



RESEARCH PAPER

**Afghan Refugees in Pakistani English Dailies: In Context of Peace Journalism**

**Dr. Nasim Ishaq**

School of Communication Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan

**\*Corresponding Author:** nasimishaq17@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to analyze Pakistani English dailies' treatment of Afghan immigrants by applying the peace journalism model. Pakistan has hosted millions of Afghan immigrants for more than four decades. Media plays a vibrant part in crafting identities and efficiently diffuses them in society. The researcher keenly monitored the treatment of Afghan refugees in mainstream Pakistani English dailies; *Dawn*, *The News*, *The Nation*, and *Daily Times*, from August 2021 to August 2022. The unit of analysis was a news story published on any page of a newspaper, a feature, a column, and an opinion piece. A purposive sampling technique was applied to collect the relevant data about Afghan refugees, problems faced by them, and administrative as well as societal pressures at them. Outcomes through content analysis technique and framing theory indicated that a conflict frame succeeded in the majority of all daily writings analyzed. Voice and presence of Afghan refugees seems marginalized.

**KEYWORDS** Afghan Refugees, Dailies, Framing, Pakistan, Peace Journalism

**Introduction**

Afghanistan is a landlocked state; Pakistan, Iran, China, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan are her neighboring states. Pakistan and Afghanistan shared a 2600km border. Native Afghans speak and understand many languages; Pashto, Dari, Afghani, Balochi, Uzbek, and many dialects of Persian, but Pashto, and Dari are their leading languages. Census is not held since 1979; however, the estimated Afghan population is 39,330,000. Various international reports mentioned that Afghanistan is considered to be sitting on one of the richest troves of ore in the world (Dhirani 2021).

Powerful states were attracted to ungoverned Afghanistan to fulfill their vicious goals; they assisted through military and financial assets polarized groups and kept them busy in mutual clashes and conflict. Afghanistan provides an eminent financial link in "China's Road and Belt initiative". Afghanistan's lithium, copper, and many other lucrative minerals also attract many neighboring countries especially China (Mayar, 2021). USSR invaded Afghanistan to spread its communist ideology and get a maximum financial and geo-strategic position in the region. The US established the Al-Qaida network in 1983, was printed Jihadi literature at "the University of Nebraska" an American University, for thirteen million dollars. Chomsky commented on the US invasion of Afghanistan (2001), it's a "Godfather attitude", which purposes to "protect the properties, privileges, and power of the ruling elites in the US and its closest allies"

After US's chaotic, mismanaged withdrawal from Afghanistan, most Afghans were fleeing from Afghanistan because of economic hardship, unemployment, and strict employment rules of the Taliban government. The main impetus is based on growing Pakistan's potential challenges and sizable unskilled, fragile, and pregnant Afghan women as refugees and how leading media framed their stories. The financial condition of Afghanistan deteriorated after the US forces' irresponsible and mishandled withdrawal in August 2021, the Afghan government (Taliban) must support the 40 million populations. Extreme poverty, COVID-19, and political crisis accelerate the humanitarian crisis and influx of refugees to Pakistan (Asad, 2021). Pakistan is seriously apprehensive about the spillover

of ethnic conflict and military operations, and its eventual consequences triggering insurgence in the whole region and the bulk of ill, maltreated, unskilled, unchecked Afghan refugees.

According to the UN food program estimates, more than 22.3 million Afghans handled acute food dearth, and about 2.3 million children of both genders passed through severe malnutrition (Haque,2021).Added to trauma and agony confronted by these refugees is the unforgiving weather conditions. Pakistan hosted the OIC conference to sensitize the international community about the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan; which pushes the whole population into extreme poverty and starvation.US spontaneous withdrawal from Afghanistan was a historical blunder, the consequences of which have been paid by both Afghanistan and its neighboring states.

Filippo Grandi, the head of the UN's refugee agency said that in 2022, at least 100 million people have been uprooted from their families, fleeing clashes, assault, and violation of basic rights. Studies showed the link between Afghanistan's chaotic political, social, and humanitarian crisis and world superpowers' involvement in it. USSR invasion of Afghanistan, in 1979, made this region the house of Mujahidin. After 9/11, the USA and its alliances invaded Afghanistan with massive destruction weapons. But eventually, both superpowers lost countless dollars in debris and withdraw their forces after negotiating with the indigenous rulers of Afghanistan.

