

Editorial Treatment of Arab-Israeli Relations in Pakistani and Iranian Press

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ABSTRACT

An aspiration of this study was the content analysis of news editorials about Arab- Israel relations covered in English newspaper Tehran Times and Daily Dawn. This research examined how much attention was paid to Arab- Israel relations in news editorials. To explore the state of Arab- Israel relations editorials in newspapers content analysis has been conducted. Two theories were utilized: agenda-setting theory and framing theory in mix method research. Based on previous studies about agenda setting and Arab Israel relations related editorial. The theory of agenda setting was applied in this research in order to obtain information about frequency and depth of coverage of news media. By selecting newspaper, editorials related to Arab- Israel relations were obtained in six months from 15 Nov, 2020 to 15 May, 2021 through purposive sampling. The research resulted the facts that most of the editorials took the topics of Arab- Israel conflict/crisis and Israel recently recognition by Arab states which are highly reported in this time period. Mostly editorials were in positive/favorable, negative/unfavorable and neutral direction respectively. Quarter editorials presented the multiple viewpoints with conclusion. Two thirds of the editorials discussed the nonscientific evidence. Iran press (Tehran times) have content based on scientific evidence.

Key words: Pakistani English newspapers, content analysis, Arab- Israel conflicts, Arab- Israel relations

INTRODUCTION

The discussion of the Arab-Israel relations and battle has been the object of different insightful examinations. This proposition intends to add to this assortment of data about the

discussion of Arab-Israel relations and battle by examining paper distribution on picked events, and researching the way how American, Pakistan and Iran papers portray, report, give incorporation and gave the new and same events of Arab-Israel relations in their papers articles.

The substance examination approach utilized in the assessment fills in as a coherent framework to take a gander at the depiction of Arab-Israeli relations in the picked papers. The justification the assessment is to contemplate the depictions of explicit events and components related to the Arab-Israel relations, in picked three countries papers to show how power relations and theory shape talk when they report comparable event in papers. Thusly, the depictions of the new events and components in an American paper (the Washington post) and Pakistani paper (Daily first light), too Iran paper (Tehran times) are taken a gander at by article assessment focusing in on Arab-Israel relations (Straubhara& Larose, 2001).

Background of the Study

The Zionism Movement:

Zionism, a planned political and severe relationship between Jews, started in the late nineteenth and mid-20th many years. Zionism hoped to return to Palestine and change a Jewish state. Countless Jews hurried to the old sacrosanct spot and set up towns. Around 35,000 Jews moved to Palestine from 1882 and 1903. Some place in the scope of 1904 and 1914, around 40,000 people moved to the space. Fearing abuse during the Nazi framework, a couple of Jews in Europe and in general searched for prosperity in Palestine and acknowledged Zionism. Tops of the Zionist improvement endeavored to set up a free Jewish nation after the Holocaust and World War II wrapped up. Bedouins in Palestine combat against Zionism, and strains between the two get-togethers really exist. As needs be, an Arab energy advancement arose.

Israel Becomes a State

Britain eliminated from Palestine in May 1948, not actually a year after the Partition Plan for Palestine was disseminated, and Israel revealed itself a free nation, showing a capacity to do the Partition Plan. Rapidly along these lines, connecting Arab military came in to confine the Israeli state from making. Israel required as much as 66% of the old British Mandate before the completion of the contention in July 1949. The dispute of 1948 meant beginning of one more segment in the conflict among Jews and Palestinian Arabs, which has since formed into a neighborhood battle including public state and a lot of key, political, and public premium.

Arab-Israeli Conflict

Since the time 1948 Arab-Israeli War, there have been various struggles and furious shows among Arabs and Jews. Here are several models:

● **Yom Kippur War:** In 1973, Egypt and Syria began air attacks against Israel on Yom Kippur, endeavoring to take the Israeli equipped power staring off into space. The quarrel continued for over fourteen days until the United Nations passed an objective requiring a completion to the conflict. Syria tried anyway fail to retake the Golan Heights all through this fight. Israel clutched the Golan Heights in 1981, notwithstanding the way that Syria tried to promise it an area.

