☞ Mughals of India =====

The pages of history tell that Europeans defeated Mughals and Mamulk on 1720 and 1800 respectively. While the safavid, dynasty disappeared from the scene in 1723. Only the Ottoman Empire continued as a world power up to 1923 (Memon, Ali Nawaz, p.7).

The Ottoman Empire (14th century-1923) was based in Turkey and was controlled by Turks; its jurisdictions covered Middle East, North Africa. Similarly, Greek, Yugoslavs, Albanians, Rumanians and Bulgarian in the Balkan were under the writ of Ottoman Empire and aegis (ibid).

In short, after World War I the Western powers succeeded in conquering the Middle East. The remaining parts of Ottoman Empire were divided in 1922. During World War II, Muslim countries were expected to support their respective colonial masters. In return, the imperialists vowed self-rule and eventual independence. It is undeniable reality that the rift between the victorious allies and the subsequent cold war contributed considerably to the demise of the colonialism. Ultimately with the passage of time, almost all colonial zed Muslim's states became independent from the cruel clutches of imperialism. For example Indonesia was liberated in 1945, Pakistan in 1947; Nigeria in 1960; Kuwait in 1961 and Malaysia in 1963. After the collapse of communism and disintegrations of USSR in 1989, Central Asian Muslim republic, became independent (ibid, p.9).

The following table would brief about years of independence and nature of govt. of Islamic countries (Encyclopedia Britannica and The World Almanac).

TABLE: 3. POLITICAL AND MILITARY DATA

| Sr. No. | Country | Year of independence | Government |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Afghanistan | d | Elected President |
| 2. | Algeria | 1962 | Military |
| 3. | Azerbaijan | 1991 | Elected President |
| 4. | Bahrain | 1971 | King |
| 5. | Bangladesh | 1971 | Prime Min./parliament |
| 6. | Benin | 1960 | Elected President |
| 7. | Brunei | 1984 | King |
| 8. | Burkina Faso | 1960 | Elected President |
| 9. | Cameron | 1960 | Elected President |
| 10. | Chad | 1960 | Prime Minister |
| 11. | Comoros | 1975 | Pres/Military influence |
| 12. | Djibouti | 1977 | Pres/Military influence |
| 13. | Egypt | 1922 | Elected President |
| 14. | Gabon | 1960 | Elected President |
| 15. | Gambia | 1965 | Elected President |
| 16. | Guinea Bissau | 1974 | Elected President |
| 17. | Guinea | 1958 | President |
| 18. | Indonesia | 1945 | Pres. Elected by Assembly |
| 19. | Iran | d | Elected President |
| 20. | Iraq | 1932 | Democratic government |
| 21. | Jordan | 1946 | King |
| 22. | Kazakhstan | 1991 | Democracy military |
| 23. | Kuwait | (d) | King |
| 24. | Kyrgyz Stan | 1991 | Democracy military veto |
| 25. | Lebanon | 1945 | President by National assembly |
| 26. | Libya | 1951 | Leader per assembly |
| 27. | Malaysia | 1948 | Prime Minister |
| 28. | Maldives | 1953 | Prime Minister |
| 29. | Mali | 1960 | Elected President |
| 30. | Mauritania | 1960 | Elected President |
| 31. | Morocco | 1956 | King |
| 32. | Niger | 1960 | Military rule |
| 33. | Nigeria | 1960 | Military rule |
| 34. | Oman | 1951 | King |
| 35. | Pakistan | 1947 | Prime Minister of Parliament |
| 36. | Qatar | 1971 | King |
| 37. | Saudi Arabia | d | King |
| 38. | Senegal | 1960 | Elected president |
| 39. | Sierra Leone | 1961 | Military rule |
| 40. | Somalia | 1960 | Civil war in progress |
| 41. | Sudan | 1955 | Military rule |
| 42. | Syria | 1941 | Elected president |
| 43. | Tajikistan | 1991 | Democracy military veto |
| 44. | Tunisia | 1991 | Elected president |
| 45. | Turkey | (d) | Democracy /military veto |
| 46. | Turkmenistan | 1991 | Democracy /military veto |
| 47. | Uganda | 1962 | Military |
| 48. | Un. Arab Emirates | 1971 | King |
| 49. | Uzbekistan | 1991 | Democracy military veto |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|----------|-------------------|
| 50. | Yemen | 1953 (c) | Elected president |
|-----|-------|----------|-------------------|

Islam is the principle religion that extends from Morocco on the Atlantic through North and East Africa and into sub Saharan Africa, across the broad expanse of central and southwest Asia to the headwaters of the Indus in the table land of Tibet, and southward to the Java Sea. It is subdivided into regional civilization and local cultures: Turkish, Caucasian, central Asian, Persian, African, south and southeast Asian and European (Saleem, Kidwai, 2002).

POPULATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The population of Islamic world is approximately 1.2 billion till 2003 (Ibid).

They constitute more than 85% populations in thirty-two countries, between 75 and 85% in the 11 more countries and significant population in another 47 countries (www.thermodereligion.com).

In 21st century, Islam constitutes one of the most pervasive and powerful transnational force in the world, with more than 1.2 billion, adherent spread world wide, Muslims are a majority in some 57 countries ranging from Africa to South East Asia (www.islam.com).

And Muslims exist in growing and significant number, in United States, the republics of former USSR, and Europe particularly in UK. Similarly, extensive Muslim communities are also located in Asian countries such as Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India.