### **Refugees in Pakistan**

Pakistan has for eras threatened the encounter of unexpected migration primarily due to financial, safety, community, political, ecological, and terrestrial motives. The main substance of immigration however took place around four main happenings – in 1947 at the creation of Pakistan (14 million), the 1971 Indian invasion in East Pakistan (10 million), 1978-89 throughout the USSR invasion in Afghanistan (6.3 million), and the post 9/11 deteriorated security situation in Afghanistan (5.3 million). In August 2021 after the withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan more than 1.5 million immigrants again entered Pakistan.

Afghanistan is a landlocked country, sharing borders with Pakistan, Iran, and Russia, for trade depending on neighboring countries. It's deteriorating financial condition and an influx of asylum seekers to avoid hunger and threat is a serious, pressing issue for the entire region. Afghanistan faced countless internal and external pressures; war, tribal conflicts, civilian clashes, national and international failed policies, and instability. These factors marginalized the neighboring states peace and stability and enhance the fresh wave of terrorism and extremism.

The findings of one of the research identified that the COVID-19 outbreak in Singapore was associated with the labeling and biases against Chinese immigrants (Ahmed, Chen, & Chib, 2021). Pakistan, China, and Russia had a meeting about Afghan refugees and discussed the swift route to provide swift assistance to extremely poor Afghans in Afghanistan to minimize the potential refugees in the region. Since 2002, more than 5.3 million Afghans re-entered their country. But fate had planned otherwise. This rate of return now stands at zero (Bhatti, 2021).

The media plays a crucial role in constructing public opinion and perception of refugees. The way immigrants are portrayed in the media can have a significant impact on how they are received and portrayed by the general public, as well as on administrative policies, and funding for asylum seekers support.

## **Literature Review**

The treatment of refugees in global media varies widely depending on the specific media genre, its priorities, cultural and political context. However, there are some overwhelmingly presented themes and can be observed.

The researcher analyzed the media treatment of the ongoing refugee crisis in Afghanistan, paying attention to the visuals, narrative strategies adopted by BBC TV news, and other factors that have instigated media response, and concludes the marginalized expert's opinions and refugees make it clear that TV news did not well treat the Afghan refugees' issues (Wright, 2004). The researchers through a web survey found that there is a strong association between the media's empathetic portrayal of drowning refugees in the Mediterranean and minimizing the individual xenophobic attitudes (Poli, Jakobsson, & Schüller, 2017). Mainstream and social media more frequently framed immigrants as a financial, security, and cultural threat to the host country (Conzo, et, al, 2021; Mustafa, 2021). Diversified social media apps used biased and prejudiced expressions for immigrants (Bosco, 2017)

Public perception and views about a certain group are associated with media treatment and framing of that particular group. The review of the literature concluded that in European media refugees, and asylum seekers were frequently underrepresented or depicted as crooks or offenders. When they were presented in the media, they were frequently framed as a cultural, religious, and financial threat and thus treated mostly in an extremely critical way (Eberl, etl, 2018; Consterdine, E. (2018). Most of the news about Afghan refugees was published on inner pages; it reflected the least significance of issue for Pakistani media. The comparative analysis of Pakistani dailies about return of Afghan refugees after APS attack; (the targeted attack at Pakistani military school children towards Taliban), revolve around the state policies, loop holes in state policies about prolonged stay of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, refugees as financial burden at host, and illegal, unchecked border crossing incidents (Batool, 2019).

Terrorism in Pakistan was directly or indirectly operated through Afghan-based networks in previous many years. The researcher found that "conflict-escalatory frames" lead, while covering the forced deportation of Afghan refugees, because the Pakistani executive and military stance were overwhelmingly reflected as news source in mainstream Pakistani dailies and magazines. According to researcher, negative frames about Afghan refugees were associated with the pressure of military sources and Pakistan's national policy (Jehangir, 2023).

The indigenous media (Pashto dailies) also treated the Afghan refugees as threat for host country; Pakistan. War journalism indicators; elite-orientation and refugees as problems were seen overwhelmingly frames (Alam, 2022)

## **Global Media and Refugees**

Historically some groups are representative and marginalized in the media. Furthermore, when portrayed, immigrants are frequently framed to a narrow set of orthodox roles; threat to any region's security, financial burden, and manipulating the indigenous cultural practices (Mastro, 2019). UK mainstream media *The Guardian* and *The Times* made the most use of the criminology frame, which depicted refugees as offenders, pressures to public care, and an intense mass "flooding" into Europe, these biases and manipulated treatment by media, influence the attitude and perception of masses towards asylum seekers (Braxton, B. 2021). Numerous scholars studied the content, visuals; sharing, and dependency of Asian immigrants on social media has both positive and negative effects. Active social media users extract more relevant information for socialization; minimize their depression, seek new avenues to foster activities at refugees'

right of better opportunities, finding some suitable employment (Sung, 2012, Estes & Choi,2014, Henfield,2014; Turin,2021 ). On the other side, social media may help to prolong stereotypical debate; bullying, adverse images, and phrases about immigrants may enhance undue stress on immigrants (Houston,2013, Negru,2013 & Donnelly,2011).