● **The Lebanon War:** Israel included Lebanon in 1982, kicking out the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). This affiliation, what began in 1964 and ensured all Arab tenants living in

Palestine before to 1947 to be "Palestinians," was committed to the establishment of a State of Palestine inside Israel.

Objectives of the Study

To know the directions of Arab Israel relations editorials.

To know what extent are varying viewpoints presented in Arab-Israel relations related editorial?

To know what extent scientific evidence is provided in content of editorials?

Research Question:

RQ: What is an overall direction (positive/Favorable, negative/Unfavorable or neutral) of Arab-Israel relation editorials, in general?

RQ: To what extent are varying viewpoints presented in Arab-Israel relations related editorial?

RQ: To what extent scientific evidence is provided in content of editorials?

Hypothesis

H: Iran press have more tendency to presents unfavorable/negative direction editorials than USA press.

H: USA press have more tendency to presents viewpoints than Pakistani press.

H: Iran press have more tendency to present scientific evidence than USA press.

Rationale of the Study:

Pakistan and Iran press. For the current situation the distributions of US, Pakistan and Iran will be inspected for a half year from 15 Nov, 2020 to 15 May, 2021 to find out with regards to Arab-Israel relations. This time period of papers articles picked in light of the affirmation of Israel by different Arab states and due to the new battles of Palestine and Israel.

Rationale of Selecting Elite Press:

This study focuses on US paper; The Washington Post, Pakistani paper; Dawn and Irani paper; Tehran times which are are viewed as most valued and liberal newspaper in their nations.. Elite newspapers are viewed as goal, capable, and autonomous and appreciate wide dissemination(Altschull, 1984). The elite newspaper shapes the public opinion and considering the requirements of intellectuals as well as assessment heads. Despite the fact that different academics have described them differently, they all have one signature in common, and they are all deemed crucial. Because of the importance of these papers, they are microfilmed, sorted, and content broken down, with analysts dismantling them in different orders for their studies (Stevenson et al., 084 cited in Gul, 1998).

These (elite) publications' readers are the persuasive individuals who shape attitudes and public opinion on political, financial, and social matters. Open authorities, researchers, writers, scholars, legal consultants and judges, and commercial pioneers are among these persons. They are more educated and have a greater enthusiasm for open projects. These elite newspapers are metropolitan that have huge flow or prevalence. Press do the urgent job in production of the popular sentiments. These papers are showed up routinely during the period under research review Nov 2020 to May 2021.

Picked unsigned articles as illustrative of spots of the as of late referred to papers are picked for the current examination. Articles permit usually dumbfounding freedom to see the value in a specific arrangement issue increased by a paper. In the articles of a paper the assessment of everybody is produced properly as per the tendencies. (Wiese, 1988:4; Daugherty and Warden, 1979; 766; Salim, 1998 and Mughees, 1994:239).

Inferences for choosing Editorials:

- Editorials anticipate a basic occupation in the significance of general suspicion, picture working of a nation or an individual. They prompt the perusers with such suggestion on any recent concern or issue as demonstrated by the position procedure of that paper. Hence, the assessment of the circulations is crucial in such manner.
- The articles of the a-list press will by and large have a dictator voice (Mughees, 1993).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Wolfsfled's (2004) "Media and the Path to Peace," analyzed how different gatherings of the contention battle for news media to make an ideal image of themselves thus gain believability. From its origination until its breakdown into the Second Intifada, the book inspected the elements of the media's depiction of the harmony cycle. It covered the beginnings of the harmony cycle, how Israeli media portrays harmony and Palestinians, the Israel-Jordan harmony measure, and, at last, the breakdown of Oslo and the re-visitation of savagery. Wolfsfled additionally offered information regarding the matter of Northern Ireland and the marking of the Good Friday Agreement. In that book, Wolfsfled claimed that the media had a functioning part in the advancement of harmony or struggle, and that the media was bound to advance conflict than harmony because of its emphasis on awful events with cataclysmic repercussions and certain columnists' tendency to make dramatist reports.