It is pertinent to mention here that every fifth person on the earth is Muslim. And as mentioned above, Islam is global phenomenon, embracing in its fold over 4000 ethnic groups (Ahmed, Mubashir, 2002).

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF ISLAMIC WORLD

The following chart / table would brief about population birth per 1000, rate of natural increase life expectancy at birth, precipitate and other related information regarding demographic of member of OIC (World Population Date Sheet 2004).

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MUSLIM COUNTRIES

| Name of the country | Population Mid 2004 (Million) | Projected population in 2025 (Million) | Life expectancy at birth year | Percentage urban | GNI PPP per capita 2002 US | Area of countries (Square miles) | Population per square miles | Capital City |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|

| | | | Total | Male | Female | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|----|------|--------|-----|-------------|
| Algeria | 32.3 | 40.5 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 49 | 5530 | 919591 | 35 | Algiers |
| Egypt | 73.4 | 103.2 | 68 | 66 | 70 | 43 | 3810 | 386660 | 190 | Cairo |
| Libya | 5.6 | 8.3 | 76 | 74 | 78 | 86 | - | 679359 | 8 | Tripoli |
| Morocco | 30.6 | 39.2 | 70 | 68 | 72 | 57 | 3730 | 172413 | 177 | Rabat |
| Sudan | 39.1 | 61.3 | 57 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 1740 | 967494 | 40 | Khartoum |
| Tunisia | 10.0 | 11.6 | 73 | 71 | 75 | 63 | 6440 | 63170 | 158 | Tunis |
| Benin | 7.3 | 11.8 | 51 | 50 | 52 | 40 | 1060 | 43483 | 167 | Porto Novo |
| Burkina Faso | 13.6 | 22.5 | 45 | 44 | 46 | 15 | 1090 | 105792 | 128 | Ouagadougou |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 16.9 | 22.1 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 46 | 1450 | 124502 | 136 | Abidjan |
| Gambia | 1.5 | 2.7 | 54 | 52 | 56 | 26 | 1660 | 4363 | 355 | Banjul |
| Guinea | 9.2 | 16.2 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 33 | 2060 | 94927 | 97 | Conakry |
| Guinea Bissau | 1.5 | 2.8 | 45 | 43 | 47 | 32 | 680 | 13946 | 110 | Bissau |
| Mali | 13.4 | 25.7 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 30 | 860 | 478838 | 28 | Bamako |
| Mauritania | 3.0 | 5.0 | 54 | 53 | 55 | 40 | 1790 | 395954 | 8 | Nouakchott |
| Niger | 12.4 | 25.7 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 21 | 800 | 489189 | 25 | Niamey |
| Nigeria | 137.3 | 206.4 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 36 | 800 | 356668 | 385 | Abuja |
| Senegal | 10.9 | 17.1 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 43 | 1540 | 75954 | 143 | Dakar |
| Sierra Leone | 5.2 | 7.6 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 500 | 27699 | 187 | Freetown |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----|----|----|-----|-------|---------|------|------------|
| Togo | 5.6 | 7.6 | 54 | 53 | 56 | 33 | 1450 | 21927 | 253 | Lome |
| Comoros | 0.7 | 1.1 | 56 | 54 | 59 | 33 | 1690 | 861 | 757 | Moroni |
| Djibouti | 0.7 | 1.0 | 46 | 45 | 48 | 82 | 2040 | 8958 | 79 | Djibouti |
| Mozambique | 19.2 | 25.4 | 40 | 38 | 42 | 29 | 990 | 309494 | 62 | Maputo |
| Somalia | 8.3 | 14.9 | 47 | 45 | 48 | 33 | - | 246201 | 34 | Mogadishu |
| Uganda | 26.1 | 47.5 | 45 | 43 | 46 | 12 | 1360 | 93066 | 280 | Kampala |
| Cameroon | 16.1 | 22.4 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 1910 | 183568 | 88 | Yaoundé |
| Chad | 9.5 | 16.7 | 49 | 47 | 51 | 24 | 1010 | 495753 | 19 | N'djamena |