The researchers found that the Rohingya refugees crisis remained covered in print media; leading government officials and executive members of NGOs more frequently shared information about refugees but whenever quoted the immigrants with context, it made the report comprehensive and investigative (Irom, 2022). The study revealed the voices of Afghan refugees are marginalized in Pakistani leading dailies and elites of political and military members are the news sources (Jehangir, A. 2023).

The British media applied the frame as a financial and national security threat about the issue of Romanian immigrants. UK media also infer the polarization between US ( UK citizens) and them (Romanian immigrants)( Cheregi, B. F., 2015).

A recent study about the comparison of Syrian refugees' treatment in Swedish and Bulgarian newspapers identified that both countries mainly focused on political voices regarding refugee issues. Asylum seeker as a security threat was more frequently mentioned in Bulgarian media than in Sweden media (De Cock,2019).

Meanwhile, the media practitioners have been frequently castigating the refugees for taking steps to find shelter, employment, and health assistance saying they will compound Pakistani citizens' financial hardship and stress. The discourse crafted here on social media "#Refugees not welcome" tries to recoup and sustain the prejudices about Middle Eastern masculinity as threatening; rapist, coward, or terrorist (Rettberg, 2016).

American and Canadian print media framed refugees, their issues, and policies about them in a noticeably different tone from each other. Canadian media depicted refugee issues more empathetically conversely; US media placed prejudiced articles about refugees in prominent places. Media treatment has a direct effect on public perception and attitude (Allwright, 2018). Malaysian elite press reported the asylum seekers through the administrative lens and legitimize the government's tough stance on immigrants. The voices of voiceless immigrants, to relax the legislation for immigrants were being underrepresented in the press (Don, 2014).

Electronic media failed to ignore the humanitarian crisis and Afghan refugee issues after 9/11 because of its magnitude and direct involvement of Western forces; but they framed the issue without extended work and logistically overlooked the broader implication (Wright, T. 2004).

Latino refugees had been crafted as "illegal aliens" in the American mainstream and on social media simultaneously. Stereotypical media projection is also negatively associated with public discourse and affects policy-making about granting potential relief to immigrants (Reny, T, 2016). When asked the respondents to recall the roles of Latinos in films, the highest three reactions were, 'criminals', 'gardener', and 'maid'(Reny, T, 2016).

At the same time, there are also media outlets that strive to present a more balanced and nuanced perspective on immigration, highlighting the challenges, and miseries of refugees and their impact on economy, culture, and society. Turkish mainstream print media framed refugees as victims struggling for survival. Secondly, the administrative policies to manage the refugee issues and another prominent frame was, to aware the Turkish public about the humanitarian crisis in the form of Syrian refugees (Sunata 2018). However, the systematic review concluded that the asylum seekers issues have been constructed according to national, not union, perceptions, and there have been wide cross-

country distinctions as to how political discourse has retorted to the crisis, with pre-conceived established national treatment of refugees dominating (Consterdine, E. 2018).

The studies revealed through in-depth interviews of 45 Syrian refugees in the Netherlands, social media discussion platforms helped them decide between leaving their countries. They retrieved the information through proper sources and checked its worth through personal experience and observation (Dekker, 2018).

In Pakistan, corruption and mismanagement in NADRA (National Database & Registration Authority) gave a golden opportunity to Afghan refugees to craft illegal documents and involved them in a deteriorating law and order situation. Initial investigation also traced the links of APS (Army Public School) terrorists with Afghan Ghafur (n.d).

The researchers highlighted the implication of their study by mentioning that Syrian and Iraqi young refugees are not always passive victims but most of them are digitally literate and engaged in citizen journalism. So, the image of miserable refugees in Germany should be revised (Borkert, 2018).

One common frame in the representation of refugees is the tendency to present them as a monolithic group, marginalizing the diversity of their perspectives and their specification orientation. This mainly leads to biasness and oversimplification of complex issues, such as immigration policies, social integration and cultural variations.