Philo and Berry (2004) the subsequent Intifada was the subject of a huge report named "Awful News from Israel" distributed by the Glasgow University Media Group. It offers a complete recorded foundation, content examination, and crowd research on British TV news inclusion during the subsequent Intifada. As per Philo and Berry, the Israeli perspective rules news inclusion on the conflict, and an absence of contextualization makes all sides of the contention be depicted as equivalent in strength, hiding the generous force distinction among them and, as an outcome, leaving watchers in obscurity. They likewise take a gander at news creation strategies and talk with writers, who stressed the pressing factors to deliver a convincing story in extremely short reports, which often comes to the detriment of clarifying occasions. The media effect of amazing Jewish campaigning associations in the West was additionally examined.

Barak (2005) that article evaluates the Israeli–Palestinian harmony cycle of 1993–2000 (the Oslo Process) by putting it in recorded and hypothetical viewpoint. It started by showing how the Arab–Israeli conflict's tradition of peacemaking, which expected state-to-state peacemaking, affected the Oslo Process and fights that aspect had extensive ramifications for how the Israeli–Palestinian clash was seen and overseen. It then, at that point assesses the Oslo Process and clarifies why it fizzled by drawing on exercises from the growing writing on intergroup struggle and harmony, particularly three significant hypothetical methodologies known as peacemaking, compromise, and struggle guideline. The peacemaking strategy utilized during that time span, as indicated by the

investigation, was not affected by the tremendous writing on intergroup clashes or the experience of prior, comparative events. It finishes by recommending that reconsidering customary peacemaking techniques and gaining from others' encounters was the most encouraging ways to harmony among Israelis and Palestinians.

Hearings against Israel's enormous 644-kilometer boundary in and around the Palestinian Territories started in February 2004 under the steady gaze of the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The hearings were boycotted by Israeli specialists, who asserted that the boundary was built to safeguard Israelis from psychological militant dangers. All things being equal, they urged individuals to accumulate outside the court for public exhibits and fights. Regardless of the way that the "Division Fence" was arranged and worked by the state, it was the association that was accused of guarding it. One may contend that Israel's specialists took that decision just for strategic reasons: realizing that the court would control against them at any rate, they picked to focus their endeavors on popular assessment. Another view was that, since the Israeli–Palestinian clash was basically an intergroup battle, the gathering, not the state, was accountable for communicating its viewpoint to the remainder of the world. The disappointment of the Oslo Process was displayed in that article, which showed how an intergroup conflict among Israelis and Palestinians was perceived and treated as a highway war, and how this outlining eventually thwarted endeavors to resolve the contention. That point of view, as far as it matters for its, depended on the historical backdrop of Arab–Israeli peacemaking just as domineering conflict and harmony ideas. As a result of that conversion of history and reasoning, there was a between state inclination toward the debate, which obstructed its settlement. Given the historical backdrop of Arab–Israeli peacemaking and domineering thoughts of war and harmony, formal exchanges were viewed as the best way to end the contention. Understanding the advantages of outlining the contention in that manner, pioneers on the two sides accepted it: for the PLO, the arrangements were an approach to acquire homegrown and worldwide authenticity; for Israeli pioneers, endeavoring to determine the contention considered emphatically their country's global standing while likewise confusing their political adversaries.

What should be possible since harmony dealings have fizzled and viciousness had gotten back to the Israeli–Palestinian clash? Since intense activities, like removal, were impossible, because neither reconciliation nor extradition were conceivable, the two gatherings needed to work out their disparities. They should, notwithstanding, do as such unreservedly, liberated from past heritages and peacemaking strategies that were contrary with the intricate and shifted nature of their relationship, as the Oslo Process' disappointment shows. The most practical ways they may take appear to reevaluate "customary" ways to deal with peacemaking and gaining from others' encounters.