| Gabon | 1.4 | 1.9 | 57 | 56 | 58 | 73 | 5530 | 103347 | 13 | Libreville |
| Guyana | 0.8 | 0.7 | 63 | 60 | 67 | 36 | 3940 | 83000 | 9 | Georgetown |
| Suriname | 0.4 | 0.4 | 70 | 67 | 72 | 69 | - | 63039 | 7 | Paramaribo |
| Azerbaijan | 8.3 | 9.7 | 72 | 69 | 75 | 51 | 3010 | 33436 | 248 | Baku |
| Bahrain | 0.7 | 1.0 | 74 | 73 | 75 | 87 | 16190 | 266 | 2714 | Manama |
| Iraq | 25.9 | 41.7 | 60 | 58 | 61 | 68 | - | 169236 | 153 | Baghdad |
| Jordan | 5.6 | 8.1 | 72 | 71 | 72 | 79 | 4180 | 34444 | 163 | Amman |
| Kuwait | 2.5 | 4.6 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 100 | 17780 | 6880 | 362 | Kuwait |
| Lebanon | 4.5 | 5.7 | 73 | 72 | 75 | 87 | 4600 | 4015 | 1121 | Beirut |
| Oman | 2.7 | 4.0 | 74 | - | - | 76 | 13000 | 82031 | 32 | Muscat |
| Palestinian Territory | 3.8 | 7.4 | 72 | 71 | 74 | 57 | - | 2417 | 1584 | Jerusalem |
| Qatar | 0.7 | 1.0 | 72 | 70 | 75 | 92 | - | 4247 | 175 | Doha |
| Saudi Arabia | 25.1 | 40.1 | 72 | 71 | 73 | 86 | 12660 | 829996 | 30 | Riyadh |
| Syria | 18.0 | 27.6 | 70 | 69 | 71 | 50 | 3470 | 71498 | 251 | Damascus |
| Turkey | 71.3 | 88.9 | 69 | 66 | 71 | 59 | 6300 | 299158 | 238 | Ankara |
| United Arab Emirates | 4.2 | 5.4 | 74 | 73 | 77 | 78 | 24030 | 32278 | 130 | Abu Dhabi |
| Yemen | 20.0 | 39.6 | 60 | 58 | 62 | 26 | 800 | 203849 | 98 | Sana'a |
| Afghanistan | 28.5 | 50.3 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 22 | - | 251772 | 113 | Kabul |
| Bangladesh | 141.3 | 204.5 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 23 | 1770 | 55598 | 2542 | Dhaka` |
| Iran | 67.4 | 84.7 | 69 | 68 | 70 | 67 | 6690 | 630575 | 107 | Tehran |
| Kazakhstan | 15.0 | 15.8 | 64 | 58 | 70 | 57 | 5630 | 1049151 | 14 | Astana |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5.1 | 6.7 | 68 | 65 | 72 | 35 | 1560 | 76641 | 66 | Bishkek |
| Maldives | 0.3 | 0.4 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 27 | - | 116 | 2573 | Male |
| Pakistan | 159.2 | 228.8 | 61 | 60 | 62 | 34 | 1960 | 307375 | 518 | Islamabad |
| Tajikistan | 6.6 | 8.6 | 68 | 66 | 71 | 27 | 930 | 55251 | 120 | Dushanbe |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|----|----|----|----|------|--------|-----|---------------------|
| Turkmenistan | 5.7 | 7.6 | 67 | 63 | 70 | 47 | 4780 | 188456 | 30 | Ashkhabab |
| Uzbekistan | 26.4 | 36.9 | 70 | 68 | 73 | 37 | 1640 | 172741 | 153 | Tashkent |
| Brunei | 0.4 | 0.5 | 76 | 74 | 79 | 74 | - | 2228 | 166 | Bandar Seri Begawan |
| Indonesia | 218.7 | 275.5 | 68 | 66 | 70 | 42 | 3070 | 735355 | 297 | Jakarta |
| Malaysia | 25.6 | 36.0 | 73 | 71 | 76 | 62 | 8500 | 127317 | 201 | Kuala Lumpur |
| Albania | 3.2 | 3.7 | 74 | 72 | 76 | 42 | 4960 | 11100 | 291 | Tirana |
| Comoros | 0.7 | 1.1 | 56 | 54 | 59 | 33 | 1690 | 861 | 757 | Moroni |
| Djibouti | 0.7 | 1.0 | 46 | 45 | 48 | 82 | 2040 | 8958 | 79 | Djibouti |
| Mozambique | 19.2 | 25.4 | 40 | 38 | 42 | 29 | 990 | 309494 | 62 | Maputo |
| Somalia | 8.3 | 14.9 | 47 | 45 | 48 | 33 | - | 246201 | 34 | Mogadishu |
| Uganda | 26.1 | 47.5 | 45 | 43 | 46 | 12 | 1360 | 93066 | 280 | Kampala |
| Cameroon | 16.1 | 22.4 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 1910 | 183568 | 88 | Yaoundé |
| Chad | 9.5 | 16.7 | 49 | 47 | 51 | 24 | 1010 | 495753 | 19 | N'djamena |
| Gabon | 1.4 | 1.9 | 57 | 56 | 58 | 73 | 5530 | 103347 | 13 | Libreville |
| Guyana | 0.8 | 0.7 | 63 | 60 | 67 | 36 | 3940 | 83000 | 9 | Georgetown |
| Suriname | 0.4 | 0.4 | 70 | 67 | 72 | 69 | - | 63039 | 7 | Paramaribo |

