CHAPTER-4

Analysis &

Interpretation of the Data
CHAPTER-4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

As explained earlier in chapter-3 while discussing the methodology and inclusion of categories and unitization procedure for content selection from the identified four leading English dailies spread over three different years i.e. 1997, 2002 and the year 2007. The researcher has measured in square centimeter the news coverage, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor. It is pertinent once again to point out that the sports pages, economic pages, the advertisement space, supplements, masthead, ear-panels, notifications, obituaries, crosswords, cartoons, missings, remembrances, classifieds, weather reports, date lines, bylines, schedule of TV programmes and other labels appeared in the newspapers were not included for measurement purpose of the content. In other words the researcher has specifically measured in square centimeter the five categories appeared in the selected four English leading newspapers and result after measurement was arrived as follows:
Table-B
Total coverage of news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in cm² during 1997, 2002 and 2007 of TOI, HT, TH and IE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>TOI</th>
<th>HT</th>
<th>TH</th>
<th>IE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>4450264</td>
<td>4867640</td>
<td>5272790</td>
<td>4578392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs</td>
<td>349440</td>
<td>386900</td>
<td>423400</td>
<td>327600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorials</td>
<td>76440</td>
<td>91250</td>
<td>105850</td>
<td>115388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles/Features</td>
<td>362180</td>
<td>399675</td>
<td>436175</td>
<td>353080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters to Editor</td>
<td>20020</td>
<td>24090</td>
<td>28105</td>
<td>36400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1 Analysis and Interpretation of News
Table-1
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English Dailies of India (NEWS) (January)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
− = Negative coverage of Muslims
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-1 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-1 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of January of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

In 2002, the total coverage related to the Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of January was 3.1 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 it was 3.4 % and four years after in 2007 it was 4.2 %.

In January 2002, HT covered 3.1% as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 3.2 % in 1997 and 3.4 % in 2007 respectively.

2.7 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of January 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.5 % and 2.4% in the same month of 2007.
2.8 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of January 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.2 % and 2.3 % in the same month of 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.4 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.5% in 1997 and 1.1 % in 2007.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.4 %. In 1997 and in 2007, it was 0.5 % respectively.

1.0 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 0.9 % positive coverage and 0.7% in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 1.5 %, and four years before in 1997 and four years after in 2007, it covered 1.0 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 2.5 % in 2002, while 2.7 % in 1997 and 2.9% was the negative coverage of the TOI in January 2007.
HT covered 2.5 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997 it covered 2.6 % and 2.8% in 2007.

1.5 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in all the three sample years.

Negative coverage by the IE was 1.0 % in 2002, 0.9 % in 1997 and 1.2 % in 2007 respectively.

The neutral coverage by TOI in years 2002, 1997 and 2007 remained same i.e. 0.2 %.

HT covered 0.2 % neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.1 % respectively.

TH covered 0.2 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002, while in 1997, it covered 0.1 % and in 2007, it covered 0.2 % as that in 2002.

0.3 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002 and 1997, while it was 0.1% in the year 2007.
Table-2
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS)
(January)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>( P_1 )</th>
<th>( P_2 )</th>
<th>( Z\text{-cal} )</th>
<th>( Z\text{-tab} )</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>6.71</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>6.77</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( P_1 = \) Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

\( P_2 = \) Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

\( Z\text{-cal} = \) Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

\( Z\text{-tab} = \) Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

\( \text{Significant} = \) Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-2 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 6.71, it was more than the Z-tabulated value 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in January 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-2 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.68, more than the positive image 0.25. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-2 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was also significant (Z-calculated value was 6.66). It was more than the Z-tabulated value 1.64; it means that the news related to Muslims was more in a negative tone. The table-2 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.64, more than the positive image which was 0.28. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Similar to 1997, the table-2 also reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 6.77, it was more than the Z-tabulated value 1.64. The negative tone towards the
Muslim community was 0.68, more than that of positive tone viz. 0.26. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table-2, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave less space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was rejected.
Table-3
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English dailies of India (NEWS) (February)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
- = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-3 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-3 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of February of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of February was 3.2 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 it was 3.3 % and four years after in 2007 it was 4.3 %.

In February 2002 and also in 1997, HT covered 3.1% as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 3.8 % in 2007.
2.6 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of February 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.7 % and 4.1% in the same month of 2007.

2.0 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of February 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.2 % and 4.0 % in the same month of 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.4 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.5% in 1997 and 1.1 % in 2007 respectively.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.3 %. In 1997 and in 2007, it was 0.5 % and 1.1% respectively.

0.6 % was the positive coverage of TH in both 2002 and 2007. On the other hand in 1997, it covered 2.3 % positive coverage.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 0.7 %, and four years before in 1997, it was slightly increased, as it was 0.9 % and four years later in 2007, the positive coverage witnessed a manifold increased to 2.5 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 2.5 % in 2002, while 2.7 % in 1997 and 2.9% was the negative coverage of TOI in February 2007.
HT covered 2.7 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997, it covered 2.4 % and 2.6 % in 2007 respectively.

1.9 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the base year 2002, while it covered 1.7 % in 1997 and 1.5 % in 2007.

Negative coverage by the IE was 1.1 % in 2002, 0.9 % in 1997 and 1.2 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage by TOI in years 2002 and 2007 was 0.3 %. While it was 0.1 % in 1997.

HT covered 0.1 % neutral coverage in 2002 and 2007, while in the year 1997, it covered 0.2 %.

TH covered 0.1 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002, while in 1997, it covered 0.2 % and in 2007, it covered 0.3 % respectively.

0.2 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002 and in 1997, it covered 0.4 %. While it was 0.3 % in the year 2007.
Table-4
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS)
(February)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>7.03</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>8.63</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-4 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 7.03, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in February 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-4 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.68, more than the positive image 0.23. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues in the selected mainstream English newspapers.

The table-4 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was also significant (Z-calculated value was 8.63), it means that the news related to Muslims was more in a negative tone. The table-4 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.75, more than the positive image which was 0.18. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

The table-4 also reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 1.75, that was more than the Z-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim
community was 0.50, more than that of positive tone viz. 0.43. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table-4, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table (5)  
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English dailies of India  
(NEWS) 
(March)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
− = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-5 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-5 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analyzed related to the month of March of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of March was 5.4%, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 it was 2.7% and four years after in 2007 it was 4.0%.

In March 2002, HT covered 5.5% as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 2.5% in 1997 and 3.3% in 2007 respectively.
4.5% was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of March 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 3.2% and 2.4% in the same month of 2007.

The total coverage carried by IE in March 2002 was 3.5% which was slightly higher than the total coverage of same month of 1997 i.e. 2.9%. The March of 2007 also showed the lower total coverage of Muslims i.e. 2.2% as compared to the base year.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.1% in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.5% in 1997 and 0.9% in 2007 which was higher than the base year.

The positive coverage of HT was same as that of TOI in the base year of 2002 i.e. 0.1%. In 1997 it was 0.2% and in 2007 it was 0.5% respectively.

0.2% was the positive coverage of TH in 2002 which was lower than the coverage in 1997 and 2007. It covered 0.8% positive coverage in 1997 and 0.7% in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 0.3%, while earlier the figure was 1.0% in 1997 and 0.6% in 2007.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 5.2% in 2002 which was higher than the coverage’s 2.0% in 1997 and 2.8% in 2007.
HT was slightly above than TOI in negative coverage i.e.5.3% in the base year. In 1997, it covered 2.1% and 2.5% in 2007.

4.1% was the negative coverage of Muslims in 2002 covered by TH, while in the pre-four years i.e. in 1997 it was 1.9% and post-four years i.e.2007 it was 1.4%.

Negative coverage by the IE was 3.0% in 2002, 1.8% in 1997 and 1.2% in 2007 respectively.

The neutral coverage by TOI was same as that of the positive coverage in year 2002 i.e. 0.1%. It was 0.2% in 1997 and 0.3 % in 2007.

HT covered 0.1% neutral coverage same as the positive coverage of 2002. It was TOI’s coverage of 0.2% in 1997 and 0.3% in 2007.

TH showed a little more coverage than TOI and HT .It gave 0.2% neutral coverage in 2002, 0.5% in 1997, but in the year 2007 the neutral coverage of TH was same as that of TOI and HT i.e. 0.3%.

0.2 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002, while it was 0.1% in the same month of 1997 and 0.4% in 2007.
Table (6)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS) (March)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>18.75</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-6 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 7.34, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in March 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-6 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.69, more than the positive image 0.22. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-6 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was highly significant (Z-calculated value was 18.75), it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found. The table-6 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.93, more than the positive image which was 0.03. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Similar to 1997, the table-6 also reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 7.09. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.66, more than
that of positive tone viz. 0.22. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table-6, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-7
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English Dailies of India
(NEWS)
(April)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
− = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-7 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-7 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of April of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of April was 4.1 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 it was 2.8 % and four years after in 2007 it was 3.4 %.

In April 2002, HT covered 4.3 % as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 2.8 % in 1997 and 3.6 % in 2007 respectively.
4.5% was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of April 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.9% and 2.4% in the same month of 2007.

3.5% was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of April 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.5% and 2.4% in the same month of 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.1% in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.5% in 1997 and 0.9% in 2007.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.2%. In 1997, it covered 0.4% and in 2007, it was 0.5%.

0.4% was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.7% Muslim news in a positive tone.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 0.4%, and four years before in 1997, it covered 1.0% and four years after in 2007, it covered 0.5%.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 3.9% in 2002, while 2.0% in 1997. 2.2% was the negative coverage of TOI in April 2007.

HT covered 4.0% of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997, it covered 2.1% and 2.8% in 2007.

3.8% was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the base year 2002, while in 1997, it covered 1.8% and 1.4% in 2007.
Negative coverage by IE was 3.0 % in 2002, 1.2 % in 1997 and 1.6 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage by TOI in year 2002 was 0.1 %. While in the years 1997 and 2007 it was same i.e. 0.3 %.

HT covered 0.1 % neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.3 %.

TH covered 0.3 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and 2007, while 0.4 % was in 1997.

0.1 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002, while 0.3 % was in 1997 and 2007.
Table (8)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS)
(April)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>(P_1)</th>
<th>(P_2)</th>
<th>(Z_{cal})</th>
<th>(Z_{tab})</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>15.66</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(P_1\) = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

\(P_2\) = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

\(Z_{cal}\) = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

\(Z_{tab}\) = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant = Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-8 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 6.21, it was more than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in April 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-8 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.64, more than the positive image 0.23. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-8 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was highly significant (Z-calculated value was 15.66), it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found. The table-8 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.89, more than the positive image which was 0.06. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Similar to 1997, the table-8 also reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 7.25. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.67, more than
that of positive tone viz. 0.22. Like 1997 and 2002, hence the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table-8, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-9
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English Dailies of India (NEWS) (May)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
− = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-9 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-9 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of May of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by the TOI in the month of May was 4.1 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 it was 3.5 % and four years after in 2007 it was 3.2 %.

In May 2002, HT covered 4.7 % as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 3.2 % in 1997 and 3.6 % in 2007.
4.5 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of May 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.7 % and 3.0 % in the same month of 2007.