Kumaraswamy (2007) the shortfall of formal relations among Pakistan and Israel were huge in light of the fact that it shows Pakistani specialists troubles in adjusting their since a long time ago held enemy of Israel feelings. Part of the country's continuous public discussion on standardization was a work to set up an incredulous and traditionalist public. Pakistan's political realism, then again, had pushed it to collaborate with Israel, albeit covertly, consistently. While the requirement for such a position was sure about the ground, recorded similitudes among Pakistan and Israel, just as changing Middle East elements, should not be disregarded. While a significant goal of Israel's contention with the Palestinians made some suitable memories for standardization between the two nations, Islamabad's activities toward Israel, essentially for the time being, had directed by the perspectives and responses of its amazing Middle Eastern companions and partners, like Saudi Arabia.

Bloch-Elkon (2007) the shortfall of true relations among Pakistan and Israel showed Pakistani specialists' hardships in changing their long-standing enemy of Israel mentality. The continuous public discussion on standardization in the nation was a piece of plan to set up the nation's cynics and preservationists. Because of political practicality, Pakistan had been constrained to draw in with Israel, albeit secretly, consistently. While the requirement for such a position was sure about the ground, verifiable likenesses among Pakistan and Israel, just as changing Middle East elements, should not be disregarded. While a significant goal of Israel's contention with the Palestinians made some fitting memories for standardization between the two nations, Islamabad's activities toward Israel, essentially temporarily, had been directed by the mentalities and responses of its amazing Middle Eastern companions and partners, like Saudi Arabia. Regardless, Pakistan's choice was generally to fault for the shortfall of relations. As a result, any acclimations to the circumstance should come from Islamabad. Kosicki (2007) international strategy cooperations during seasons of worldwide emergencies. It joined mass correspondence and worldwide relations ideas, focusing on the many phases of the emergency, the media's obligations and activities, and the contrasting points of view of the press and the general population on government international strategy.. The discoveries, ends on solid , huge associations between contents of media, popular assessment, and strategy help to comprehend the press' different obligations all through different phases of a global emergency. They add to scholastics' and experts' comprehension of the perplexing idea of these connections overall and during seasons of emergency.

The solid and critical relationships between the factors recommend that during an emergency, the press' position and general assessment on government activities differ, yet the press' fundamental edge, as reflected in popular assessment, additionally changes. Subsequently, the press' numerous obligations and the public's points of view were relying upon the phase of the worldwide emergency. Perhaps the most intriguing outcomes was that the press, with broad help, had helped in the making of a reasoning for philanthropic military intercession in Bosnia and Herzegovina, along these lines constraining the public authority to intercede. Such an effect was critical when strategy was muddled and there was no administration agreement, as is frequently the situation at the beginning of an emergency. That impact was less obvious when a characterized strategy was set up. As an outcome, it appeared to be that the media largely affected government strategy until an official organization figures out how to adjust its international strategy to changing world conditions. That force reflects both the media's prosperity and the public authority's disappointment. That review adds to the fields of correspondences and worldwide relations/political investigations too. On a hypothetical level, the current investigation was huge on the grounds that it endeavored to assemble an incorporated model that associates the media to popular assessment and governmental issues. When characterizing the media's fundamental jobs, it thinks about current thoughts and analyzes the interrelationships of factors. It upgraded the idea of outlining by joining it with essential global relations thoughts. The observational examination dissected various sorts of information media sources (to improve comprehension of the mainstream press) and proposes a technique for researching the connections in issue. Second, reasonably speaking, that review might prompt approaches to further develop how the media covers worldwide emergencies and connects with chiefs and the overall population. Accordingly, pioneers would be advised to prepare to deal with worldwide emergencies as far as media and general assessment, and residents had improved information on how the press and government work. There was still significantly more work to be done to completely grasp and clarify that perplexing subject. Various sorts of popularity based systems, momentary emergencies, and

little state international strategy endeavors, the conduct of different kinds of media, and different parts of general assessment will be examined later on. Regardless, that review adds to a superior comprehension of issues that had gotten more imperative to scholastics and experts.