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Muslim countries are blend of poor, lower middle and upper middle-income group of countries. The various categories of Islamic countries with perspective to economic conditions can be under stand with following general observation (Memon, Ali Nawaz, pp.17-18) Out of 57 Islamic countries, 27 belong to the low-income group with GNP per capita income of 670\$ or less. The poorest Islamic countries are situated in sub Saharan Africa and South Asia.

- ☞ While, 14 states are placed in the category of lower middle income group with per capita ranging between 670\$ and 2730\$
- ☞ Moreover, five countries i.e. Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Bahrain, Gabon and Oman are placed in upper middle income group with income between 2730 dollars and 7510\$.
- ☞ Similarly, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Turkey are acknowledged as the largest economies among Islamic countries.
- ☞ UAE, Kuwait, Qatar and Brunei Darussalam are placed in High Income Group.
- ☞ Total share of GNP of 57 Islamic states is less than 5% of total GNP of the world.

MILITARY SITUATIONS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The total strength of armed forces of 57 OIC member states amounted for about 4493930. The following table would help to understand comparison of armed forces of Islamic countries with other powerful countries (Dogar, TM, p.586).

| Country | Army | Navy | Air force | Total |
|-------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
| USA | 731700 | 779500 | 517400 | 2028600 |
| India | 1100000 | 55000 | 110000 | 1265000 |
| China | 2300000 | 260000 | 470000 | 3030000 |
| Israel | 134000 | 10000 | 32000 | 176000 |
| Grand total | | | | 639960 |

| 57 Islamic countries | Army | Navy | Air force | Total |
|----------------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | 3739030 | 232700 | 521700 | 4493930 |

COMPARISON

| | Total armed forces |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Four power, of the world | 639960 |
| 57 Islamic countries | 4493930 |

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY

Out of 57 OIC member, Pakistan is only Islamic state with Nuclear Device, while Iran is trying to develop nuclear device while rest of the nuclear power, are non Muslim countries like USA, UK, France, China, Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Germany, India, Brazil, Japan, North Korea etc (Ibid,p587).

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT ISLAM

The western media has created several stereotypes and misconceptions about Islam, Muslim and Islamic world. Some of these misconceptions, about Islam or Muslims are briefly discussed in this part of the chapter.

MUSLIMS ARE AGGRESSIVE, TERRORIST AND FANATICS

The western media has developed this colossal distorted image about Muslim. It is general policy of mainstream media in west and USA when Christian or Jew kills some one religion is not mentioned but when Muslim is charged with, crime. It is Islam that goes to a trial. (Loauy, Fatoohi, 2004)

The western media practitioner should comprehend virtual soul of Islam. Islam literally means submission to God and is derived from a root word meaning peace.

1. Moreover, like Christianity, Islam allows fighting in self-defense. In this connection, certain limitation has been demarcated which include prohibition against harming civilian, and against destroying crop trees, and livestock. As advised by almighty God, in Holy Quran “fight in the cause of God against those who fight you, but do not, transgress limits, God does not love transgressors.(Holy Quran 2: 190).
2. In another chapter, Quran says, if they seek peace, then seek you peace and trust in God for he is the one that hearth and knoweth all things (Holy Quran 8:61)

According to Quranic teaching, war is the last resort and is subject to the rigorous conditions laid down by the sacred law.

The term jihad “literally means struggle; there are two types of Jihad. The other jihad is the inner struggle of the soul, which every one wages against egotistic desires for the sake of attaining inner peace (Ali, Asghar, p.211).

WOMEN IN ISLAM ARE NOT FREE AND UNDERGOING MENTAL STRESS.

The powerful mainstream media portrayed that women in Islam are forced to wear the veil or *Hijab*, and deprived of fundamental rights. The West has developed double standards in this connection because when cover herself form head to toe, she is respected for devoting herself to God, while on the other hand if Muslim women wear the veil, the media propose that she is oppressed. Similarly when a Western women stays at home to look after her children, she is admired because of sacrificing herself and doing good for the family but when a Muslim woman wants to stay home by her free will the western media play up with this tone that she needs to be liberated (www.islam.com).

The Western regime presents them selves as champion of democracy and free will or life. Lets examine dichotomy policy a western girl can go to the university in short dress even can move freely in bikini but when Muslim women want, to go university, college by wearing the veil they prevent her from entering university.

Islam gives men and woman different role and equality in rights. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said the most perfect in faith amongst believer is he who is the best in manner and kindest to wife (Ibid).

According to Islamic teaching, girl cannot be compelled to marry against her will.

Another misconception:

ISLAM WAS SPREAD BY THE SWORD AND IS INTOLERANT TOWARDS OTHER FAITHS

Many social studies text book and western media portrayed the image of an Arab horse man carrying, sword in one hand and the Quran in the other conquering or forcibly converting, the West has communicated distorted history of Islam. Islam has given respect and freedom of religion to all faiths. As mentioned in Holy Quran. There is no compulsion (or coercion) in the religion (Ibid).

Similarly minorities enjoyed complete freedom in practices of their faith in Islamic states misconception:

MISCONCEPTION: ALL MUSLIM ARE ARABS

The population of Muslim world is almost 1.2 billion. 1 out of 5 people in the world is Muslim. Arabs are only 18% and the largest Muslim community is in Indonesia, 30% Muslim live in Indian Subcontinent 20% Sahara Africa 17% in South East Asia 10% in the Russia and china, and other 10% in Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan Although, Muslim minorities are presented in every part of the world. For example there are about 6 million Muslims in USA. (www.oic.org).

Other misconceptions: Muslim men marry four wives; Muslims are barbaric, backward and uncivilized creatures; Muslim doesn't believe in Jesus or any other prophet. These allegations are absolutely baseless. Comprehensive analytic article books have been written pertaining to these allegations against Islam. The media practitioner of mainstream media should develop actual background knowledge about Islam, its cultures and real tenant.

Out of 57 Islamic countries, 12 Muslim countries have been selected for the purpose of study. The geopolitical significance, their economic political and military influence, in OIC has been considered pivotal in their selection procedure. And above all, the significance of these countries with perceptive to American policies, line of actions and agenda were the determinants in their selections.

PROCEDURAL DESIGN

In this connection, these 12 countries were placed in three categories on the basis of their relations with USA. These three categories were devised.

- ☞ US Allies (Friendly countries)
- ☞ US enemy (Enemy countries)
- ☞ Neutral Countries

In each category, four countries have been included.

US ALLIES

In this category, these four Islamic countries have been selected.

- ☞ Egypt
- ☞ Jordan
- ☞ Saudi Arabia
- ☞ Turkey

US ENEMIES

In this category, these four Islamic countries have been selected.

- ☞ Afghanistan
- ☞ Iraq
- ☞ Iran
- ☞ Libya

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

The following Muslim countries have been placed in the category of neutral country on the basis of their nature, mode and intensity of their relations with US.