**Material and Methods**

This study is based on 391 news stories from Pakistani mainstream dailies; *Dawn*, *The News*, *The Nation*, and *The Friday Times* from August 2021 to August 2022. The criteria applied to select the particular dailies were their highest circulation and their bold (*The Dawn*), and conservative (*The Nation*) stance regarding the topic. The unit of analysis was the individual news story including news stories, columns, and editorials.

Inter-coder reliability was executed through three independent coders, who have trained accordingly, based on a percentage agreement method. By following the said method, the percentage agreement between coders ranged from 79% to 95%, which exceeds the precise criteria of reliability.

**Table 01**  
**Conflict/Peace Journalism Frames and Coding Categories**

<b>Conflict journalism indicators</b>	<b>Coding categories</b>
Absence of refugee's voice	Frequently publish the issues associated with refugees; security threat, lack of health facility, deprived of basic human facilities and many others without asking the real sufferers.
Two-party Orientation	Narrate the whole scenario in the context of asylum seekers and administrative groups, ignore or marginalize other voices.
Refugees as problem	Treated the refugees as financial burdens, security threat, burden at health facilities, enhance unemployment, and involvement in minor and major criminal activities.
Focus on political conflict	Covered the clashes among two states; disrespect of mutual understandings, Boarder violations, clashes in bi-lateral relations.

Traditional stereotype	Media projected the traditional stereotypes; Refugees as liability.
Focus on negative news about Afghan refugees	Frequently highlight the negative activates of Afghan refugees; engage in, ethnic and b terrorist affairs
Demonizing language; terrorist, involved in filthy activities, etc.	Alleged terrorists, criminals, violation of law and order situation.
Now and then (treat the refugees without context)	Media treated the refugees spontaneously without explain the wider context.

**Table 2**  
**Peace Journalism Indicators**

<b>Peace journalism indicators</b>	<b>Coding categories</b>
Presence of refugee's voice	Reporting the imbedded impressions of homelessness, emotional stress, trauma, emotional and psychological strains,
Multi-party Orientation	Media elaborate the fragile condition of refugees, limited financial resources and security threats of host country as well as covered the donor agencies financial role.
Problems faced by Refugees	Media tried to highlight the miserable condition of refugees who forced to leave their home because of US invasion, civil wars, food starvation, natural calamities, harsh weather, etc.
Focus on cooperation and solution-based discussion	Explore the potential areas of mutual empathetic for the betterment of refugees psychological and physical health and dialogue to find the similarities among Afghan refugees and
Debunking of stereotype	Mention the name of asylum seeker while covering their stories instead of stereotypes.
Focus on refugee issues; basic rights, financial issues, etc.	Point out the problems faced by refugees.
Neutral language	Use neutral language instead of biased stance.
Explain their issues with context	Explain the problems faced by refugees with its basic context.

The indicators above were applied from each news item, which frame “conflict or peace frame” ruled the treatment of Afghan refugees. Each news item was analyzed, for example, for whether it included problems were being faced by refugees, whether it applied neutral language and so on. Both the conflict and the peace journalism index stretched from zero to eight. Based on the totals, the coder categorized the news item as “conflict journalism”, “peace journalism” or neutral. A total of one was documented each time an indicator was noticed. When the total number for peace journalism indicators topped the entire score for conflict journalism indicators, the news item was categorized as a peace journalism story. When conflict journalism indicators topped peace journalism indicators, the news was categorized as conflict journalism. When the marks were identical, the news item was neutral (Lee and Maslog, 2005).

**Table 3**  
**Findings**

<b>Conflict journalism</b>	<b>Peace journalism</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Total</b>
242	90	59	391
61.89%	23%	15.08%	100%

**Table 4**  
**Indicators of conflict journalism (in order of occurrences)**

<b>Conflict journalism indicators</b>	<b>Frequency of occurrence</b>
Absence of refugee's voice	98 40.49%
Refugees as problem	70 28.9%
Focus on political conflict	31 21.80%
Now and then (treat the refugees without context)	22 9.09%
Traditional stereotype	09 3.71%
Two-party Orientation	07 2.8%
Demonizing language; terrorist, involved in filthy activities, etc.	05 2.06%

**Table 5**  
**Indicators of Peace journalism (in order of occurrences)**

<b>Peace journalism indicators</b>	<b>Frequency of occurrence</b>
Neutral language	31 34.4%
Debunking of stereotype	19 21%
Focus on cooperation and solution-based discussion	15 16.9%
Explain their issues with context	10 11.11%
Problems being faced by Refugees; basic rights, financial issues, etc.	08 8.8%
Multi-party Orientation	04 4.4%
Presence of refugee's voice	03 3.3%

Out of the 391 stories, 241 (61.8,9%) were framed as conflict journalism, compared to 90 stories (23%) framed as peace journalism and 59 (15.09%) that were neutral (please see Table 2). As a result, the conflict frame was more central, overall in the sample, than the peace or neutral frame. However, in the examined time from August 2021 to 2022 and in specific dailies (*Dawn*, *Daily Times*, *The News*, and *The Nation*, the conflict journalism frame prevailed.