. That review came to numerous discoveries on the significance of TV news. To begin with, that review showed that TV news communicates significantly affected public perspectives on far off nations. As far as affecting prominent sentiment of unfamiliar nations, TV news had surpassed print inclusion. Second, as opposed to simply watching news on TV or understanding papers, that review showed that watching international concerns news on TV predicts by and large warmth for a country. Indeed, even paper thoughtfulness regarding international concerns news didn't give off an impression of being a critical indicator of assessments about most nations, highlighting the significance of TV as a visual medium in molding conclusions, just as the significance of estimating consideration regarding a particular sort of information as opposed to just recurrence of openness to different news media.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methods utilized collection and analysis of the data for this research. It explained sampling design, data collecting, techniques, procedures and instruments as well as the analysis. A content analysis of three major English press coverage on Arab-Israel relations was conducted. The details of the method are discussed below.

Theoretical Framework

One of the most important theoretical approaches, known as agenda setting theory, is thought best for evaluating the media contents placing (Picard & Minhee, 2011). The current research is built regarding the framing of media. Framing is an expansion of agenda setting theory (McCombs et al., Scheufele, 1999). It is vital to analyze earlier studies on this theory, particularly on Israel's connections with Arab countries, in order to better comprehend how this theory is being implemented. This present research was directed by following theories.

Framing Theory

Framing is a noteworthy thought which causes us to perceive that how an antiquated is encircled and delineated by media to impact the individuals' discernment.

Sheufele (1999) investigated that framing incorporates two classes of edges: media casings and watcher's edges. Media casings are generally seen by methods for coherent correspondences of information covering some significant thought which offers importance to the arrangement of occasions (Sheufele, 1999). These are the devices that offer a foundation ominous that the subject is finished and finished with the utilization of grouping, noticeable quality, dismissal just as enhancement (Weaver, 2007; Danker Dake, 2008).

Mug (2001) recommends that to bamboozle their group of spectator's columnists occasionally course their edges. Reese (2001) recommended that that framing consistently infers a functioning procedure. Saqib (2008) alluded to McCombs, (2002) that our delineations of the world are shaped just as modem in the framework authors illustrated their news stories. This volume of media is known as the agenda-setting capacity of media.

The congregation, excision as well as displaying information through news broadcast is amultifaceted activity of media individuals. A writer can't be an unbiased being since a columnist is a

bit of a culture. Partiality and preference can't be destroyed 100%. The correspondent causes the request, to get the data and refine it according to their own specific confining. Author framing may change or adjust the finish of the all-inclusive community.

Stephen (2001) states that a framing is an indispensable building up idea for news content that arrangements a foundation and prescribes what the issues are utilizing collection, emphasis, dismissal, and elaboration. The outflows of Gatlin essentially address the present incredibleness of selective class in numerous pieces of the world. The situation of Pakistani media isn't vastly different from the rest of the world and it is likewise spoken to the superiority and corporate greed fit as a fiddle of media conglomerates.

The present dynamic mass media don't just move information in the latent manner anyway rather it thinks about what sort of data is picked and what type ought to be rejected while choosing this, media people shape up points of view with respect to social orders and structure their news announcement thus. Mass media have the power and ability to change over the news system into open diagram through passing on the procedure of remarkable quality nature of some news events from one perspective and relinquishing some others on the other. It suggests writers or media outlets pick which issue to be verified and which to be ignored.

Research Design

To determine how Arab-Israel relations related editorials covered in the newspapers, descriptive research was designed by researcher. In order to know coverage of Arab-Israel relations, by measuring the content in qualitative and quantitative manner, mixed method research was practiced. Content analysis was conducted to focus on the coverage of Arab- Israel relations related editorials in most leading three countries newspaper within period of six month from 15 Nov 2020 to 15 May 2021. These newspapers named The Washington post, Daily Dawn and Tehran Times were universe of this research and Arab-Israel relations related editorials published in these newspapers were selected as sample.