- ☞ Bangladesh
- ☞ Indonesia
- ☞ Malaysia

Pakistan

OVERALL COVERAGE OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES IN NEWS WEEK

1099 articles about 35 Muslims countries; Middle East and Islam were published in News week (1991-2001). In this connection, 551 issues of News week were analyzed.

COVERAGE OF SOUTH ASIA AND SOUTH EAST

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Pakistan Kashmir | Bangladesh | Iran | Indonesia | Malaysia | Afghanistan | Brunei |
|-------|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------|-----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 1991 | 50 | 137 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | - |
| 1992 | 49 | 44 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 5 | - |
| 1993 | 50 | 97 | 8 | - | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - |
| 1994 | 48 | 83 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 1995 | 49 | 96 | 5 | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - |
| 1996 | 52 | 92 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 7 | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 80 | 4 | - | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | - |
| 1998 | 51 | 114 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 1999 | 52 | 120 | 4 | - | 3 | 17 | 7 | 1 | - |
| 2000 | 49 | 91 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | - | 1 |
| 2001 | 51 | 145 | 6 | - | 3 | 13 | - | 18 | - |
| Total | 551 | 1099 | 47 | 14 | 34 | 95 | 34 | 49 | 2 |

The data of table no. 1 indicates that 47 articles about Pakistan were published in News week during 1991-2001. While total coverage of Bangladesh, Iran, Indonesia and Afghanistan was 14, 34, 95 and 49 articles respectively.

TABLE 2: COVERAGE OF CENTRAL ASIAN MUSLIM COUNTRIES IN NEWS WEEK

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Chechnya | Kyrgyzstan | Turkmenistan | Uzbekistan | Azerbaijan | Tajikistan | Kazakhstan |
|-------|-------------|----------------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1991 | 50 | 137 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 1992 | 49 | 44 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 1993 | 50 | 97 | - | - | - | - | - | 1% | - |
| 1994 | 48 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | 49 | 96 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1996 | 52 | 92 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 1997 | 50 | 80 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 51 | 114 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1999 | 52 | 120 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 2000 | 49 | 91 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 2001 | 51 | 145 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total | 551 | 1099 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |

In this table, coverage of seven Muslim countries was described. The data indicated that maximum no. of article (21) in this category were published about Chechnya.

TABLE 3: COVERAGE OF ARAB STATES IN NEWS WEEK

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Middle East | Iraq | Jordan | Lebanon | Syria | Saudi Arabia | Yemen | Kuwait | Bahrain | Qatar |
|-------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------|--------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1991 | 50 | 137 | 31 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 9 | - | - |
| 1992 | 49 | 44 | 7 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| 1993 | 50 | 97 | 16 | 6 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | 48 | 83 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 1995 | 49 | 96 | 11 | 7 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 1996 | 52 | 92 | 15 | 10 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 80 | 11 | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 51 | 114 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1999 | 52 | 120 | 10 | 17 | 5 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2000 | 49 | 91 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 2001 | 51 | 145 | 15 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Total | 551 | 1099 | 168 | 97 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 1 |

In table No. 3 shows that 97 articles about Iraq were published in the magazine in the magazine during the specific time period while total coverage of Middle East comprise of 168 articles.

TABLE 4: COVERAGE OF AFRICAN'S ISLAMIC STATES IN NEWS WEEK

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Somalia | Egypt | Algeria | Nigeria | Libya | Ethiopia | Sudan | Tanzania |
|------|-------------|----------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1991 | 50 | 137 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 1992 | 49 | 44 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 1993 | 50 | 97 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 1994 | 48 | 83 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 1995 | 49 | 96 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 1996 | 52 | 92 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 80 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 51 | 114 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 1999 | 52 | 120 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|-----|----|----|----|---|---|----|---|
| 2000 | 49 | 91 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| 2001 | 51 | 145 | 1 | - | - | -1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total | 551 | 1099 | 1.5 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 2 |

The data of table no. 4 depicts that coverage of eight Muslim countries in this category were explained. The data shows that 17 articles were published about Somalia, while total number of articles published about Egypt and Algeria were 10 and 14 articles respectively.

TABLE 5: COVERAGE OF EUROPEAN MUSLIM COUNTRIES IN NEWS WEEK

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Turkey | Albania | Bosnia | Ex-Islamic Spain | Kosovo |
|-------|-------------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 1991 | 50 | 137 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| 1992 | 49 | 44 | 2 | - | 13 | - | - |
| 1993 | 50 | 97 | 1 | - | 21 | - | - |
| 1994 | 48 | 83 | 2 | - | 17 | - | - |
| 1995 | 49 | 96 | 3 | - | 25 | - | - |
| 1996 | 52 | 92 | 2 | - | 19 | - | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 80 | 3 | 4 | 8 | - | - |
| 1998 | 51 | 114 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 9 |
| 1999 | 52 | 120 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 27 |
| 2000 | 49 | 91 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 6 |
| 2001 | 51 | 145 | 1 | - | 7 | - | 1 |
| Total | 551 | 1099 | 23 | 6 | 116 | - | 43 |

The data of table no. 5 indicates that News week published 23 articles were about Bosnia.