3.7 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of May 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.1 % and 2.6 % in the same month of 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.1 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.5% in 1997 and 0.8 % in 2007.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.5 %. In 1997, it covered 0.4 % and in 2007, it was 0.6 %.

0.4 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 0.8 % positive coverage and 0.9 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 and 2007 was 0.6 %, and in 1997, it covered 0.9 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 3.8 % in 2002, while 2.6 % in 1997.2.1% was the negative coverage of TOI in May 2007.

HT covered 4.0 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year,2002. In 1997 it covered 2.5 % and 2.6% in 2007.

TH covered 3.6 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year,2002. In 1997, it covered 1.5 % and 1.6 % in 2007.
Negative coverage by IE was 2.9 % in 2002, 0.9 % in 1997 and 1.5 % in 2007.

TOI covered 0.2 % neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.4 % and 0.3 %.

HT covered 0.2 % neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.3 % and 0.4 % respectively.

TH covered 0.5 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and 2007, while in 1997, it covered 0.4 %.

0.2 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002 and in 1997, it covered 0.3 %, while it was 0.5 % in the year 2007.
Table (10)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India (NEWS) (May)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>6.71</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>14.70</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>6.39</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-10 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 6.71, it was more than the z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in May 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-10 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.65, more than the positive image 0.22. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-10 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was also highly significant (Z-calculated value was 14.70), it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found. The table-10 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.84, more than the positive image which was 0.09. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Similar to 1997, the table-10 also reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 6.39. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.62, more than
that of positive tone viz. 0.23. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table-10, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-11
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English Dailies of India (NEWS) (June)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  – = Negative coverage of Muslims
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims  T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu  IE = The Indian Express
The table-11 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-11 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of June of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by the TOI in the month of June was 4.5 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 and four years after in 2007 it was 3.0 %.

In June 2002, HT covered 5.0 % as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 3.1 % in 1997 and 3.3 % in 2007.
4.8 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of June 2002 in TH. In 1997 and 2007, the total coverage was 3.9 %.

4.8 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of June 2002 in IE, same as that of TH in June 2002. In 1997 and 2007, the total coverage was 2.7 %.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.8 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.5% in 1997 and 0.7 % in 2007.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.7 %. In 1997, it covered 0.4 % and in 2007, it was 0.6 %.

0.5 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 0.8 % Muslim news in a positive tone and in 2007, it covered 0.9 %.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 0.7 %, and four years before in 1997, it covered 1.0 % and four years after in 2007, it covered 0.8 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 3.6 % in 2002, while 2.4 % in 1997. 2.0 % was the negative coverage of TOI in June 2007.

HT covered 4.0 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997, it covered 2.1 % and 2.5% in 2007.

3.9 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the base year 2002, while in 1997, it covered 1.9 % and 2.7 % in 2007.
Negative coverage by IE was 3.8 % in 2002, 1.3 % in 1997 and 1.7 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage by TOI in years 2002 and 1997 was 0.1 %. While in the year 2007, it was 0.3 %.

HT covered 0.3 % neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.6 % and 0.2 % respectively.

TH covered 0.4 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and in 1997, it covered 1.2 % and in 2007, it covered 0.3 %.

0.3 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002, while 0.4 % was in 1997 and in 2007, it covered 0.2 %.
Table (12)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS) (June)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>( P_1 )</th>
<th>( P_2 )</th>
<th>( Z \text{ cal} )</th>
<th>( Z \text{ tab} )</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( P_1 \)= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

\( P_2 \)= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

\( Z\text{-cal} \)= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

\( Z\text{-tab} \)= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant=Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-12 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 6.50, it was more than the z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in June 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-12 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.60, more than the positive image 0.21. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-12 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was highly significant (Z-calculated value was 13.75), it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found. The table-12 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.80, more than the positive image which was 0.14. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Similar to 1997, the table-12 also reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 7.50. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.68, more than
that of positive tone viz. 0.23. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table-12, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-13
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream
English Dailies of India
(NEWS)
(July)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
- = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-13 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-13 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of July of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of July was 3.7 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997, it was 3.5 % and four years after in 2007, it was 3.3 %.

In July 2002, HT covered 3.6 % as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 2.2 % in 1997 and 3.3 % in 2007.
2.8 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of July 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.5 % and 3.1% in the same month of 2007.

2.5 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of July 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 1.9 % and 3.0 % in the same month of 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.2 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.5% in 1997 and 1.0 % in 2007 respectively.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.3 %. In 1997 and in 2007, it was 0.5 % and 0.9%.

0.8 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 0.9 % positive coverage and 1.5 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 and 1997 was 1.0 %, and in 2007, it covered 1.9 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 3.4 % in 2002, while 2.7 % in 1997. 2.0% was the negative coverage of the TOI in July 2007.

HT covered 2.9 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997, it covered 1.5 % and 2.1% in 2007.
1.7 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the base year 2002. In 1997 and in 2007, it covered 1.3 % and 1.2 % respectively.

Negative coverage by IE was 1.2 % in 2002, 0.7 % in 1997 and 0.8 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage by TOI in year 2002, was 0.1%, and in the years 1997 and 2007 it covered 0.3 % in the projection of neutral news to the Muslim community.

HT covered 0.4 % neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.2 % and 0.3 % respectively.

TH covered 0.3 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and 1997, while in 2007, it covered 0.4 %.

0.3 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002 and 2007, while it was 0.2% in the year 1997.
Table (14)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS) (July)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant = Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.

Insignificant = The difference between negative and positive attributes (0.48-0.41) was 0.07. This difference was seen to be statistically not significant.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-14 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 4.92, it was more than the z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in July 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-14 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.61, more than the positive image 0.28. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-14 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was highly significant (Z-calculated value was 9.16), it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found. The table-14 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.73, more than the positive image which was 0.18. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Unlike 1997 and 2002, in the table-14 there was an insignificant difference found in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 1.29, it was less than the z-tabulated value i.e. 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community 0.48 was more than positive tone viz. 0.41, but,
this difference was seen to be statistically not significant. So, unlike 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was rejected.

This means that in the month of July, the first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was partially untrue. The number of negative stories and the number of positive stories appeared in the four selected newspapers in July 2007 was almost equal and hence the difference on this count was reflected as insignificant.

It was also verified from the table -14, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
### Table-15

**Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English Dailies of India**

(NEWS)  
(August)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
− = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-15 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-15 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of August of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of August was 2.7 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 and four years after in 2007, it was 2.4 %.

In August 2002, HT covered 3.2 % as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 2.6 % in 1997 and 2.2 % in 2007 respectively.
2.2 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of August 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 1.9 % and 1.8 % in the same month of 2007.

2.5 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of August 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.7 % and 2.1 % in the same month of 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.5 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.4 % in 1997 and 0.8 % in 2007.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.8 %. In 1997 and in 2007, it covered 0.5 %.

0.6 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 0.8 % positive coverage and 0.9 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 0.8 %, and in 1997, it covered 1.2 %, and in 2007, it covered 1.0 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 1.9 % in 2002 and 1997, while 1.3 % in 2007.

HT covered 2.1 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997, it covered 1.8 % and 1.4 % in 2007.
1.2 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the base year 2002. In 1997 and in 2007, it covered 1.0 % and 0.4 % respectively.

Negative coverage by IE was 1.4 % in 2002, 1.0 % in 1997 and 0.8 % in 2007 respectively.

The neutral coverage by TOI in years 2002 and 2007 was 0.3 %, and in the year 1997, it covered 0.1 % in the projection of neutral news to the Muslim community.

HT covered 0.3 % neutral coverage in all the sample years viz., 2002, 1997 and 2007.

TH covered 0.4 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and in 1997, it covered 0.1 %, while in 2007, it covered 0.5 %.

0.3 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002 and 2007, while it was 0.5 % in the year 1997.
Table (16)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS)
(August)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Insignificant= The difference between negative and positive attributes (0.45-0.37) was 0.08. This difference was seen to be statistically not significant.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-16 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 4.14, it was more than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in August 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-16 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.59, more than the positive image 0.30. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-16 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was significant (Z-calculated value was 6.16). This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in August 2002 was more than the positive projection. The table-16 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.62, more than the positive image which was 0.25. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Unlike 1997 and 2002, the table-16 reveals that there is an insignificant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value is 1.11, it was less than the z-tabulated value i.e. 1.64. The negative tone towards the
Muslim community 0.45 was more than positive tone viz. 0.37, but this difference was seen to be statistically not significant. So, unlike 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was rejected.

This means similar to the previous month in the month of August also the first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was partially untrue. The number of negative stories and the number of positive stories appeared in the four selected newspapers in July and August 2007 was almost equal and hence the difference on this count was reflected as insignificant.

It was also verified from the table-16, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-17
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English Dailies of India (NEWS) (September)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
– = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-17 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-17 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of September of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of September was 1.4 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997, it was 2.0 % and four years after in 2007, it was 3.2 %.

In September 2002, HT covered 1.5 % as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 1.9 % in 1997 and 2.6 % in 2007.
1.6 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of September 2002 in TH. In 1997 and 2007, the total coverage was same i.e. 1.9 %.

1.8 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of September 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.4 % and 1.9 % in the same month of 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.5 % in 2002 and 1997, while the figure was 1.2 % in 2007.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.6 %. In 1997 and in 2007, it was 0.2 % and 0.5 %.

0.7 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 0.8 % positive coverage and 0.6 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 and in 1997 was 1.0 %, and in 2007, it covered 0.6 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 0.8 % in 2002, while 1.3 % in 1997. 1.9 % was the negative coverage of the TOI in September 2007.

HT covered 0.8 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997, it covered 1.4 % and 1.8 % in 2007.

0.6 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the base year 2002. In 1997 and in 2007, it covered 0.9 %.
Negative coverage by IE was 0.3 % in 2002, 0.9 % in 1997 and 0.8 % in 2007 respectively.

The neutral coverage by TOI in the respective years 2002 and 2007 was 0.1 %. In 1997, it covered 0.2 % in the projection of neutral news to the Muslim community.

HT covered 0.1 % neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.3 %.

TH covered 0.3 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002, and in 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.2 % and 0.4 % respectively.

The neutral coverage of IE in 2002, 1997 and 2007 was 0.5 %.
Table (18)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS)
(September)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

**Significant**= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

**Insignificant**=The difference between negative and positive attributes (0.39-0.44) was -0.05. This difference was seen to be statistically not significant.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-18 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 3.15, it was more than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in September 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-18 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.54, more than the positive image 0.30. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-18 also reveals that during the September 2002, the image of Muslims was insignificant (Z-calculated value was 0.83). The table-18 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.39, less than the positive image which was 0.44, however when the value was measured in statistical scale, this difference was seen to be statistically not significant. Here, alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was rejected, and hence the null hypothesis stands valid during this month of analysis.

Like 1997, the table-18 reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 4.33, it was more than
z-tabulated value i.e. 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.56 which was less than the positive tone viz. 0.30. Like 1997, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted, because the z-calculated value was more than the z-tabulated value.