Content Analysis

According to the definition presented by Wimmer and Dominick (2011) operational definitions and regulation of categorization operational definitions and rules of classification of variables must be explicit and understandable so by repeating the same process by researcher's same conclusion would be received. For well-aimed representation of structure of the Message is ultimate goal of content analysis. Content analysis is usually done for one of the five objectives, which are given below: reflecting the content of the communications, checking message characteristic assumptions, comparing media content to the "real world", evaluating the depiction of specific groups in society, constructing the beginning point to study the effects of media, (Wimmer& Dominick, 2011, p. 157-159). Content analysis, in this study, is practiced to describe the content of Arab Israel relations related editorials in the three English newspaper over a period of six month. The steps of content analysis (what is needed in order) are: Formulate a research question or hypothesis, determine the universe can be, choose an appropriate sample of the population, and choose a unit of analysis.

Rationale of Using Content Analysis

The reason of using content analysis in this study was that it is one of the most appropriate method. The research questions were concerned about mainly content of message (Arab-Israel relations). It has also other advantages. The data was the content of newspapers that is readily assessable to public. Atheide (1996) stated that easy and economic data availability for content analysis is its major advantage. In addition, content analysis is a method of mixed analysis required for Arab Israel relations research. However, researcher must calculate specific variables related to Arab Israel relations. The explanation and interpretation of variables is a necessary qualitative process for this study.

Sampling Design

This study examined the major English newspapers in Pakistan (Daily dawn) and Iran (Tehran times) which are studies nationwide selected for this research. Reason of selecting these three sampled newspapers were given below:

- a) Selective newspapers are one of the main circulating article in the local market
- (b) This newspaper is accessible digitally.

The universe of this study consisted of these newspapers. All Arab-Israel relations related editorials published in these newspapers were selected through purposive sampling. A purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. Purposive sampling is also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling. As this research focused on coverage of Arab-Israel relations therefore, this study was conducted using editorials about Arab-Israel relations. All the Arab-Israel relations related editorials having Arab-Israel relations news particularly, published by three newspapers in six months, were examined.

Categories

The categories of analysis are at the heart of every content analysis. The establishment of categories makes the accumulation of information possible. A category is a collection of criteria organized around a common theme or value (Sarantakos, 1998: 281). To translate the diverse edges of the quantitative data, a qualitative technique is used to elucidate it. Using both quantitative and qualitative methodologies in an investigation allows the researcher to better appreciate the study questions (McQuail, 1987:187). Qualitative analysis was used to follow up on the outcomes and quantitative analysis. Key classes of content were distinguished and inside those categories the framing of articles of USA paper, The Washington Post, Pakistani newspaper, Dawn and Irani newspaper, Tehran times were analyzed. The following categories were operationalized.

Arab-Israel Conflict/Crisis

- Israel Gaza violence
- Protest in east Jerusalem
- Israel Palestine conflict

Data Analysis:

The collected data has been analyzed through SPSS in order to do the research in the systematic order. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics; an approach that structure data in ways that make sense and help look at phenomena from different angles. The conclusions were shown in the form of frequency tables, cross tabulations and graphical patterns. Researcher used traditional statistics such as chi-square to shoe the coverage of editorials discussing Arab-Israel relations

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Presentations of the findings have been drawn that was obtained from conducting content analysis of Arab-Israel relations editorials gathered in this study. The findings of data analysis have shown in tables and graphs in order to precise it. The research done in the light of the objectives:

To determine how far Pakistan and Iran newspapers draw attention to Arab-Israel relations, to evaluate which Arab-Israel relations topics are most covered in Arab-Israel relations editorials.