TABLE 6: COVERAGE OF GENERAL ARTICLES ABOUT ISLAM IN NEWS WEEK

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | General |
|------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| 1991 | 50 | 137 | 24 |
| 1992 | 49 | 44 | - |
| 1993 | 50 | 97 | 19 |
| 1994 | 48 | 83 | 16 |
| 1995 | 49 | 96 | 20 |
| 1996 | 52 | 92 | 10 |
| 1997 | 50 | 80 | 10 |
| 1998 | 51 | 114 | 21 |
| 1999 | 52 | 120 | 22 |
| 2000 | 49 | 91 | 5 |
| 2001 | 51 | 145 | 68 |

| | | | |
|-------|-----|------|-----|
| Total | 551 | 1099 | 215 |
|-------|-----|------|-----|

The table no. 6 highlights, that 215 articles were published about Islam, Islamic groups, history, culture, sports, Muslim in Philippine and features etc.

TABLE 7: COVERAGE OF SOUTH ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA MUSLIM COUNTRIES IN TIME MAGAZINE (1991-2001).

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Pakistan Kashmir | Bangladesh | Iran | Indonesia | Malaysia | Afghanistan | Brunei |
|-------|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------|-----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 1991 | 50 | 160 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - |
| 1992 | 47 | 46 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| 1993 | 49 | 56 | 6 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - |
| 1994 | 48 | 67 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| 1995 | 51 | 80 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - |
| 1996 | 51 | 74 | 9 | 5 | - | 6 | 5 | 5 | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 48 | 15 | 2 | - | 9 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 1998 | 50 | 80 | 15 | - | 4 | 26 | 15 | 3 | - |
| 1999 | 52 | 74 | 13 | 1 | - | 22 | 7 | 1 | - |
| 2000 | 50 | 58 | 7 | - | 3 | 17 | 6 | 3 | - |
| 2001 | 49 | 101 | 14 | - | 1 | 14 | 6 | 25 | -- |
| Total | 547 | 844 | 101 | 16 | 15 | 106 | 47 | 50 | 1 |

The data of table no. 7 highlights that total coverage of seven Muslim countries in this category were presented. 844 articles about 30 Muslims countries, Middle East, and Islamic civilization in Spain were published in Time magazine (1991-2001). In this connection, 547 issues of Time magazine were studied.

TABLE 8: COVERAGE OF CENTRAL ASIA MUSLIM COUNTRIES IN TIME MAGAZINE

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Chechnya | Kyrgyzstan | Turkmenistan | Uzbekistan | Azerbaijan | Tajikistan |
|------|-------------|----------------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1991 | 50 | 160 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1992 | 47 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 1993 | 49 | 56 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1994 | 48 | 67 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 51 | 80 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | 51 | 74 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 48 | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 50 | 80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1999 | 52 | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2000 | 50 | 58 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2001 | 49 | 101 | | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Total | 547 | 844 | 8 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 3 |

The data of Table No. 8 describe that 16 article were published about central Asian Muslim states.

TABLE 9: COVERAGE OF ARAB STATES IN TIME MAGAZINES

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Middle East | Iraq | Jordan | Lebanon | Syria | Saudi Arabia | Yemen | Kuwait | BAHRAIN |
|-------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------|--------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1991 | 50 | 160 | 29 | 47 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | 8 | 1 |
| 1992 | 47 | 46 | 6 | 6 | | -* | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 1993 | 49 | 56 | 11 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 1994 | 48 | 67 | 22 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | 51 | 80 | 10 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | 51 | 74 | 12 | 4 | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 48 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 50 | 80 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 1999 | 52 | 74 | 4 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2000 | 50 | 58 | 17 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2001 | 49 | 101 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 547 | 844 | 127 | 82 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 8 | - | 10 | 1 |

The data of table No. 9 indicates that 257 articles were published about Arab states. 127 articles about issue restricted to Middle East were published in the magazine.

TABLE 10: COVERAGE OF AFRICAN ISLAMIC STATES IN TIME MAGAZINE

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Somalia | Egypt | Algeria | Nigeria | Libya | Ethiopia | Sudan |
|-------|-------------|----------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1991 | 50 | 160 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| 1992 | 47 | 46 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | 49 | 56 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 1994 | 48 | 67 | - | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 1995 | 51 | 80 | - | 4 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| 1996 | 51 | 74 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 48 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 50 | 80 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| 1999 | 52 | 74 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 2000 | 50 | 58 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| 2001 | 49 | 101 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Total | 547 | 844 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 |

The table No. 10 shows that 49 articles about African Muslim countries were published in 547 issue of the magazine.

While total coverage of Somalia, Egypt and Algeria was 8, 14 and 14 articles respectively.

TABLE 11: COVERAGE OF EUROPEAN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES IN TIME MAGAZINE

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | Turkey | Albania | Bosnia | Ex Islamic Spain | Kosovo |
|-------|-------------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 1991 | 50 | 160 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1992 | 47 | 46 | 2 | - | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| 1993 | 49 | 56 | 1 | - | 23 | - | - |
| 1994 | 48 | 67 | - | - | 17 | - | - |
| 1995 | 51 | 80 | 1 | - | 23 | - | - |
| 1996 | 51 | 74 | 4 | - | 8 | - | - |
| 1997 | 50 | 48 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 50 | 80 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 1999 | 52 | 74 | 2 | - | - | - | 11 |
| 2000 | 50 | 58 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 2001 | 49 | 101 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| Total | 547 | 844 | 14 | 1 | 87 | 1 | 15 |

The data of table No. 11 indicates that 118 articles about European Muslim countries were published in 547 issues of the magazine (1991-2001). 87 and 14 articles were published about Bosnia and Turkey respectively.