This means in the month of September, the first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was partially untrue. The number of negative stories and the number of positive stories appeared in the four selected newspapers in September 2002 was almost equal and hence the difference on this count was reflected as insignificant.

It was also verified from the table-18, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave less space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was rejected.
Table-19
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English Dailies of India
(NEWS)
(October)

| Newspapers | 1997 |  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |  |  | 2007 |  |  |  |  |
|------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|            | +    | - | N | T | +  | - | N | T | +  | - | N | T | | |
| TOI        | 0.5  | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| HT         | 0.4  | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 2.7 |
| TH         | 0.9  | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| IE         | 1.0  | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.7 |

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
- = Negative coverage of Muslims
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-19 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-19 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of October of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of October was 2.4 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997, it was 1.7 % and four years after in 2007, it was 2.7 %.

In October 2002, HT covered 2.1 % as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 2.3 % in 1997 and 2.7 % in 2007.
2.2 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of October 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.0 % and 2.1 % in the same month of 2007.

2.3 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of October 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.2 % and 2.7 % in the same month of 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.4 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.5% in 1997 and 0.9 % in 2007 respectively.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.3 %. In 1997 and in 2007, it was 0.4 % and 0.8% respectively.

1.1 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 0.9 % positive coverage and 0.7 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 and 2007 was 1.2 %, and in 1997, it covered 1.0 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 1.8 % in 2002, while 1.1 % in 1997. 1.5 % was the negative coverage of TOI in October 2007.

HT covered 1.7 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the years 2002 and 2007. In 1997, it covered 1.3 %.

0.9 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the years 2002 and 2007. In 1997, it covered 0.8 %.
Negative coverage by IE was 0.8 % in 2002, 0.9 % in 1997 and 1.0 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage by TOI in the year 2002 was 0.2 %, and in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.1 % and 0.3 % in the projection of neutral news to the Muslim community.

HT covered 0.1 % neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.6 % and 0.2 %.

TH covered 0.2 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and in 1997, it covered 0.3 %, while in 2007, it covered 0.5 %.

0.3 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002 and 1997, while it was 0.5 % in the year 2007.
Table (20)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English
dailies of India
(NEWS)
(October)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-20 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 2.10, it was less than the z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in October 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-20, that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.50, more than the positive image 0.34. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-20 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was significant (Z-calculated value was 3.42). The table-20 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image is 0.57, more than the positive image which was 0.33. Here, again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Like 1997 and 2002, the table-20 reveals that there was also a significant difference found in 2007. The Z-calculated value is 2.23, it is more than the z-tabulated value i.e. 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community 0.50 was more than the positive tone
viz. 0.35. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that the first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It is also verified from the table-20, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-21
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream
English Dailies of India
(NEWS)
(November)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
− = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-21 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-21 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of November of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

In November 2002 and 1997, TOI covered 2.0 % as its total news related to Muslim issues. It covered 2.5 % in 2007.

In 2002, the total coverage carried by HT in the month of November was 2.1 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997, it was 2.9 % and four years after in 2007, it was 2.0 %.
2.0 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of November 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.4 % and 2.3 % in the same month of 2007.

2.2 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of November 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.8 % and 2.4 % in the same month of 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.9 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.6 % in 1997 and 0.4 % in 2007 respectively.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 was 0.7 %. In 1997 and in 2007, it was 0.8 % and 0.1% respectively.

1.0 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002 and 2007. In 1997, it covered 1.1 % positive coverage.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 1.0 %, and in the years 1997 and 2007 was 1.2 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 1.0 % in 2002, while 1.3 % in 1997.1.8 % was the negative coverage of TOI in November 2007.

HT covered 1.2 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year 2002. In 1997 and 2007, it covered 1.8 %.
0.7% was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the base year 2002. In 1997 and in 2007, it covered 1.0% and 0.5% respectively.

Negative coverage by IE was 0.9% in 2002 and 2007. 1.1% was in 1997.

The neutral coverage by TOI in the years 2002 and 1997 was 0.1%, and in 2007, it covered 0.3% in the projection of neutral news to the Muslim community.

HT covered 0.2% neutral coverage in 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.3% and 0.1% respectively.

TH covered 0.3% neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and 1997, while in 2007, it covered 0.8%.

0.3% was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002 and 2007, while it was 0.5% in the year 1997.
Table (22)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India
(NEWS)
(November)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$ = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$ = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed $z$-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Insignificant = The difference between negative and positive attributes (0.45-0.43) was 0.02. This difference was seen to be statistically not significant.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-22 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 2.23, it was more than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in November 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-22, that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.51, more than the positive image 0.36. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-22 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was insignificant (Z-calculated value was 0.26), less than the z-tabulated value i.e. 1.64. The table-22 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.45, more than the positive image which was 0.43. But, this difference was seen to be statistically not significant. Here, alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was rejected.

Like 1997, the table-22 reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 3.47, it was more than z-tabulated value i.e. 1.64. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in November
1997 was more than the positive projection. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.54 was more than positive tone viz. 0.30. Like 1997, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that in the month of November, the first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was partially untrue. The number of negative stories and the number of positive stories appeared in the four selected newspapers in November 2002 was almost equal and hence the difference on this count was reflected as insignificant.

It was also verified from the table -22, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave less space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was rejected.
### Table-23
Month-wise image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English Dailies of India
(NEWS)
(December)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
– = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-23 represents the coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-23 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data was analysed related to the month of December of all the four selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

In 2002, the total coverage related to Muslim issues carried by TOI in the month of December was 2.3 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 it was 3.6 % and four years after in 2007 it was 1.9 %.

The total coverage carried by HT in the month of December was 1.9 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 it was 3.7 % and four years after in 2007 it was 2.0 %.

2.1 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of December 2002 in TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 3.1 % and 1.9 % in the same month of 2007.
2.5 % was the total coverage of Muslims in the month of December 2002 in IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 3.1 % and 2.3 % in the same month of 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.9 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 0.4% in 1997 and 0.7 % in 2007.

The positive coverage of HT in the years 2002 and 2007 was 0.6 %. In 1997, it covered 1.0 %.

1.0 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997 and 2007, it covered 0.9 % and 1.2 % respectively.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 1.2 %, and in the years 1997 and 2007 was 1.1 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 1.3 % in 2002, while 2.7 % in 1997. 1.0 % was the negative coverage of TOI in December 2007.

HT covered 1.2 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the years 2002 and 2007. In 1997, it covered 2.3 %.
0.8 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in the base year 2002, while it covered 1.9 % in 1997 and 0.6 % in 2007.

Negative coverage by IE was 0.7 % in 2002, 1.6 % in 1997 and 0.5 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage by TOI in the base year 2002 was 0.1 %, and in 1997 and 2007 was 0.5 % and 0.2 % respectively.

HT covered 0.1 % neutral coverage in the base year 2002, while in the years 1997 and 2007 was 0.4 % and 0.2 % respectively.

TH covered 0.3 % neutral coverage of Muslims in the years 2002 and 1997, while in 2007, it covered 0.1 %.

0.6 % was the neutral coverage of IE in 2002 and in 1997, it covered 0.4 %. while it was 0.7 % in the year 2007.
Table (24)
Significance level of image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India (NEWS) (December)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed $z$-test.

**Significant**= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

**Insignificant**=The difference between negative and positive attributes (0.45-0.42) was 0.03 in 2002 and (0.40-0.44) was -0.04 in 2007. This difference was seen to be statistically not significant.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-24 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 6.37, it was more than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India in December 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-24, that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.62, more than the positive image 0.25. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-24 also reveals that during the year 2002, the image of Muslims was insignificant (Z-calculated value was 0.41), less than the z-tabulated value 1.64. The table-24 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.45, little more than the positive image which was 0.42. But this difference was seen to be statistically not significant. Here, alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was rejected during the month under reference.

Like 2002, the table-24 reveals that there was an insignificant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 0.52, it is less than z-tabulated value i.e.1.64. The negative tone towards the
Muslim community was 0.40 was little less than positive tone viz. 0.44. But this difference was seen to be statistically not significant. Like 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was rejected.

This means in the month of December, the first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was partially untrue. The number of negative stories and the number of positive stories appeared in the four selected newspapers in December 2002 and 2007 was almost equal and hence the difference on this count was reflected as insignificant.

It was also verified from the table-24, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave less space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was rejected.
Table-25
Overall Image of Muslims as per coverage in cm² and percentage in four mainstream English newspapers of India
(NEWS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>22251.32</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>93455.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>18313.568</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
<td>91567.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>43591.168</td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
<td>76284.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>23954.84</td>
<td>(1.0)</td>
<td>26350.324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ = Positive news coverage of Muslims
- = Negative news coverage of Muslims
T = Total news coverage of Muslims
* = Total area of news

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-25 represents the news coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-25 indicates the total coverage (T) which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as well as the total area of news content (*) measured in each of four selected newspapers of the years 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news divided by total news published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred during the three period of times.

In 2002, the total area of news that appeared in TOI when measured was 4867640 cm$^2$. The total coverage related to the Muslim issues was measured in TOI came to 150896.84 cm$^2$ which was 3.1 %. The data related to the year 1997 shows that the total area of news TOI carried was 4450264 cm$^2$ and total coverage of Muslims was 124607.392 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.8 % and four years after in 2007, its total news
coverage came to 5272790 cm$^2$, and the total coverage related to the Muslim issues was 163456.49 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.1 % in TOI.

In 2002, HT covered 163547.01 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.3 % as its total coverage of Muslims out of its total news coverage of 4955970 cm$^2$. It was 123616.584 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.7 % in 1997 out of the total news coverage 4578392 cm$^2$ and in 2007, HT carried 154308.13 cm$^2$ total news coverage of Muslims i.e. 2.9% out of its total of 5320970 cm$^2$.

175030.8 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.0 % was the total news coverage of Muslims out of the total area of news 5834360 cm$^2$ in 2002 arrived after measurement in TH. In 1997, the total news coverage of Muslims was 136222.4 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.5 % out of the total area of news 5448896 cm$^2$ and the total news coverage of Muslims was 161183.36 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.6 % from the total area of news 6199360 cm$^2$ in 2007.

In IE it was 80244.885 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.9 % the total news coverage of Muslims out of the total area of news 2767065 cm$^2$ in 2002. In 1997, the total news coverage of Muslims was 57491.616 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.4 % out of 2395484 cm$^2$ total news area of IE and in 2007 the share of coverage of Muslims was 76688.69 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.6 % out of the total news coverage 2949565 cm$^2$. 
The positive news coverage of Muslims in TOI was 19470.56 cm² i.e. 0.4 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 22251.32 cm² i.e. 0.5% in 1997 and 42182.32 cm² i.e. 0.8 % in 2007.

19823.88 cm² i.e. 0.4 % was the positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 and 18313.568 cm² i.e. 0.4 % in 1997, and in 2007, it was 31925.82 cm² i.e. 0.6 %.