### **Frequency of Indicators of Conflict and Peace Frames**

In particular, the strongest indicator of conflict journalism frame was “absence of refugees voice”, 98 (40.49%) appeared in all above-mentioned leading Pakistani English dailies. Whereas, “Refugees as problem”, 70 (28.9%) was being followed by it. On the other hand, the prominent indicator of peace journalism frame while covering Afghan refugees in Pakistan, was “neutral language”, 31(34.4%), “presence of refugees”, 03(3.3%) was really neglected aspect of coverage respectively.

Some findings were repeated in all dailies, In the war journalism context, For example, an Afghani refugee settlement was depicted (i) as a factor that caused a clash

among diverse political and social sections of Pakistani society, (ii) through biased descriptions of immigrants as a challenge to community health and safety; (iii) as an issue to almost every part of the Pakistani society: for national security, ethnic harmony, tourism, business, the financial dealings or even Pakistan's association with the rest of world, especially to Europe and America. A peace frame, contrariwise, was identified in more than one-fourth of all news stories. In this perspective, Afghan refugees have presented i) as miserable masses that faced a humanitarian crisis; deprived of basic human necessities, ii) the international community especially UNCHR should provide valuable financial support iii) the international community should empathetically involve to solve the manageable solution to sufferers of international crisis and partiality for decades iv) legislative measures should be taken for their identity v) report their concerns after interaction with Afghan refugees.

## **Results and Discussion**

The treatment of Afghan refugees in Pakistani media is multi-fold and reflects the wider political, religious and social dynamics between two countries. As Yasmeen Aftab Ali (2021) commented in her article in *The News*, Pakistan no more appreciated the Afghan refugees after August 2021 as Political instability and the worst financial crisis pressed the host country. Refugees burdened Pakistan's already challenged economy (Rana, 2022). More than 02 million bogus ID card holders are Afghan asylum seekers involved in triggering social ills; drug use, street crime, and intra-community conflicts (Akhtar, 2021, Husain, 2021). Afghan refugees fan extremism and intolerance in Pakistan (Husain, 2021). The columnist considered refugees as a financial burden and a cause of erosion in the social fabric. The influx of immigrants may enhance the chance of terrorism in different areas of Pakistan (Lodhi, 2021).

Drought, COVID-19, deteriorated law and order situation, and apathetic US withdrawal forced more and more Afghans to leave their homes for survival, host countries; Pakistan and Iran already caught in worst financial issues, the sizable influx of Afghan refugees is unmanageable for them (khan, Z 2021).

Hosting states were reluctant to welcome Afghan refugees, because terrorists may enter their soil in the camouflage of Asylum-seekers. Entertaining refugees is a costly task as it requires huge financial and professional assistance (Hadi, 2021). Pakistan faced the direct burnt of overwhelming refugees from Afghanistan; in form of sharing essential imports (food items, fuel, and vaccination), would enhance the present budget deficit, and Pakistani currency depreciation. Moreover, alarmingly Pakistan would have no screening/ scrutiny of the anti-Pakistan group in the flow of common Afghan refugees ( Sulehri, 2021).

Pakistan's deteriorating economy cannot afford such a huge burden of sheltering, medicine, food, and vaccination, and a sizeable number of Afghan refugees (Shabbir, 2021).

### **Neutral Stance**

Pakistan has taken a positive decision by organizing OIC Conference in the burning condition of extremely poor Afghans; 75% budget depends on foreign assistance, rest of the resources were frozen at international banks. This uncertain scenario may trigger a financial burden on Afghan neighboring countries shortly (Asad, 2021). if the Taliban regime embraces all polarized point of view in their government and respects human rights then Afghan refugees in Pakistan may go back to their territory.