TABLE 12: COVERAGE OF GENERAL ARTICLES ABOUT ISLAM IN TIME MAGAZINE

| Year | Total weeks | Total articles | General |
|-------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| 1991 | 50 | 160 | 30 |
| 1992 | 47 | 46 | 2 |
| 1993 | 49 | 56 | 3 |
| 1994 | 48 | 67 | 2 |
| 1995 | 51 | 80 | 6 |
| 1996 | 51 | 74 | 4 |
| 1997 | 50 | 48 | 3 |
| 1998 | 50 | 80 | 3 |
| 1999 | 52 | 74 | 5 |
| 2000 | 50 | 58 | 4 |
| 2001 | 49 | 101 | 24 |
| Total | 547 | 844 | 86 |

Table 12 Indicates that 86 articles were published about the subject of Islamic history, culture, Muslim in Philippines, economic, feature and Islamic groups in Time magazine. ===== Page 17 =====

Table No. 13 Total coverage of United States allies Muslim countries in News week and Time magazine (1991-2001)

| Name of country | Total articles in <i>Newsweek</i> | Total articles in <i>Time</i> | Total articles |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Jordan | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Egypt | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| Saudi Arabia | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Turkey | 23 | 14 | 37 |
| Grand total | 56 | 46 | 102 |

The data of table no. 13 indicates that 102 articles about United States allies Muslim countries were published in the both magazines.

TABLE 14: TOTAL COVERAGE OF UNITED STATES ENEMIES IN NEWS WEEK AND TIME MAGAZINE (1991-2001)

| Name of the country | Total articles in <i>Newsweek</i> | Total articles in <i>Time</i> | Total articles |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Afghanistan | 49 | 50 | 99 |
| Iran | 34 | 15 | 49 |
| Iraq | 97 | 82 | 179 |
| Libya | 3 | 06 | 9 |
| Grand total | 183 | 153 | 336 |

The data of table no. 14 depicts that 338 articles were published about United States enemies Muslim Countries in the both magazines. The data shows that 179 articles about Iraq were published during 1991-2001.

TABLE 15: TOTAL COVERAGE OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN NEWS WEEK AND TIME MAGAZINE 1991-2001

| Name of the country | Total articles in <i>Newsweek</i> | Total articles in <i>Time</i> | Total articles |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Bangladesh | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| Indonesia | 95 | 106 | 201 |
| Malaysia | 34 | 47 | 81 |
| Pakistan | 47 | 101 | 148 |
| Grand total | 190 | 270 | 460 |

In table No. 15 indicates that 460 articles were published about neutral countries in the both magazine during the specific time period of eleven years (1991-2001).

In this category, maximum numbers of articles were published about Pakistan (148 articles).

TABLE 16: TOTAL COVERAGE OF MUSLIM COUNTRIES AND ISLAM IN NEWS WEEK AND TIME MAGAZINE (1991-2001)

| Name of magazine | <i>Newsweek</i> | <i>Time</i> | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| Total week | 551 | 547 | 1098 |
| Total articles | 1099 | 844 | 1943 |

The data of table No 16 shows that 1943 articles about Muslim countries and Islam were published in 1098 issues of the both magazine during the given time period of eleven years (1991-2001)

TABLE 17: COMPARATIVE TOTAL COVERAGE OF US ALLIES, ENEMIES AND NEUTRAL MUSLIM COUNTRIES IN NEWS WEEK AND TME MAGZINE (1991-2001)

| Name of magazine | <i>Newsweek</i> | <i>Time</i> | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| US allies | 56 | 46 | 102 |
| US enemies | 184 | 153 | 337 |
| Neutral counties | 190 | 270 | 460 |
| Grand total | 430 | 469 | 899 |

The data of Table No 17 indicates that 899 articles about twelve Muslims countries were published in both magazines (1991-2001) out of these 899 articles, 218 articles were selected with the help of simple random sampling for the purpose of content analysis. The break up of these selected 218 articles of twelve Muslim countries is given below.

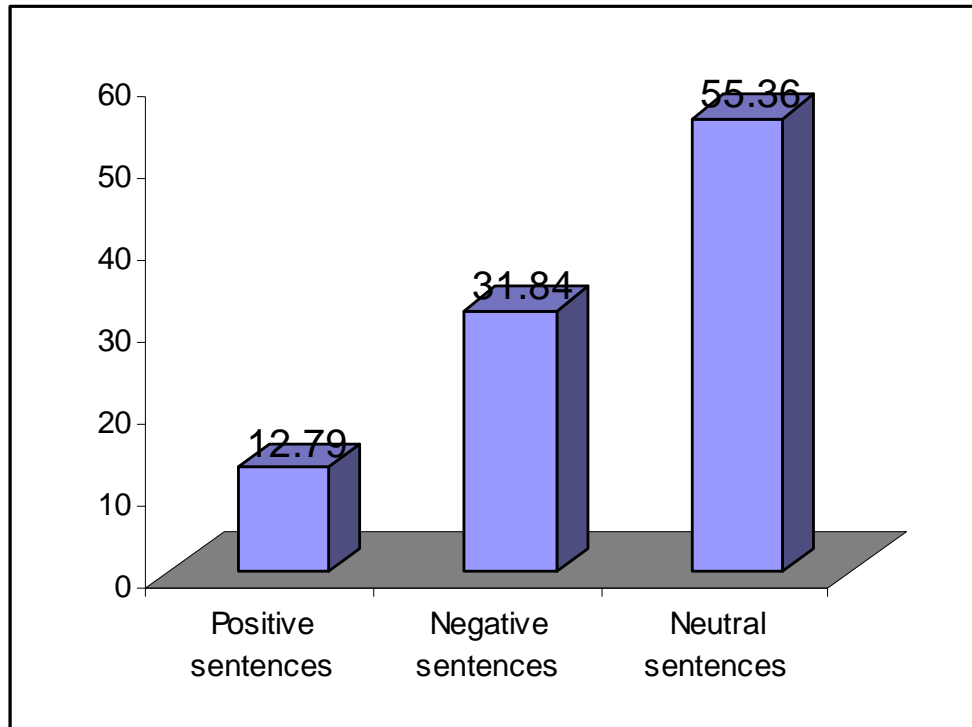
| Name of country | Total number selected Article (<i>Newsweek</i>) | Total number of selected Articles (<i>Time</i>) | Grand total |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------|
| Jordan | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Egypt | 8 | 9 | 16 |
| Saudi Arabia | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Turkey | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Afghanistan | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Iran | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Iraq | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Libya | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Bangladesh | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Indonesia | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Malaysia | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Pakistan | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Grand total | 107 | 112 | 219 |