40840.52 cm² i.e. 0.7 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 43591.168 cm² i.e. 0.8 % positive coverage and 61993.6 cm² i.e. 1.0 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in 2002 was 24903.585 cm² i.e. 0.9 %, and four years before in 1997 and four years after in 2007, it covered 23954.84 cm² i.e. 1.0 % and 32445.215 cm² i.e. 1.1 % respectively.

The negative coverage given to Muslims by TOI was 126558.64 cm² i.e. 2.6 % in 2002, while 93455.544 cm² i.e. 2.1 % in 1997. 105455.8 cm² i.e. 2.0 % was the negative coverage of TOI in 2007.

HT covered 133811.19 cm² i.e. 2.7 % of Muslim news in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997 it covered 91567.84 cm² i.e. 2.0 % and 111740.37 cm² i.e. 2.1 % in 2007.
116687.2 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.0 %, 76284.544 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.4 % and 74392.32 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.2 % was the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in 2002, 1997 and 2007 respectively.

Negative projection of Muslims by IE was 47040.105 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.7 % in 2002, while the figure goes to 26350.324 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.1 % in 1997 and 32445.215 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.1 % in 2007. Negative and positive projection of Muslims in 2007 was same.

The neutral news coverage of Muslims by TOI in the years 2002, 1997 and 2007 was 4867.64 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.1 %, 8900.528 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.2 % and 15818.37 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3% respectively.

HT covered 9911.94 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.2 %, 13735.176 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % and 10641.94 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.2 % neutral coverage in 2002, 1997 and 2007.

TH covered 17503.08 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and neutral space covered by TH in 1997 was 16346.688 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 %, while in 2007, it covered 24797.44 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 %.

8301.195 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % was the neutral coverage of Muslims by IE in 2002, and 7186.452 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % in 1997, while it was 11798.26 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 % in the year 2007.
Table-26
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India (NEWS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$ = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$ = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-26 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 5.75, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India during 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-26 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.63, more than the positive image 0.25. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-26 also reveals that during the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 8.57. So it was significant, it means that the news related to Muslims was more in a negative tone. The table-26 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.73, more than the positive image which was 0.19. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

The table-26 also reveals that during 2007, the image of Muslims was significant. The Z-calculated value was 4.12, that was more than the Z-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.57, more than that of positive tone viz.
0.31. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table -26, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
### 4.2 Analysis and Interpretation of Photographs

#### Table-27

**Overall Image of Muslims as per coverage in cm² and percentage in four mainstream English newspapers of India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1048.32</td>
<td>8037.12</td>
<td>698.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(2.3)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>982.8</td>
<td>7534.8</td>
<td>655.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(2.3)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5492.032</td>
<td>9611.056</td>
<td>2059.512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
<td>(1.4)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4900.32</td>
<td>5390.352</td>
<td>1470.096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1.0)</td>
<td>(1.1)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**+ = Positive coverage of Muslims**
**- = Negative coverage of Muslims**

**N = Neutral coverage of Muslims**
**T = Total coverage of Muslims**

** *= Total area of photographs**

**TOI = The Times of India**
**HT = Hindustan Times**
**TH = The Hindu**
**IE = The Indian Express**
The table-27 represents the coverage of Muslims in photographs by four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-27 indicates the total coverage (T) of photographs which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims as well as the total area of photographs (*) measured in each of four selected newspapers of the years 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the photograph area in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related photograph area divided by total area occupied by photographs published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred during the three period of times.

In 2002, the total area of photographs that appeared in TOI when measured was 386900 cm². The total coverage related to the Muslim issues was measured in TOI came to 11993.9 cm² which was 3.1 %. The data related to the year 1997 shows that the total area of photographs TOI carried was 349440 cm² and total coverage of Muslim related
photographs was 9784.32 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.8 % and four years after in 2007, its total coverage came to 423400 cm$^2$, and the total coverage related to the Muslim issues was 12702 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.0 % in TOI.

In 2002, HT covered 12161.8 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.4 % as its total coverage of Muslims out of its total coverage of 357700 cm$^2$. It was 9172.8 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.8 % in 1997 out of the total photograph coverage 327600 cm$^2$ and in 2007, HT carried 11212.8 cm$^2$ total coverage of Muslims i.e. 3.0 % out of its total of 373760 cm$^2$.

21834.3 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.0 % was the total coverage of photographs related to Muslims out of the total area of photographs 727810 cm$^2$ in 2002 arrived after measurement in TH. In 1997, the total coverage of photographs related to Muslims was 17162.6 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.5 % out of the total area of photographs 686504 cm$^2$ and the total coverage of Muslims was 18578.5 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.5 % from the total area of photographs 743140 cm$^2$ in 2007.

In IE it was 17227.02 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.0 % the total coverage of photographs related to Muslims out of the total area of photographs 574234 cm$^2$ in 2002. In 1997, the total coverage of photographs focused on Muslims was 11760.768 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.4 % out of 490032 cm$^2$ total area
of photographs by IE and in 2007 the share of coverage of Muslims related photographs was $17804.384 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 2.6 \% out of the total coverage $684784 \text{ cm}^2$.

The photographs related to Muslims in a positive tone carried by TOI was $1160.7 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.3 \% in the base year 2002, while the figure was $1048.32 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.3 \% in 1997 and $2540.4 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.6 \% in 2007.

$715.4 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.2 \% was the positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 and $982.8 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.3 \% in 1997, and in 2007, it was $1868.8 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.5 \%.

$5094.67 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.7 \% was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered $5492.032 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.8 \% positive coverage and $7431.4 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 1.0 \% in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of photographs related to Muslims in 2002 was $5168.106 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 0.9 \%, and four years before in 1997 and four years after in 2007, it covered $4900.32 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 1.0 \% and $7532.624 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 1.1 \% respectively.

The negative coverage given to Muslims by TOI in photographs was $10446.3 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 2.7 \% in 2002, while $8037.12 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 2.3 \% in 1997. $9314.8 \text{ cm}^2$ i.e. 2.2 \% was the negative coverage of TOI in 2007.
HT covered 10015.6 cm² i.e. 2.8 % of Muslim related photographs in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997 it covered 7534.8 cm² i.e. 2.3 % and 8222.72 cm² i.e. 2.2 % in 2007.

14556.2 cm² i.e. 2.0 %, 9611.056 cm² i.e. 1.4 % and 8917.68 cm² i.e. 1.2 % were the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in 2002, 1997 and 2007 respectively.

Negative projection of Muslims in photographs by IE was 10336.212 cm² i.e. 1.8 % in 2002, while the figure goes to 5390.352 cm² i.e. 1.1 % in 1997 and 8217.408 cm² i.e. 1.2 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage of Muslims in photographs by TOI in the years 2002, 1997 and 2007 was 386.9 cm² i.e. 0.1 %, 698.88 cm² i.e. 0.2 % and 846.8 cm² i.e. 0.2 % respectively.

HT covered 1430.8 cm² i.e. 0.4 %, 655.2 cm² i.e. 0.2 % and 1121.28 cm² i.e. 0.3 % neutral coverage in 2002, 1997 and 2007.

TH covered 2183.43 cm² i.e. 0.3 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and neutral space covered by TH in 1997 was 2059.512 cm² i.e. 0.3 %, while in 2007, it covered 2229.42 cm² i.e. 0.3 %.
1722.702 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3% was the neutral coverage of Muslims by IE in 2002, and 1470.096 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3% in 1997, while it was 2054.352 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3% in the year 2007.
Table-28
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India (Photographs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>6.71</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>9.35</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-28 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 6.71, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India during 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-28 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.67, more than the positive image 0.22. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-28 also reveals that during the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 9.35. It was highly significant, it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found during 2002. The table-28 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.74, more than the positive image which was 0.16. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

The table-28 also reveals that during 2007, the image of Muslims was significant. The Z-calculated value was 5.50, that was more than the Z-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.61, more than that of positive tone viz.
0.28. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related photographs as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table -28, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
### 4.3 Analysis and Interpretation of Editorials

#### Table-29

**Overall Image of Muslims as per coverage in cm² and percentage in four mainstream English newspapers of India (EDITORIALS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>535.08</td>
<td>917.28</td>
<td>152.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.7)</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>(2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>576.94</td>
<td>1384.656</td>
<td>576.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>851.76</td>
<td>1135.68</td>
<td>283.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.9)</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>840.84</td>
<td>840.84</td>
<td>672.672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1.0)</td>
<td>(1.0)</td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
<td>(2.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:****

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims  
- = Negative coverage of Muslims  
* = Total area of editorials

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-29 represents the coverage of Muslims in editorials by four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-29 indicates the total coverage (T) of editorials which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims as well as the total area of editorials (*) measured in each of four selected newspapers of the years 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the editorial area in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related editorial area divided by total area occupied by editorials published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred during the three period of times.

In 2002, the total area of editorials that appeared in TOI when measured was 91250 cm$^2$. The total coverage related to the Muslim issues was measured in TOI came to 3832.5 cm$^2$ which was 4.2%. The data related to the year 1997 shows that the total area of editorials TOI carried was 76440 cm$^2$ and total coverage of Muslim related editorials was 1605.24 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.1% and four years after in 2007, its
total coverage came to 105850 cm$^2$, and the total coverage related to the Muslim issues was 2434.55 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.3 % in TOI.

In 2002, HT covered 6240.405 cm$^2$ i.e. 4.1 % as its total coverage of Muslims out of its total coverage of 152205 cm$^2$. It was 2538.536 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.2 % in 1997 out of the total editorial coverage 115388 cm$^2$ and in 2007, HT carried 5661.15 cm$^2$ total coverage of Muslims i.e. 3.0 % out of its total of 188705 cm$^2$.

3591.6 cm$^2$ i.e. 4.1 % was the total coverage of editorials related to Muslims out of the total area of editorials 87600 cm$^2$ in 2002 arrived after measurement in TH. In 1997, the total coverage of editorials related to Muslims was 2271.36 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.4 % out of the total area of editorials 94640 cm$^2$ and the total coverage of Muslims was 4073.4 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.1 % from the total area of editorials 131400 cm$^2$ in 2007.

In IE it was 5548 cm$^2$ i.e. 4.0 % the total coverage of editorials related to Muslims out of the total area of editorials 138700 cm$^2$ in 2002. In 1997, the total coverage of editorials focused on Muslims was 2354.352 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.8 % out of 84084 cm$^2$ total area of editorials by IE and in 2007 the share of coverage of Muslims related editorials was 5311.845 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.3 % out of the total coverage 160965 cm$^2$. 
The editorials related to Muslims in a positive tone carried by TOI was 730 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.8 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 535.08 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.7 % in 1997 and 529.25 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.5 % in 2007.

913.23 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.6 % was the positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 and 576.94 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.5 % in 1997, and in 2007, it was 1132.23 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.6 %.

700.8 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.8 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 851.76 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.9 % positive coverage and 1051.2 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.8 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of editorials related to Muslims in 2002 was 1387 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.0 %, and four years before in 1997 and four years after in 2007, it covered 840.84 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.0 % and 1448.685 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.9 % respectively.

The negative coverage given to Muslims by TOI in editorials was 2920 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.2 % in 2002, while 917.28 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.2 % in 1997. 1693.6 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.6 % was the negative coverage of TOI in 2007.