International donors and agencies donate generously to settle the Afghan miseries and settle the displaced natives in their home grounds with maximum potential facilities (Shabbir, 2021). The international community needs to understand third world countries



like Pakistan cannot afford refugees longer stay in the country because of financial and security issues (Ali,2021)

### **Peace frame**

However, there have also been efforts by some dailies to raise awareness about the dilemma of Afghan refugees and advocate for their fundamental human rights. As the columnist mentioned, Both regional and international forces should stop muddling on Afghan issues, so both Pashtun and non-Pashtun may be united and work together. Hate speech is not the solution to the problem ((Akhtar,2021).

"It is high time we examined this landscape of unplanned migration with fresh eyes, to make the process easy, safe, reassuring, and appropriate as we accommodate all unprivileged, irrespective of which part of the country they are coming from, or if they are cross-border migrants" (Imam, 2021). Leaving Afghanistan for a better future is not a permanent solution.

It is important to take our heads out of the sand before it is too late.

### **Discussion**

Systematic inequalities, food insecurity, and intra and inter-tribe skirmishes forced the people to flee from their native areas. US invasions also triggered the multilayered issues of vulnerable masses of Afghanistan. After the withdrawal of US forces, 100,000 Afghans left their homes in Kabul and were forced to leave on the streets without proper shelter and food ( Mahmood, August 2021). Pakistan has been welcomed and hosted influx of refugees for more than four decades, but there is no holistic systematic policies to assess it periodically. Pakistan very responsibly organized and hosted the OIC (Organization of Islamic Conference) to manage the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan after August 2021, but the Taliban regime is still badly stuck with their hard-line policy regarding female education, marginalized women employment opportunities, Afghan Taliban equally responsible for Afghans worst financial and psychological collapse and fleeing to neighboring countries to find someplace to breath. Unprecedented hunger, starvation, and bleeding Afghanistan is a picture of NATO and US ferocious policies for decades, now how they seem detached, they should come forward and play their role to 'you demolish it, you own it', seems relevant.

Saudi Arabia proposed the OIC about the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and Pakistan successfully hosted the 57-nation Islamic Organization of Cooperation including more than 150 delegates, to mount pressure on the world about the vulnerabilities of Afghans. Millions of Afghan faced starvation, but the US/NATO holds Afghan's 09 billion dollars, shamelessly violating international law and their commitments. Generally, the international community and particularly Pakistan cannot afford an insecure Afghanistan.

Global media, especially Western media was on heels while covering Ukrainian refugees but half-heartedly covered the tragedies of Afghans. The masses of Afghanistan endured instabilities and unimaginable obstacles in their life, they need a home, food, and peace of mind, world should come forward to help them, not isolate them. Unfortunately, refugees are treated in a negative light in media, with many outlets focusing on problems and issues associated with them, security concerns, financial challenges, and cultural differences. This contributes to stigmatization, and marginalization of refugees, fueling xenophobia and anti-immigrant sentiments.

Famine, prolonged periods of drought, hunger, restlessness, lack of medical facilities, escalation of indigenous, national, and international conflicts, Anarchy, unemployment, and multidimensional seeds adequately depictions of the heartless, callous

West policies towards the fragile and worn-torn Afghans. While addressing the SCO conference, Russian President Putin, stressed that America, western states, and NATO should be overwhelmingly engaged in the rehabilitation of Afghanistan, as these forces were directly responsible for Afghans' miseries (Mayar, 2021).

TTP (Tahreek-e- Taliban Pakistan) attacks on Pakistani military groups and terrorist involvement in Baluchistan and the rest of the countries are one of the leading causes that Pakistani media mounted pressure on the Pakistani administration to minimize the free mobility of Afghan refugees in the whole country.

It is mandatory to accept the Taliban administration in Afghanistan by all states. Taliban administration also need to be behaved responsible regarding human right issues especially women's right issues, Equally important is the need to ensure diversified vocational skills, and training centers in the whole country, so the sufferers do not have to travel hundreds of kilometers for food, shelter, medical facilities, and employment. Senior politicians and senators of Pakistan mentioned war, conflict, and crisis are not the solution, the world should come forward and accept the Taliban, defreeze their financial resources, and manage with Afghan natives for rehabilitation (Malik, 2021).

Overall, this research has the potential to inform us and transform our understanding of the Afghan refugees war/peace framing after US spontaneous withdraws from Afghanistan with context. It's worthy to recognize that media is not monolithic entity and there is a wide range of perspectives and biasness that influence its coverage of refugees. Therefore, it should be essential practice of media practitioners to critically evaluate the information and messages they disseminate in society and to seek out diverse and inclusive point of views on refugees issues. By doing so, we can help to ensure that refugees are portrayed in a more divers and passionate manner, and that they receive more protection and support they need to thrive in host communities.

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