It is pertinent to mention here that all articles of Egypt Saudi Arabia and Libya were analyzed for the purpose of content analysis because the coverage of above-mentioned countries was less than ten articles. That is why there was no as such need / requirement of sampling technique all articles of these countries were undertaken for content analysis.

TABLE NO. 17

Cumulative coverage of all Twelve Muslim countries in News week

| Total articles | Positive sentences | Negative sentences | Neutral sentences | Total sentences |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 107 | 721 12.79% | 1794 31.84% | 3119 55.36% | 5634 |



The table no. 16 depicts that 107 articles published in News week were quantitatively analyzed. The all Muslim Countries received more/greater negative coverage (31.84%) as compared to the ratio of positive coverage (12.79%).

TABLE NO. 18

Cumulative coverage of all Twelve Muslim countries in Time Magazine

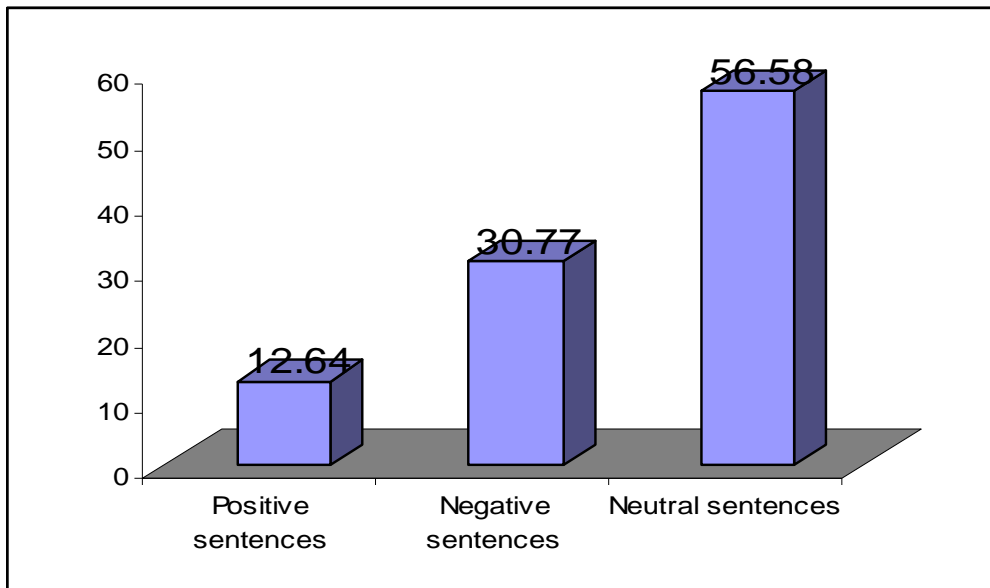
| Total articles | Positive sentences | Negative sentences | Neutral sentences | Total sentences |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 112 | 755 12.65% | 1760 29.50% | 3450 57.83% | 5965 |

The table no. 17 shows that content analysis of 112 articles related to twelve Muslim Countries were undertaken. Time Magazine carried 5965 sentences of which 12.65% (755) sentences were positive, 29.50% (1760) were negative and 57.83% (3450) were neutral news were received. Like News week, the proportion of negative coverage (29.50%) of Muslim countries was greater than the proportion of Positive coverage (12.65%) in Time magazine.

TABLE NO. 19

Cumulative coverage of all twelve countries in News week and Time Magazine

| Total articles | Positive sentences | Negative sentences | Neutral sentences | Total sentences |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 219 | 1460 12.64% | 3553 30.77% | 6533 56.58% | 11546 |



CONCLUSION

This Study has presented a content analysis of 218 articles of twelve Muslim countries, which appeared in two leading US news magazines; Newsweek and Time during period {1991-2001}. These twelve Muslim countries were placed in three categories; United States allies (Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabic and Turkey). United States enemies (Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Libya) and neutral countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia,

Malaysia and Pakistan. The result of the study indicates that 1943 articles about 35 Muslim countries and Islam were published in 1098 issues of the both magazines during the specified period of eleven year, (1991-2001). It was also found that cumulative coverage of all twelve Muslim countries in both the magazines was comprised of 899 articles. Out of these 899 articles about twelve Muslim countries, the content analysis of 219 articles were under taken.

Over all it was found that proportion of negative coverage (3553 sentences, 30.77%) was greater as compared to proportion of positive coverage (1460 sentences, 12.64%). The both magazine, on the whole, carried 11546 sentences about twelve Muslim countries

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