HT covered 4566.15 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.0 % of Muslim related editorials in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997 it covered 1384.656 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.2 % and 3396.69 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.8 % in 2007.
2452.8 cm² i.e. 2.8 %, 1135.68 cm² i.e. 1.2 % and 2365.2 cm² i.e. 1.8 % was the negative coverage of Muslims in editorials covered by TH in 2002, 1997 and 2007 respectively.

Negative projection of Muslims in editorials by IE was 3328.8 cm² i.e. 2.4 % in 2002, while the figure goes to 840.84 cm² i.e. 1.0 % in 1997 and 2575.44 cm² i.e. 1.6 % in 2007. Negative and positive projection of Muslims in editorials by IE in 1997 was same.

The neutral coverage of Muslims in editorials by TOI in the years 2002, 1997 and 2007 was 182.5 cm² i.e. 0.2 %, 152.88 cm² i.e. 0.2 % and 211.7 cm² i.e. 0.2 % respectively.

HT covered 761.025 cm² i.e. 0.5 %, 576.94 cm² i.e. 0.5 % and 1132.23 cm² i.e. 0.6 % neutral coverage in 2002, 1997 and 2007.

TH covered 438 cm² i.e. 0.5 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and neutral space covered by TH in 1997 was 283.92 cm² i.e. 0.3 %, while in 2007, it covered 657 cm² i.e. 0.5 %.

832.2 cm² i.e. 0.6 % was the neutral coverage of Muslims by IE in 2002, and 672.672 cm² i.e. 0.8 % in 1997, while it was 1287.72 cm² i.e. 0.8 % in the year 2007.
### Table-30
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream
English dailies of India
(Editorials)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>9.43</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-30 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 2.66, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India during 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-30 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.48, more than the positive image 0.32. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-30 also reveals that during the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 9.43. It was highly significant, it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found during 2002. The table-30 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.69, more than the positive image which was 0.19. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

The table-30 also reveals that during 2007, the image of Muslims was significant. The Z-calculated value was 5.83, that was more than the Z-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.58, more than that of positive tone viz.
Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related editorials as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table -30, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
### 4.4 Analysis and Interpretation of Articles/Features

#### Table-31

Overall Image of Muslims as per coverage in cm² and percentage in four mainstream English newspapers of India

(ARTICLES/FEATURES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>2173.08</td>
<td>2797.725</td>
<td>2180.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>4768.34</td>
<td>(0.7)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1086.54</td>
<td>13189.275</td>
<td>6978.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>9867.96</td>
<td>(3.3)</td>
<td>(1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>362180</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>1412.32</td>
<td>2343.3</td>
<td>2135.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>4236.96</td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1412.32</td>
<td>12497.6</td>
<td>8113.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>7061.6</td>
<td>(3.2)</td>
<td>(1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>353080</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>6982.976</td>
<td>10981.39</td>
<td>12842.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>7855.848</td>
<td>(0.7)</td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>3491.488</td>
<td>42356.79</td>
<td>28894.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>18330.312</td>
<td>(2.7)</td>
<td>(2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>872872</td>
<td>(2.1)</td>
<td>(1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>8103</td>
<td>8280.384</td>
<td>5686.656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>6752.3</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>2025.75</td>
<td>15180.704</td>
<td>9951.648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>16881.25</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>(1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>675250</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
- = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express

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The table-31 represents the coverage of Muslims in articles/features by four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-31 indicates the total coverage (T) of articles/features which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims as well as the total area of articles/features (*) measured in each of four selected newspapers of the years 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the area occupied by articles/features in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related area occupied by articles/features divided by total area occupied by articles/features published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred during the three period of times.

In 2002, the total area of articles/features that appeared in TOI when measured was 399675 cm². The total coverage related to the Muslim issues was measured in TOI came to 16786.35 cm² which was 4.2 %. The data related to the year 1997 shows that the total area of articles/features TOI carried was 362180 cm² and total coverage of Muslim related articles/features was 7967.96 cm² i.e. 2.2 % and four years after in 2007, its
total coverage came to 436175 cm$^2$, and the total coverage related to the Muslim issues was 10904.375 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.5 % in TOI.

In 2002, HT covered 16403.1 cm$^2$ i.e. 4.2 % as its total coverage of Muslims out of its total coverage of 390550 cm$^2$. It was 7061.6 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.0 % in 1997 out of the total coverage of articles/features 353080 cm$^2$ and in 2007, HT carried 12384.45 cm$^2$ total coverage of Muslims i.e. 2.9 % out of its total of 427050 cm$^2$.

58044.49 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.7 % was the total coverage of articles/features related to Muslims out of the total area of articles/features 1568770 cm$^2$ in 2002 arrived after measurement in TH. In 1997, the total coverage of articles/features related to Muslims was 18330.312 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.1 % out of the total area of articles/features 872872 cm$^2$ and the total coverage of Muslims was 48158.1 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.0 % out of the total area of articles/features 1605270 cm$^2$ in 2007.

In IE it was 26221.216 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.8 % the total coverage of articles/features related to Muslims out of the total area of articles/features 690032 cm$^2$ in 2002. In 1997, the total coverage of articles/features focused on Muslims was 16881.25 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.5 % out of 675250 cm$^2$ total area of articles/features by IE and in 2007 the share of coverage of Muslims related
articles/features was 19192.464 cm\(^2\) i.e. 2.7 % out of the total coverage 710832 cm\(^2\).

The articles/features related to Muslims in a positive tone carried by TOI was 2797.725 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.7 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 2173.08 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.6 % in 1997 and 2180.875 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.5 % in 2007.

2343.3 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.6 % was the positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 and 1412.32 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.4 % in 1997, and in 2007, it was 2135.25 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.5 %.

10981.39 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.7 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 6982.976 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.8 % positive coverage and 12842.16 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.8 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of articles/features related to Muslims in 2002 was 8280.384 cm\(^2\) i.e. 1.2 %, and four years before in 1997 and four years after in 2007, it covered 8103 cm\(^2\) i.e. 1.2 % and 5686.656 cm\(^2\) i.e. 0.8 % respectively.

The negative coverage given to Muslims by TOI in articles/features was 13189.275 cm\(^2\) i.e. 3.3 % in 2002, while 4708.34 cm\(^2\) i.e. 1.3 % in 1997. 6978.8 cm\(^2\) i.e. 1.6 % was the negative coverage of TOI in 2007.
HT covered 12497.6 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.2 % of Muslim related articles/features in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997 it covered 4236.96 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.2 % and 8113.95 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.9 % in 2007.

42356.79 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.7 %, 7855.848 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.9 % and 28894.86 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.8 % was the negative coverage of Muslims in articles/features covered by TH in 2002, 1997 and 2007 respectively.

Negative projection of Muslims in articles/features by IE was 15180.704 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.2 % in 2002, while the figure goes to 6752.5 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.0 % in 1997 and 9951.648 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.4 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage of Muslims in articles/features by TOI in the years 2002, 1997 and 2007 was 799.35 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.2 %, 1086.54 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % and 1744.7 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 % respectively.

HT covered 1562.2 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 %, 1412.32 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 % and 2135.25 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.5 % neutral coverage in 2002, 1997 and 2007. Neutral and positive coverage by HT in articles/features during 1997 was same like the positive and neutral projection of articles/features during 2007 by the same newspaper was same.

TH covered 4706.31 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and neutral space covered by TH in 1997 was 3491.488 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 %, while in 2007, it covered 6421.08 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 %.
2760.128 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 % was the neutral coverage of Muslims by IE in 2002, and 2025.75 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % in 1997, while it was 3554.16 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.5 % in the year 2007.
Table-32
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India (ARTICLES/FEATURES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>9.44</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed $z$-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-32 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 2.28, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India during 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-32 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.50, more than the positive image 0.34. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-32 also reveals that during the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 9.44. It was highly significant, it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found during 2002. The table-32 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.71, more than the positive image which was 0.20. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

The table-32 also reveals that during 2007, the image of Muslims was significant. The Z-calculated value was 6.16, that was more than the Z-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community
was 0.60, more than that of positive tone viz. 0.23. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related articles/features as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table -32, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
### 4.5 Analysis and Interpretation of Letters to Editor

**Table-33**

Overall Image of Muslims as per coverage in cm² and percentage in four mainstream English newspapers of India

*(LETTERS TO EDITOR)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>40.04</td>
<td>280.28</td>
<td>60.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>546.</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>637.728</td>
<td>1594.32</td>
<td>318.864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>434.35</td>
<td>620.5</td>
<td>124.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims  
* = Total area of letters to editor  
- = Negative coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-33 represents the coverage of Muslims in letters to editor category by four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table indicates the total coverage (T) of letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims as well as the total area of letters to editor (*) measured in each of four selected newspapers of the years 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the area occupied by letters to editor in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related area occupied by letters to editor divided by total area occupied by letters to editor published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred during the three period of times.

In 2002, the total area of letters to editor that appeared in TOI when measured was 24090 cm$^2$. The total coverage related to the Muslim issues was measured in TOI came to 939.51 cm$^2$ which was 3.9 %. The data related to the year 1997 shows that the total area of letters to editor TOI
carried was 20020 cm$^2$ and total coverage of Muslim related letters to editor was 380.38 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.9 % and four years after in 2007, its total coverage came to 28105 cm$^2$, and the total coverage related to the Muslim issues was 702.625 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.5 % in TOI.

In 2002, HT covered 1870.625 cm$^2$ i.e. 4.1 % as its total coverage of Muslims out of its total coverage of 45625 cm$^2$. It was 655.2 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.8 % in 1997 out of the total coverage of letters to editor 36400 cm$^2$ and in 2007, HT carried 4717.625 cm$^2$ total coverage of Muslims i.e. 2.5 % out of its total of 188705 cm$^2$.

7462.06 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.8 % was the total coverage of letters to editor related to Muslims out of the total area of letters to editor 196370 cm$^2$ in 2002 arrived after measurement in TH. In 1997, the total coverage of letters to editor related to Muslims was 2550.912 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.6 % out of the total area of letters to editor 159432 cm$^2$ and the total coverage of Muslims was 6520.36 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.8 % from the total area of letters to editor 232870 cm$^2$ in 2007.

In IE it was 2102.4 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.2 % the total coverage of letters to editor related to Muslims out of the total area of letters to editor 65700 cm$^2$ in
2002. In 1997, the total coverage of letters to editor focused on Muslims was 1178.95 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.9 % out of 62050 cm$^2$ total area of letters to editor by IE and in 2007 the share of coverage of Muslims related letters to editor was 1827.05 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.5 % out of the total coverage 73082 cm$^2$.

The letters to editor related to Muslims in a positive tone carried by TOI was 120.45 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.5 % in the base year 2002, while the figure was 40.04 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.2 % in 1997 and 196.735 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.7 % in 2007.

273.75 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.6 % was the positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 and 36.4 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.1 % in 1997, and in 2007, it was 1132.23 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.6 %.