Data Presentation and Analysis

The data analysis has based on 320 editorials related to Arab-Israel relations within the duration of six months of time period from 15 Nov, 2020 to 15 May, 2021. Following are the findings obtained from the content analysis of Arab-Israel relations editorials named as The Washington Post, Daily Dawn, and Tehran Times. A total of 320 editorials were analyzed by using SPSS version 20. The findings of analysis were presented with the help of Graphs and Tables.

Length of Editorial

Length of editorial

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid less than 500	46	14.4	14.4	14.4
Between 500 and 750	77	24.1	24.1	38.4
Between 750 and 1000	117	36.6	36.6	75.0
More than 1000	80	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	320	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Length of Arab Israel related editorial in newspapers

Agenda setting theory described that greater reoccurrence translates into more public reading and thinking about issues related to Arab-Israel relations. Frequency table 2 shows that 46 (14.4%) editorials lies less than 500 words, (24.1%) editorials lies between 500 to 750 words, 117 (36.6%) editorials lies between 750 to 1000 words, 80 (25%) editorials lies more than 1000 words.

Presentations of Viewpoints

Number of view Point

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	16	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Multiple	240	72.8	72.8	77.8
	Multiple without conclusion	64	22.2	22.2	100.0
	Total	320	100.0	100.0	

Table 6: showing the number of viewpoints related to Arab Israel relations

Table 6 shows that 16 editorials have single viewpoints, 240 editorials have multiple viewpoints with conclusion and 64 editorials have multiple viewpoints with conclusion.

H: USA press have more tendency to presents multiple viewpoints than Pakistani press.

Newspaper Name * Number of view Point Crosstabulation
Count

		Number of view Point			Total
		single	Multiple	Multiple without conclusion	
Newspaper Name	Washington Post	8	82	30	120
	Daily Dawn	4	76	10	90
	Tehran times	4	75	31	110
	Total	16	233	71	320

Crosstabulation between newspapers and number of viewpoint

Results and Discussion

Pakistani and Iran media presents Arab Israel relations in terms of Arab Israel conflict/crisis and Israel recently recognition by Arab states. Firstly, discussion has examined how data justified the research questions by following the corresponding theories.

Based on previous studies about agenda setting and Arab Israel relations related editorial. The theory of agenda setting was applied in this research in order to obtain information about frequency and depth of coverage of news media. Theory of agenda setting claimed that repeated occurrence of any issue become it more noteworthy in people reading and thinking about that particular Arab Israel relations. This part of chapter discussing the research question and hypothesis. On the basis of findings, the research questions are answered.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The salient purpose of the research was to make the content analysis of Arab Israel relations editorial news coverage in these newspaper named as The Washington post, Daily Dawn, and Tehran Times from 15 Nov,2020 to 15 May 2021. The first goal was to determine how much attention of Arab Israel relations editorials received in the news to know about the Arab Israel relations that are being addressed. All news editorials on Arab Israel relations in six months period in three major newspapers in USA, Pakistan and Iran are coded. An editorial on Arab Israel relations has proven greater than the average editorial in the newspaper, making the Arab Israeli relation more important presented in newspaper.

The next objective was to find those categories or topics in which Arab Israel relations were addressed. This is in terms of protected specially topics, Arab Israel conflict/crisis and Israel recently recognition by Arab states were covered. In Arab Israel conflict most covered issues/crisis are Israel Gaza violence, protest in east Jerusalem and Israel communities in Palestine. Most covered topic in newspaper editorials of Arab Israel conflict was Israel Gaza violence as compared to protest in Jerusalem and Israel communities in Palestine. While the other category which one is mostly focused in newspaper editorial in this time period of six month was the Israel recently by Arab states. In this category most covered topics are recently recognition of Israel by UAE, Bahrain, Sudan and Morocco. Most covered topic in newspaper editorials from this category was the recognition of Israel as a state by UAE as compared to the others. The next objective was to find out the direction of USA, Pakistan and Iran newspaper's editorial either it is positive negative or neutral. Findings show that overall direction of newspapers editorials was much more positive/favorable as compared to the negative and neutral direction.

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