1374.59 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.7 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002. In 1997, it covered 637.728 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 % positive coverage and 1862.96 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.8 % in 2007.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of letters to editor related to Muslims in 2002 was 525.6 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.8 %, and four years before in 1997 and four years after in 2007, it covered 434.35 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.7 % and 730.82 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.0 % respectively.
The negative coverage given to Muslims by TOI in letters to editor was 770.88 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.2 % in 2002, while 280.28 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.4 % in 1997. 421.575 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.5 % was the negative coverage of TOI in 2007.

HT covered 1414.375 cm$^2$ i.e. 3.1 % of Muslim related letters to editor in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997 it covered 546 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.5 % and 2830.575 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.5 % in 2007.

5105.62 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.6 %, 1594.32 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.0 % and 3958.79 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.7 % was the negative coverage of Muslims in letters to editor covered by TH in 2002, 1997 and 2007 respectively.

Negative projection of Muslims in letters to editor by IE was 1379.7 cm$^2$ i.e. 2.1 % in 2002, while the figure goes to 620.5 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.0 % in 1997 and 876.984 cm$^2$ i.e. 1.2 % in 2007.

The neutral coverage of Muslims in letters to editor by TOI in the years 2002, 1997 and 2007 was 48.18 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.2 %, 60.06 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % and 84.315 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.3 % respectively.

HT covered 182.5 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 %, 72.8 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.2 % and 754.82 cm$^2$ i.e. 0.4 % neutral coverage in 2002, 1997 and 2007.
TH covered 981.85 cm² i.e. 0.5 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and neutral space covered by TH in 1997 was 318.864 cm² i.e. 0.2 %, while in 2007, it covered 698.61 cm² i.e. 0.3 %.

197.1 cm² i.e. 0.3 % was the neutral coverage of Muslims by IE in 2002, and 124.1 cm² i.e. 0.2 % in 1997, while it was 219.246 cm² i.e. 0.3 % in the year 2007.
Table-34
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India (Letters To Editor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-34 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 6.20, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim news in four mainstream English dailies of India during 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-34 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.68, more than the positive image 0.19. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in the selected mainstream English dailies.

The table-34 also reveals that during the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 10.00. It was highly significant, it means that the extreme negative projection of Muslims was found during 2002. The table-34 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.73, more than the positive image which was 0.17. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

The table-34 also reveals that during 2007, the image of Muslims was significant. The Z-calculated value was 4.82, that was more than the Z-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.57, more than that of positive tone viz.
0.30. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table -34, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table – 35
Overall image of Muslims in The Times of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorials</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles/features</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters to editor</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
− = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims
T= Total coverage of Muslims
The table-35 represents the coverage of Muslims during 1997, 2002 and 2007 by The Times of India (TOI). The data in the table-35 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured by The Times of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related categories i.e. news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Times of India, using the formula: total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in The Times of India, multiplied by hundred during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

When news category of TOI was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 and 2007 which was 3.1 %, followed by 1997 i.e. 2.8 %
The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 0.8 % followed by the year 1997 which was 0.5 % and then came the base year 2002 which was 0.4 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the news category of TOI was carried during 2002 which was 2.6 %, followed by 1997 (2.1 %) and 2007 (2.0%).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the news category of TOI was covered during 2007 which was 0.3 %, followed by 1997 (0.2 %) and then 2002 (0.1%).

When photographs category of TOI was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.1 %, followed by 2007 (3.0 %) and then 1997 which was 2.8 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 0.6 % followed by the years 1997 and 2002 (0.3 %).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the photographs category of TOI was carried during 2002 which was 2.7 %, followed by 1997 (2.3 %) and 2007 (2.2 %).
The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the photographs category of TOI was covered during 1997 and 2007 which was 0.2 %, followed by 2002 (0.1%).

When editorials category of TOI was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 4.2 %, followed by 2007 (2.3 %) and then 1997 which was 2.1 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2002 which was 0.8 % followed by the years 1997 (0.7 %) and 2007 (0.5 %).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the editorials category of TOI was carried during 2002 which was 3.2 %, followed by 2007 (1.6 %) and 1997 (1.2 %).

The neutral projection of Muslims in the editorials category of TOI was covered during 1997, 2002 and 2007 remained same i.e. 0.2 %.

When articles/features category of TOI was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 4.2 %, followed by 2007 (2.5%) and then 1997 i.e. 2.2 %
The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2002 which was 0.7 % followed by the year 1997 which was 0.6 % and then came the year 2007 which was 0.5 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the articles/features category of TOI was carried during the base year 2002 which was 3.3 %, followed by 2007 (1.6 %) and then 1997 (1.3 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the articles/features category of TOI was covered during 2007 which was 0.4 %, followed by 1997 (0.3 %) and then 2002 (0.2 %).

When letters to editor category of TOI was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.9 %, followed by 2007 (2.5 %) and then 1997 i.e. 1.9 %

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 0.7 % followed by the year 2002 which was 0.5 % and then came the year 1997 which was 0.2 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the letters to editor category of TOI was carried during the base year 2002 which was 3.2 %, followed by 2007 (1.5 %) and then 1997 (1.4 %).
The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the letters to editor category of TOI was covered during 1997 and 2007 which was 0.3 %, followed by the year 2002 (0.2%).
Table-36
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in The Times of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>10.20</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>16.75</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>8.60</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed $z$-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-36 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 10.20, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Times of India during 1997 was found. It was also clear from the table-36 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.70, more than the positive image 0.19. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues in TOI.

The table-36 also reveals that during the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 16.75. It was also found highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Times of India during 2002 was found. The table-36 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.81, more than the positive image which was 0.14. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

The table-36 also reveals that during 2007, the image of Muslims was significant. The Z-calculated value was 8.60, that was
more than the Z-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.66, more than that of positive tone viz. 0.23. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table -36, that during 2002, The Times of India gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-37
Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in The Times of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
- = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T= Total coverage of Muslims
The table-37 represents the aggregate coverage of selected categories i.e. Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor Muslims during 1997, 2002 and 2007 by The Times of India (TOI). The data in the table-37 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured by The Times of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related categories i.e. news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Times of India, using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in The Times of India, multiplied by hundred during 1997, 2002 and 2007.
The maximum total coverage related to the Muslim issues by TOI was carried during the year 2002 which was 3.7 %, followed by 2007 (2.7 %) and then 1997 with 2.4 %.

The maximum positive coverage related to the Muslim issues by TOI was carried during the year 2007 which was 0.6 %, followed by 1997 and 2002 with 0.5 %.

The maximum negative coverage related to the Muslim issues by TOI was carried during the base year 2002 which was 3.0 %, followed by 2007 (1.8 %) and then 1997 with 1.7 %.

The maximum neutral coverage related to the Muslim issues by TOI was carried during the year 2007 which was 0.3 %, followed by 1997 and 2002 with 0.2 %.
Figure-1
Graphical representation of Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in The Times of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007
Table – 38
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in The Times of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$ = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$ = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Highly significant = Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of $z$-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-38, $Z$-calculated value was 9.16, it was more than the $Z$-tabulated value that is 1.64. It was highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Times of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007 was found. It was also clear from the table-38 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.73, more than the positive image 0.18. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues in TOI.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.
### Table – 39

Overall image of Muslims in Hindustan Times during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>News</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Photographs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Editorials</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Articles/features</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Letters to editor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used - %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
– = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslim
The table-39 represents the coverage of Muslims during 1997, 2002 and 2007 by Hindustan Times (HT). The data in the table-39 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured by Hindustan Times during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related categories i.e. news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in Hindustan Times, using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in Hindustan Times, multiplied by hundred during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

When news category of HT was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.3 % followed by 2007 (2.9 %) and then 1997 i.e. 2.7 %
The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 0.6 % followed by the year 2002 and 1997 which was 0.4 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the news category of HT was carried during 2002 which was 2.7 %, followed by 2007 (2.1 %) and 1997 (2.0%).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the news category of HT was covered during 1997 which was 0.3 %, followed by 2002 and 2007 which was 0.2 %.

When photographs category of HT was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.4 %, followed by 2007 (3.0 %) and then 1997 which was 2.8 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 0.5 % followed by the year 1997 (0.3 %) and then 2002 (0.2 %).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the photographs category of HT was carried during 2002 which was 2.8 %, followed by 1997 (2.3 %) and 2007 (2.2 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the photographs category of HT was covered during 2002 which was 0.4 %, followed by 2007 (0.3%) and 1997 (0.2%).
When editorials category of HT was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 4.1 %, followed by 2007 (3.0 %) and then 1997 which was 2.2 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2002 and 2007 which was 0.6 % followed by the year 1997 (0.5 %).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the editorials category of HT was carried during the base year 2002 which was 3.0 %, followed by 2007 (1.8 %) and 1997 (1.2 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the editorials category of HT was covered during 2007 which was 0.6 %, followed by 2002 and 1997 (0.5%).

When articles/features category of HT was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 4.2 %, followed by 2007 (2.9%) and then 1997 i.e. 2.0 %

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2002 which was 0.6 % followed by the year 2007 which was 0.5 % and then came the year 1997 which was 0.4 %.
The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the articles/features category of HT was carried during the base year 2002 which was 3.2 %, followed by 2007 (1.9 %) and then 1997 (1.2 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the articles/features category of HT was covered during 2007 which was 0.5 %, followed by 1997 and 2002 (0.4 %).

When letters to editor category of HT was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 4.1 %, followed by 2007 (2.5%) and then 1997 i.e. 1.8 %

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2002 and 2007 which was 0.6 % followed by the year 1997 (0.1 %).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the letters to editor category of HT was carried during the base year 2002 which was 3.1 %, followed by 1997 and 2007 (1.5 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the letters to editor category of HT was covered during 2002 and 2007 which was 0.4 %, followed by the year 1997 (0.2%).
Table-40
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in Hindustan Times during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>11.40</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>16.25</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>11.75</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of \( z \)-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-40 in the year 1997, \( Z \)-calculated value was 11.40, it was more than the \( Z \)-tabulated value that is 1.64. It was highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in Hindustan Times during 1997 was found. It was also clear from the table-40 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.71, more than the positive image 0.14. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘\( H_1 \)’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues in Hindustan Times.

The table-40 also reveals that during the year 2002, \( Z \)-calculated value was 16.25. It was also highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in Hindustan Times during 2002 was found. The table-40 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.77, more than the positive image which was 0.12. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘\( H_1 \)’ was accepted.

The table-40 also reveals that during 2007, the image of Muslims was highly significant. The \( Z \)-calculated value was 11.75,
that was more than the $Z$-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.66, more than that of positive tone viz. 0.19. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table -40, that during 2002, HT gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
### Table-41

Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in Hindustan Times

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  – = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims   T= Total coverage of Muslims
The table-41 represents the aggregate coverage of selected categories i.e. Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor Muslims during 1997, 2002 and 2007 by Hindustan Times (HT). The data in the table-41 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured by Hindustan Times (HT) during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related categories i.e. news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in HT, using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in HT, multiplied by hundred during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

The maximum total coverage related to the Muslim issues by HT was carried during the year 2002 which was 3.8 %, followed by 2007 (2.9 %) and then 1997 with 2.3 %.
The maximum positive coverage related to the Muslim issues by HT was carried during the year 2007 which was 0.6 %, followed by 2002 (0.5 %) and then 1997 with 0.3 %.

The maximum negative coverage related to the Muslim issues by HT was carried during the base year 2002 which was 3.0 %, followed by 2007 (1.9 %) and then 1997 with 1.6 %.

The maximum neutral coverage related to the Muslim issues by HT was carried during 1997 and 2007 which was 0.4 %, followed by 2002 with 0.3 %.
Figure-2
Graphical representation of Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in Hindustan Times during 1997, 2002 and 2007
Table – 42

Significance level of overall image of Muslims in Hindustan Times

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( P_1 \) = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

\( P_2 \) = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

\( Z_{\text{cal}} \) = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

\( Z_{\text{tab}} \) = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Highly significant = Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-42, Z-calculated value was 9.50, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. It was highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in Hindustan Times during 1997, 2002 and 2007 was found. It was also clear from the table-42 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.72, more than the positive image 0.15. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues in HT.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.
Table – 43
Overall image of Muslims in The Hindu during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorials</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles/features</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters to editor</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
– = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims
The table-43 represents the coverage of Muslims during 1997, 2002 and 2007 by The Hindu (TH). The data in the table-43 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured by The Hindu (TH) during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related categories i.e. news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Hindu (TH), using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in The Hindu(TH), multiplied by hundred during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

When news category of TH was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.0 % followed by 2007 (2.6 %) and then 1997 i.e. 2.5 %
The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 1.0 % followed by the year 1997 which was 0.8 % and then came the base year 2002 which was 0.7 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the news category of TH was carried during the base year 2002 which was 2.0 %, followed by 1997 (1.4 %) and 2007 (1.2%).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the news category of TH was covered during 2007 which was 0.4 %, followed by 1997 and 2002 (0.3 %).

When photographs category of TH was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.0 %, followed by 2007 and 1997 which was 2.5 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 1.0 % followed by the year 1997 (0.8%) and then came the base year 2002 (0.7 %).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the photographs category of TH was carried during 2002 which was 2.0 %, followed by 1997 (1.4 %) and then 2007 (1.2 %).

The neutral projection of Muslims in the photographs category of TH was covered during 1997, 2002 and 2007 remained same i.e. 0.3 %.
When editorials category of TH was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 4.1%, followed by 2007 (3.1 %) and then 1997 which was 2.4 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 1997 which was 0.9 % followed by the years 2002 and 2007 (0.8 %).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the editorials category of TH was carried during 2002 which was 2.8 %, followed by 2007 (1.8 %) and 1997 (1.2 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the editorials category of TH was covered during 2002 and 2007 i.e. 0.5 % followed by 1997 which was 0.3 %.

When articles/features category of TH was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.7 %, followed by 2007 (3.0 %) and then 1997 i.e. 2.1 %

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 1997 and 2007 which was 0.8 % followed by the base year 2002 which was 0.7 %.
The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the articles/features category of TH was carried during the base year 2002 which was 2.7 %, followed by 2007 (1.8 %) and then 1997 (0.9 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the articles/features category of TH was covered during 1997 and 2007 which was 0.4 %, followed by 2002 (0.3 %).

When letters to editor category of TH was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.8 %, followed by 2007 (2.8 %) and then 1997 i.e. 1.6 %

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 0.8 % followed by the year 2002 which was 0.7 % and then came the year 1997 with 0.4 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the letters to editor category of TH was carried during the base year 2002 which was 2.6 %, followed by 2007 (1.7 %) and then 1997 (1.0 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the letters to editor category of TH was covered during 2002 which was 0.5 %, followed by the year 2007 (0.3 %) and then 1997 with 0.2 %.
Table-44

Significance level of overall image of Muslims in The Hindu during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant= Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-44 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 3.33; it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorial articles/features and letters to editor in The Hindu during 1997 was more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-44 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.53, more than the positive image 0.33. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslims issues in TH.

The table-44 also reveals that during the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 12.00. It was highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorial articles/features and letters to editor in The Hindu during 2002 was found. The table-44 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.68, more than the positive image which was 0.20. Here again alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

The table-44 also reveals that during 2007, the image of Muslims was significant. The Z-calculated value was 4.80, this was more than the Z-tabulated value of 1.64. The negative tone towards
the Muslim community was 0.55, more than that of positive tone viz. 0.31. Like 1997 and 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.

It was also verified from the table -44, that during 2002, TH gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
**Table-45**

Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in The Hindu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
− = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T= Total coverage of Muslims
The table-45 represents the aggregate coverage of selected categories i.e. Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor Muslims during 1997, 2002 and 2007 by The Hindu (TH). The data in the table-45 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured by The Hindu (TH) during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related categories i.e. news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Hindu (TH), using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in The Hindu, multiplied by hundred during 1997, 2002 and 2007.
The maximum total coverage related to the Muslim issues by TH was carried during the year 2002 which was 3.5 %, followed by 2007 (2.8 %) and then 1997 with 2.2 %.

The maximum positive coverage related to the Muslim issues by TH was carried during the year 2007 which was 0.9 %, followed by 1997 and 2002 with 0.7 %.

The maximum negative coverage related to the Muslim issues by TH was carried during the base year 2002 which was 2.4 %, followed by 2007 (1.5 %) and then 1997 with 1.2 %.

The maximum neutral coverage related to the Muslim issues by TH was carried during the years 2002 and 2007 which was 0.4 %, followed by 1997 with 0.3 %.
Figure-3
Graphical representation of Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in The Hindu during 1997, 2002 and 2007
Table – 46
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in The Hindu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$ = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$ = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-46, Z-calculated value was 5.50, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. It was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Hindu during 1997, 2002 and 2007 was found more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-46 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.60, more than the positive image 0.27. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues in TH.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.
Table – 47
Overall image of Muslims in The Indian Express during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>News</strong></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Photographs</strong></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Editorials</strong></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Articles/features</strong></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Letters to editor</strong></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
- = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslim
The table-47 represents the coverage of Muslims during 1997, 2002 and 2007 by The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-47 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured by The Indian Express (IE) during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related categories i.e. news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Indian Express (IE), using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in The Indian Express, multiplied by hundred during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

When news category of IE was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 2.9 %, followed by 2007 (2.6 %) and then 1997 with 2.4 %.
The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 1.1 % followed by the year 1997 which was 1.0 % and then came the base year 2002 which was 0.9 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the news category of IE was carried during the base year 2002 which was 1.7 %, followed by the years 1997 and 2007 with 1.1 %.

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the news category of IE was covered during 2007 which was 0.4 %, followed by 1997 and 2002 (0.3 %).

When photographs category of IE was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.0 %, followed by 2007 (2.6 %) and then 1997 which was 2.4 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 1.1 % followed by the year 1997 (1.0 %) and then came the base year 2002 with 0.9 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the photographs category of IE was carried during 2002 which was 1.8 %, followed by 2007 (1.2 %) and 1997 (1.1 %).

The neutral projection of Muslims in the photographs category of IE was covered during 1997, 2002 and 2007 remained same i.e. 0.3 %.
When editorials category of IE was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 4.0 %, followed by 2007 (3.3 %) and then 1997 which was 2.8 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 1997 and 2002 which was 1.0 % followed by the year 2007 with 0.9 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the editorials category of IE was carried during 2002 which was 2.4 %, followed by 2007 (1.6 %) and 1997 (1.0 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the editorials category of IE was covered during 1997 and 2007 i.e. 0.8 % followed by the base year 2002 with 0.6 %.

When articles/features category of IE was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.8 %, followed by 2007 (2.7%) and then 1997 i.e. 2.5 %.

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 1997 and 2002 which was 1.2 % followed by the year 2007 which was 0.8 %.
The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the articles/features category of IE was carried during the base year 2002 which was 2.2 %, followed by 2007 (1.4 %) and then 1997 (1.0 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the articles/features category of IE was covered during 2007 which was 0.5 %, followed by 2002 (0.4 %) and then 1997 (0.3 %).

When letters to editor category of IE was analyzed, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried during 2002 which was 3.2 %, followed by 2007 (2.5%) and then 1997 i.e. 1.9 %

The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered during 2007 which was 1.0 % followed by the year 2002 which was 0.8 % and then came the year 1997 which was 0.7 %.

The maximum negative projection of Muslims in the letters to editor category of IE was carried during the base year 2002 which was 2.1 %, followed by 2007 (1.2 %) and then 1997 (1.0 %).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims in the letters to editor category of IE was covered during 2002 and 2007 which was 0.3 %, followed by the year 1997 (0.2%).
Table-48
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in The Indian Express during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5% level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.

Insignificant = The difference between negative and positive attributes (0.43-0.40) was 0.03 in 1997. This difference was seen to be statistically not significant.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-48 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 0.60, it was less than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was insignificant. It was also clear from the table-48, that the negative tone was 0.43, little more than the positive tone i.e. 0.40. Here, alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was rejected.

The table-48 also reveals that during the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 8.00. It was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Indian Express during 2002 was more than the positive projection. The table-48 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.60, more than the positive image which was 0.28. Here alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was accepted.

Like 2002, the table-48 reveals that there was a significant difference in 2007. The Z-calculated value was 2.40, it was more than z-tabulated value i.e.1.64. The negative tone towards the Muslim community was 0.47, more than positive tone viz. 0.35. Like 2002, the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ in 2007 was accepted.

This means that the first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of
times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was partially untrue. The number of negative stories and the number of positive stories appeared in IE during 1997 was almost equal and hence the difference on this count was reflected as insignificant.

It was also verified from the table-48, that during 2002, IE gave more space to Muslim-related topics in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-49

Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in The Indian Express

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
− = Negative coverage of Muslims

N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T= Total coverage of Muslims
The table-49 represents the aggregate coverage of selected categories i.e. Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor Muslims during 1997, 2002 and 2007 by The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-49 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured by The Indian Express (IE) during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related categories i.e. news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Indian Express (IE), using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in The Indian Express, multiplied by hundred during 1997, 2002 and 2007.
The maximum total coverage related to the Muslim issues by IE was carried during the year 2002 which was 3.4 %, followed by 2007 (2.8 %) and then 1997 with 2.4 %.

The positive coverage related to the Muslim issues by IE was carried during all the selected years 1997, 2002 and 2007 was same which was 1.0 %.

The maximum negative coverage related to the Muslim issues by IE was carried during the base year 2002 which was 2.0 %, followed by 2007 (1.3 %) and then 1997 with 1.0 %.

The maximum neutral coverage related to the Muslim issues by IE was carried during the year 2007 which was 0.5 %, followed by 1997 and 2002 with 0.4 %.
Figure-4
Graphical representation of Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in The Indian Express during 1997, 2002 and 2007
Table – 50
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in The Indian Express

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$ = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$ = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-50, Z-calculated value was 2.66, it was more than the Z-tabulated value that is 1.64. It was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Indian Express during 1997, 2002 and 2007 was found more than the positive coverage. It was also clear from the table-50 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.50, more than the positive image 0.34. The analysis of the data reveals that the alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ was true, in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues in IE.

This means that first hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was completely accepted.
TESTING THIRD HYPOTHESIS:

It was verified from the table- 38 that the z-calculated value of TOI including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor during the years 1997, 2002 and 2007 was 9.16, more than the z-tabulated value of 1.64. It was highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in The Times of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007 was found. It was also clear from the table-38 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.73, more than the positive image 0.18.

It was also verified from the table- 42 that the z-calculated value of HT including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor during the years 1997, 2002 and 2007 was 9.50, more than the z-tabulated value of 1.64. Like TOI, it was also highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in HT during 1997, 2002 and 2007 was found. It was also clear from the table-42 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.72, more than the positive image 0.15.

It was also verified from the table- 46 that the z-calculated value of TH including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features
and letters to editor during the years 1997, 2002 and 2007 was 5.50, more than the z-tabulated value of 1.64. It was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in TH during 1997, 2002 and 2007 was found more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-46 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.60, more than the positive image 0.27.

It was also verified from the table- 50 that the z- calculated value of IE including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor during the years 1997, 2002 and 2007 was 2.66, more than the z-tabulated value of 1.64. Like TH, it was also significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in IE during 1997, 2002 and 2007 was found more than the positive projection. It was also clear from the table-50 that the negative tone towards the Muslims image was 0.50, more than the positive image 0.34.

It was analyzed from the tables- 38, 42, 46 and 50 that TOI and HT, TH and IE were found statistically significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor was more than the positive
projection. It was also verified that TOI and HT were highly significant, means extreme negative projection of Muslims was found. On the other side, it was also verified that there was a significant difference in TH and IE in case of projection of negative dimension related to Muslim issues.

This means that the third hypothesis ‘H3’ i.e. “The Times of India and Hindustan Times content including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor gave maximum coverage to Muslim-centered topics in a negative light in comparison with positive projection, followed by TH and IE” was accepted.
Table-51
Overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English Dailies of India during 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-51 represents the coverage of Muslims during 1997 by four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-51 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured in each of four selected newspapers of the year 1997.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred during 1997.

In 1997, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was carried by TOI and IE was 2.4 %, followed by HT (2.3 %) and TH (2.2 %).
The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered by IE which was 1.0 % followed by TH (0.7%), TOI(0.5%) and HT(0.3%).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims during 1997 was carried by TOI which was 1.7 %, followed by HT(1.6%), TH (1.2%) and IE (1.0%).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims was covered by HT and IE which was 0.4%, followed by TH(0.3%) and TOI(0.2%).
Figure-5
Graphical representation of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English Dailies of India during 1997
Table 52
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor during 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$ = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$ = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-52 in the year 1997, Z-calculated value was 5.23, it was more than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in the mainstream English dailies of India during 1997 was more than the positive projection. The table-52 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.59, more than the positive image which was 0.26. Here alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was accepted.
### Table-53
Overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English Dailies of India during 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
- = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-53 represents the coverage of Muslims during 2002 by four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-53 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured in each of four selected newspapers of the year 2002.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred during 2002.

In 2002, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was covered by HT which was 3.8 %, followed by TOI (3.7 %), TH(3.5 %) and IE (3.4 %).
The maximum positive projection of Muslims in 2002 was covered by IE which was 1.0 % followed by TH (0.7%), TOI and HT(0.5%).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims during 2002 was carried by TOI and HT which was 3.0 %, followed by TH (2.4%) and IE (2.0%).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims was covered by TH and IE which was 0.4%, followed by HT (0.3%) and TOI (0.2%).
Figure-6
Graphical representation of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English Dailies of India during 2002
Table-54
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor during 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z \text{ cal}$</th>
<th>$Z \text{ tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z-\text{cal}$= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z-\text{tab}$= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Highly significant= Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of z-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-54 in the year 2002, Z-calculated value was 13.50, it was more than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. It was highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in the mainstream English dailies of India during 2002 was found. The table-54 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.72, more than the positive image which was 0.18. Here alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was accepted.
Table-55
Overall image of Muslims in four main stream English Dailies of India during 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims    - = Negative coverage of Muslims
N = Neutral coverage of Muslims    T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-55 represents the coverage of Muslims during 2007 by four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-55 indicates the total coverage (T) of Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor which is inclusive of all the three categories- positive (+), negative (-) and the neutral coverage (N) related to Muslims measured in each of four selected newspapers of the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total area occupied by news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in the newspapers, multiplied by hundred during 2007.

In 2007, the maximum coverage related to the Muslim issues was covered by HT which was 2.9 %, followed by TH and IE (2.8 %) and TOI (2.7%).
The maximum positive projection of Muslims was covered by IE which was 1.0 % followed by TH (0.9 %), TOI and HT (0.6 %).

The maximum negative projection of Muslims during 1997 was carried by HT which was 1.9 %, followed by TOI (1.8%), TH (1.5%) and IE (1.3%).

The maximum neutral projection of Muslims was covered by IE which was 0.5 %, followed by TH and HT (0.4 %) and TOI (0.3 %).
Figure-7
Graphical representation of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English Dailies of India during 2007

The Times of India
Hindustan Times
The Hindu
The Indian Express
Table-56
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor during 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$Z_{cal}$</th>
<th>$Z_{tab}$</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P_1$ = Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

$P_2$ = Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

$Z_{cal}$ = Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

$Z_{tab}$ = Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Significant = Negative projection of Muslims was greater than positive projection.
With the application of $z$-test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-56 in the year 2007, $Z$-calculated value was 5.16, it was more than the $z$-tabulated value that was 1.64. So, it was significant. This means that negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in the mainstream English dailies of India during 2007 was more than the positive projection. The table-56 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.58, more than the positive image which was 0.27. Here alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was accepted.

It was also verified from the tables- 52, 54 and 56, that during 2002, Indian mainstream English dailies gave more space to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in a negative tone as compared to 1997 and 2007. Hence, alternative hypothesis ‘H2’ i.e. “during 2002 (the year of Godhra episode), Indian mainstream English dailies gave Muslim-related topics a sufficient space in a negative tone as compared to four years before and after 2002” was accepted.
Table-57
Overall image of Muslims as per coverage in four mainstream English dailies of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOI</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims  
− = Negative coverage of Muslims  
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims  
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India  
HT = Hindustan Times  
TH = The Hindu  
IE = The Indian Express
The table-57 represents the overall coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-57 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor was analysed in all the selected newspapers.

The year 2002 was taken as the base year and subsequently the data collected was compared with the data of four years before, which was the year 1997 and four years after, which was the year 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in the selected newspapers, multiplied by hundred.
In 2002, the total coverage related to the Muslim issues carried by TOI was 3.7 %, while four years earlier i.e. in 1997 it was 2.4 % and four years after in 2007 it was 2.7 %.

In 2002, HT covered 3.8 % as its total coverage of Muslims. It was 2.3 % in 1997 and 2.9 % in 2007.

3.5 % was the total coverage of Muslims in 2002 by TH. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.2 % and 2.8 % in 2007.

3.4 % was the total coverage of Muslims in 2002 by IE. In 1997, the total coverage was 2.4 % and 2.8 % in 2007.

The positive coverage of TOI was 0.5 % in the base year 2002 and of 1997, while the figure was 0.6 % in 2007.

The positive coverage of HT in the base year of 2002 and of 1997 was 0.5 % and 0.3 %, and in 2007, it was 0.6 %.

0.7 % was the positive coverage of TH in 2002 and of 1997. In 2007, it covered 0.9 % positive coverage.

Space given by IE to the positive coverage of Muslims in all the sample years 2002, 1997 and 2007 was 1.0 %.

The negative coverage given by TOI was 3.0 % in 2002, while 1.7 % in 1997. 1.8 % was the negative coverage of the TOI in 2007.

HT covered 3.0 % of Muslim content in a negative tone in the base year, 2002. In 1997 it covered 1.6 % and 1.9 % in 2007.
2.4 %, 1.2 % and 1.5 % were the negative coverage of Muslims covered by TH in 2002, 1997 and 2007.

Negative coverage done by the IE was 2.0 % in 2002, 1.0 % in 1997 and 1.3 % in 2007.

TOI covered 0.2 % neutral coverage in 2002 and 1997, while in the year 2007, it covered 0.3 %.

0.3 % was the neutral coverage of HT in 2002. During 1997 and of 2007, it was 0.4 %.

TH covered 0.4 % neutral coverage of Muslims in 2002 and 2007, while in 1997, it covered 0.3 %.

The neutral coverage done by IE in the year 2002 and 1997 was 0.4 %, while the figure was 0.5 % in 2007.
Figure-8

Figure-9

Figure-10
Table-58
Significance level of overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P₁</th>
<th>P₂</th>
<th>Z cal</th>
<th>Z tab</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>14.33</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>Highly significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P₁= Proportion of negative image of Muslims.

P₂= Proportion of positive image of Muslims.

Z-cal= Calculated value of test of significance for difference of proportions.

Z-tab= Tabulated value from standard normal table at 5 % level of significance is 1.64 for one-tailed z-test.

Highly significant=Extreme negative projection of Muslims was found.
With the application of test, the following result has emerged. To describe results from the table-58, during 2002, 1997 and 2007, Z-calculated value was 14.33, it was more than the z-tabulated value that was 1.64. It was highly significant. This means that extreme negative projection of Muslim related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in the mainstream English dailies of India during 2002, 1997 and 2007 was found. The table-58 also reveals that the negative tone towards the Muslim image was 0.64, more than the positive image which was 0.23. Here alternative hypothesis ‘H1’ i.e. “Indian mainstream English dailies consistently over three different period of times gave more negative coverage to Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor as compared to positive coverage” was accepted.
Table-59

Overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Statistical technique used- %)

+ = Positive coverage of Muslims
– = Negative coverage of Muslims
N= Neutral coverage of Muslims
T = Total coverage of Muslims

TOI = The Times of India
HT = Hindustan Times
TH = The Hindu
IE = The Indian Express
The table-59 represents the overall coverage of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India: The Times of India (TOI), Hindustan Times (HT), The Hindu (TH) and The Indian Express (IE). The data in the table-59 indicates the total coverage (T), positive coverage (+), negative coverage (-) and the neutral coverage (N) of Muslims as revealed when the news content data, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor was analysed in all the four selected newspapers during 1997, 2002 and 2007.

It is pertinent to point out here that the total coverage related to Muslim issues and consequently their image projection was being calculated by measuring all the news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor in the selected newspapers, using the formula-total Muslim-related news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor divided by total news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor published in the selected newspapers, multiplied by hundred.

Table-59 revealed that mainstream English dailies of India gave 2.90 % space to Muslim related issues. Out of this total, 1.86 % was given to Muslim content in a negative tone, while 0.69 % was given to projection of Muslim content in a positive tone and mainstream English dailies carried 0.35 % neutral content related to Muslims.
Figure-11
Graphical representation of comparison of negative, positive and neutral overall image of Muslims in four mainstream English dailies of India during 1997, 2002 and 2007 including news, photographs, editorials, articles/features and letters to editor